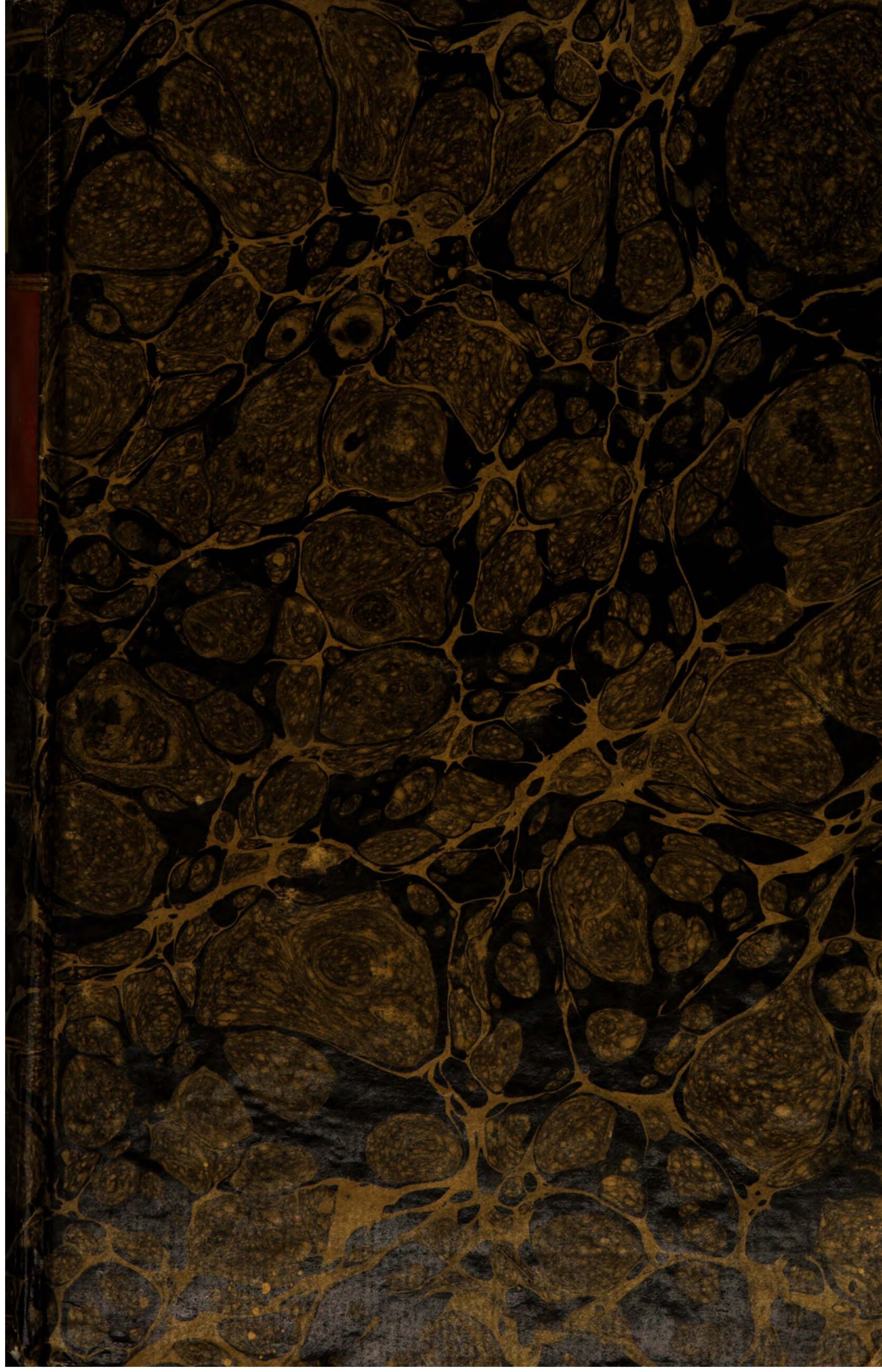




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A
Statistical Account,
OR
PAROCHIAL SURVEY
OF
IRELAND.



A
Statistical Account,
OR
PAROCHIAL SURVEY
OF
IRELAND,

DRAWN UP FROM THE COMMUNICATIONS OF THE CLERGY,

By WILLIAM SHAW MASON, Esq. M. R. I. A.

REMEMBRANCER AND RECEIVER OF FIRST FRUITS, AND
SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF PUBLIC RECORDS.

"Attamen audendum est, et veritas investiganda, quam si non omnino assequeremur, tamen propius ad eam, quam nunc sumus, tandem perveniemus."

VOL. II.

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1816.

Statistical Account

OF

PAROCHIAL SURVEY

IRELAND

BY WILLIAM WILSON MASON, ESQ. M.P.

REPRESENTATIVE AND MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FOR
SURREY TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

AND

SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS

AND

OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON

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1834

IN TWO VOLUMES

THE FIRST VOLUME

CONTAINS THE HISTORY OF THE PARISHES

OF THE COUNTY OF DUBLIN

AND

OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN

AND

OF THE BOROUGH OF DUBLIN

AND

OF THE PARISHES OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN

AND

TO THE

RIGHT HON. WM. VESEY FITZGERALD,

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER OF IRELAND,

&c. &c. &c.

SIR,

THE flattering manner in which you were pleased to notice the STATISTICAL SURVEY of IRELAND, on its first appearance, induces me to look forward to your favourable acceptance of the Second volume of the Work.

Of its merits, I may perhaps be allowed to speak with some degree of confidence, from the marked approbation, with which it has been already honoured by the present Chief Secretary: his permission to be considered the patron of the work in its infancy, evinces his opinion of the value of such an undertaking; the continuance of that patronage, and the sanction since bestow-

ed on it by the public, prove that it has not altogether failed in the execution, and lead me to form hopes of its possessing some claims on your attention also, as the head of the financial department of Ireland.

Having in that situation successfully brought forward the resources of this country, at a most eventful period ; and, being now engaged in directing the operations of the measure adopted by the Imperial parliament for the Consolidation of the revenues of the two countries, you have had ample means of appreciating the value of such enquiries as the present. Your approbation therefore cannot but afford me peculiar satisfaction ; and it justifies the opinion, that at this particular period, an effort to ascertain the capabilities and resources of this part of the British empire, will prove interesting to the Legislator, and useful to the State.

I have the honour to be,

Sir, with great respect,

Your much obliged, and

Faithful humble Servant,

WM. SHAW MASON.

P R E F A C E.

THE Publication of the Second Volume of the STATISTICAL SURVEY, has been delayed for some time beyond the intended period, from an expectation, that the Work would have obtained a form more suited to the importance of its subject, but too extended for the means of a private individual. The delay, however, affects the present Volume only. The process of enquiry, which has been carried on without intermission, has already produced an accumulation of materials, requiring arrangement only for their publication. The labours of the Compiler have been ably supported by the Clergy of Ireland, who continue to furnish accounts of their respective parishes, with an increased zeal and attention, since the appearance of the First Volume has shewn the high value of the

undertaking, and the practicability of its accomplishment.*

* During the period of Bonaparte's Consulate, an attempt was made to ascertain the actual state of France, by means of a Statistical Survey; the result of which, as far as it proceeded, has been given to the public in six octavo volumes. As the work is but little known in this country, and as every particular tending to illustrate the progress of Statistical enquiries, must prove interesting to the statesman and economist, the following brief account of the contents of these volumes, has been drawn up from the information contained in the work itself.

After the termination of the war in La Vendée, when the authority of Bonaparte, as chief magistrate of the French nation, was recognised by most of the Governments in Europe, and acknowledged throughout all the interior of France, instructions were issued to the prefect of each department, to furnish the minister of the interior with a detailed account of the actual state of the district over which he presided.

Answers were returned in the form of memoirs, or statements, signed with the name of the person by whom they had been prepared; and these were afterwards published at the printing office of the Deaf and Dumb,* in detached pamphlets, without any attention to topographical order. As far as can be ascertained from the work itself, it does not appear that a detailed plan was prescribed, either for the selection or arrangement of the materials; some of the accounts are merely answers to queries relative to what were deemed the most important objects of enquiry; others bear the appearance rather of disquisitions on the results deduced from facts previously investigated, though not detailed in the account: some expatiate in a declamatory manner on subjects but remotely connected with the main object; others exhibit a bare detail of particulars. It is however evident, that this want of uniformity did not proceed from inattention in the government to the chief object of the enquiry, as it appears that several of the accounts had been sent back to the authors for revision, before they assumed the form in which they finally appeared. But, notwithstanding this occasional departure from uniformity, a certain degree of system seems to have forced itself on the writers, from the very nature of the subject. Most of them commence with a description of the topography of the department, in which its geographical situation, ex-

* De L'Imprimerie des Sourds-Muets.

In the selection of the parishes, included in the present volume, attention has been paid to publish some from every part of Ireland. By this principle of arrangement, every volume affords in itself a general, though certainly a superficial view of the leading features of the country, as detailed in the titles of the sections, from which many valuable conclusions may be derived. Each succeeding volume, by encreasing the number of facts, encreases also the accuracy of the results, thus confirming and

tent, boundaries, and sub-divisions are stated; this is followed by an enquiry, more or less diffuse, into its population. In some instances, the accounts then diverge into a description of the *arrondissements*,* after which are introduced general remarks bearing on the whole, as to the Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures, Arts, both polite and mechanical, Literature, Public Instruction, and miscellaneous particulars.

* According to the new division of France, instituted during the Republic, and retained in consequence of its obvious superiority over the monarchical division into provinces, unequal in extent and uncertain in limits, the territory of France was divided into departments, each comprehending, on an average, about 250 square leagues, French. Of these, the primary sub-divisions were called *arrondissements*, whose number seldom exceeds five or six; and whose average contents may therefore be estimated at between forty and fifty square leagues. These were again divided into communes, the number and extent of which were very unequal, varying according to the local peculiarities of the district. A beautiful distinctness has been given to this topographical division by assigning to the several departments the names of rivers, and occasionally of mountains. In this arrangement, a striking resemblance presents itself to the civil divisions of counties, baronies, and parishes, in Ireland. The similarity may be carried a point farther: according to the original plan of division, the territory of France was first divided into metropoli-

correcting each other by a gradual approximation to truth, until at the completion of the work, conjecture terminates in certainty.

In the choice of his materials, the Compiler regrets, that unavoidable circumstances have compelled him to postpone several valuable com-

The number of departments of which accounts have been published are thirty-one, exclusively of Golo in Corsica, and Batavia, of which farther mention will be hereafter made. From the desultory mode of publication already noticed, some are to be found from every quarter of the country; and if we suppose France to be cut into nine portions by lines drawn longitudinally and laterally at equal distances from each other, the following diagram will exhibit the relative proportion of returns from each of these divisions.*

N.W.	N.	N.E.
1	3	3
W.	Mid.	E.
7.	5.	3.
S.W.	S.	S.E.
3.	3.	3.

This deviation from regularity has at least one useful consequence; we obtain a view, which, though not complete, is still sufficient to allow of many deductions as to the state of every part of a country varying wonderfully in the characters of climate, soil, and manners.

In the topographical description, it is to be regretted that the inattention to system has been carried even to a disregard of uniformity in metrical statements. The contents of the departments, a point of high importance for statistical calculation, though generally reduced to leagues, is sometimes expressed in other measures. The basis on which the calculations relative to the population rest, is still more difficult to be ascer-

tan circles, similar to our provinces, of which, the departments were sections; but as, like our provinces also, they answered no purpose of legislation or police, this feature of division soon became obsolete, and is now not even noticed on the more recent maps of that country.

munications, which have been some time prepared for publication, and whose introduction would have added much both of ornament and of intrinsic value to the volume. Among these the account of the parish of Holywood, in the county and diocese of Down, by the Rev. Wm. Ant. Holmes, and that of St. Peter's, Athlone, in the diocese of Elphin, by the Rev. Annesley Strain, are highly deserving of notice.

tained. In some instances the accounts exhibit an ingenious and laboured conjectural calculation, founded on the registers of births and deaths,* or on a comparison with a former census, while others bear indications of having been formed by actual inquiry throughout the communes. From a comparison of this section of all the accounts, it must be seen that any attempt to form a calculation of the actual population of the country from the premises there afforded, is conjectural and wholly insufficient for practical purposes. One result is however ascertained with tolerable precision; the population of France, considered independently of its recent acqui-

* The following extract proves, that this valuable source of political information was equally neglected in France, as it has been in this country. "Nothing is so difficult as to obtain positive data as to the population of this department. The registers of marriages, births, and deaths, antecedent to the year 4, were generally ill kept. Recourse, however, might have been had to them, but many have been carried off by the parochial clergymen during the deportations of the year 5, and others have been burned with the records of the communes, in the war of the peasantry during the year 7. From the year 4, to that of 8, no registers of the civil state of the department have been kept. Since the year 8, the registers have been better, though not well kept. The influence of religious opinions is a bar to complete satisfaction on this point; and this opposition will probably subsist until the termination of ecclesiastical dissensions." —Statistique du Departement des Deux-Nethes, (of which Antwerp is the chief town.)

The reader will, however, observe a deviation in one instance, from the rule hitherto acted upon by the Compiler, of deriving his information from the parochial minister. Anxious as he has been to rest upon the authority of a class of men whose education and habits of life peculiarly suit them for furnishing enlightened,

tions of territory at the period of Bonaparte's accession to sovereign power, has not materially increased above what it had been before the revolution.

With respect to the products of the earth, the state of the forests appears to have occupied much attention: some accounts devote entire sections to it, and in few it is wholly omitted. Their utility, both for commercial and military purposes, would sufficiently account for this anxiety, independently of their paramount value in one respect, with which our own countries are less concerned, as the national supply of fuel: the forests are to France, what the collieries are to England, or the bogs to Ireland. The description of French commerce and manufactures represents these two great sources of national prosperity, as labouring to rise from the depressed state into which they had been thrown by the struggles of contending parties consequent upon the revolution: more stress is laid on future hope than on present experience. Agriculture appears also to have been very backward. In many instances, there is reason to regret, that with respect to these valuable subjects in which the mode of produce in one country might supply valuable suggestions to another, though farther advanced in skill and ingenuity, the extent of district comprehended in each account compels the writer to confine himself to a cursory sketch on many points, in which detail only is truly valuable. With respect to literature, the same observation will apply. The revolution had unseated all the seminaries of instruction: their restoration was at this period recent, and the writers, in speaking of them, almost invariably pass by the present time, in their anticipation of futurity. Yet some accounts display much attention to this vital element of natural prosperity, and furnish several valuable suggestions relative to it. Statistical tables are annexed to several of the accounts; that of Aine has no less than 13, exhibiting

accurate, and unprejudiced views of the portions of the country in which they are placed, he has been sensible, that circumstances may occasionally occur, whether from ill health, absence, or imperious and weighty calls of paramount duties, to debar some individuals from putting their good wishes into practice, and that he must be at times, under the necessity of drawing his materials from whatever other sources may present themselves. The case now alluded to, is an

an immense mass of valuable matter, in a compact and digested form. The account of Les Vosges devotes one table to the state of the forests; and three to manufactures.

In the foregoing examination of the contents of these volumes, the departments of Golo and Batavia have not been noticed, as they must be considered rather as appendages than integral parts of the French territory. It is to be regretted that the account of Liamone, the other departmental division of Corsica, has not appeared: both together would have afforded a complete statistical account. The description of Batavia has been committed to a single person, who appears to have executed his task with much accuracy and intelligence. The country was then sub-divided into 8 departments, somewhat correspondent with its ancient territorial division into provinces. The account is an excellent proof of the value of system and uniformity in an undertaking of this description. Each sub-division is arranged according to the subsequent heads.—Geographical Situation—Territorial Extent—Population, with its relation to Territory—the Animal Kingdom—Public Contributions—Islands, Harbours, Forts, Towns, with their population—Navigation—Arable Land—Meadows—Woods, and Turbary—Gardens and Orchards—Rural Economy—Trades and Manufactures—Commerce—Deceased Writers—Public Institutions and Remarkable Facts.—By means of this simple and luminous arrangement, the whole of that celebrated republic can be exhibited in a tabulated form, so as to present to the view, almost at a single glance, the leading features, both of similarity and difference, throughout all its parts.

illustration of this principle. He has reason to think, that the resident Clergyman has waved his right in favour of a person so peculiarly circumstanced, as to have superior means of local information ; and on whose skill and veracity, he had sufficient grounds of dependance. A perusal of the account of the parish of Seagoe will prove the justice of the opinion, and the propriety of the deviation in this case. But he

The memoirs sent in from the various departments, served not only to give a general outline of the state of France, but to point out to the government those details most worthy of attention, either as affecting the whole country, or some of its portions. The notice paid to the state of the national forests in almost every report, indicates their high importance to the state. The details on the lace manufacture, which are to be found only in the report of a northern Department, direct the peculiar attention of the government to that spot in any future plan, with respect to that branch of manufacture. These memoirs also convey many useful lessons for the government of the country, which might not otherwise have reached their ears, and, coming as they do from different quarters, and from persons wholly unconnected with each other, except in the wish of recommending themselves to the superior powers, may be considered as expressing the general sentiment of the people on many points. The anticipation of the benefits to be derived from the blessings of peace, which are to be met with in most of the accounts, sufficiently proves the desire of the people at that time for their enjoyment. It is singular that accounts of two of the districts of France, which suffered most from the revolution, Lyon and La Vendée, are in these volumes, and in each the same pacific feeling is forcibly expressed. The description of Lyon is highly interesting :—"Lyon presents numerous and afflictive ruins. Lyon lost, in the year 2, more than 200 houses, destroyed by bullets and shells, or by the revolutionary hammer. The square of Bellecour, one of the finest and most highly ornamented squares in Europe, is covered with ruins. The quays, the bridges, the fountains, the dykes intended to confine the Rhone, are in a melancholy state of degradation.

has every day more reason to assure himself, that such deviations will be comparatively few. He feels conscious, that now, when the principle and plan of the Work have been fully developed in the First Volume, and when the prospect of its continuance and ultimate completion is cleared up by that which is now published, the co-operation of the clergy may be universally calculated on ; nor can he at times avoid flattering himself with the hope, that the clergymen, who in process of time shall have succeeded to those parishes now rendered conspicuous, not only here, but in other parts of the empire, by the abilities of their patriotic predecessors,

The hand of peace will close these wounds, and will efface these images. Already the houses begin to rise again. The quays, the dykes, and the fountains are restored. A plan and resources have been decreed for the rebuilding of the square of Bellecour, which, since the first Consul has laid the foundation stone for its re-edification, is named, by public gratitude, The Square of Bonaparte."

The writer of the report on La Vendee concludes his description of the state of that unhappy district with the following passage, expressed with the feeling and boldness of a true patriot. "Such is the picture of one of the most celebrated departments of the republic, which, were it not for its unfortunate position between Paris and London,* would have still enjoyed its internal peace, its rustic virtues, and its ancient obscurity. I trust I have described it with sufficient accuracy to prove, either that it has been never known, or that it has been known too well.—But let us

* Madame Le Roche Jaquelin's memoirs prove pretty decisively, that London knew little, and did less in the matter.

will regret on opening these volumes, that they were debarred from the opportunity of connecting their names with that of the Statistical Survey of Ireland.

*Record Tower, Dublin Castle ;
12th April, 1816.*

throw a thick veil over the past, and, without speaking of the evils which the country has suffered, let us instruct the government as to the benefits which they have it in their power to bestow upon it."

While this Volume was printing, the peculiar circumstances of the season suggested the expediency of an inquiry into the state of the harvest, and the probable produce of the grain throughout Ireland, for the use of the ensuing year. The connexion of the Clergy with the Agricultural Interest, combined with the experience of their ability and readiness to contribute to any well digested scheme for developing the actual state of the country, pointed out the propriety of applying to them for the necessary information. The AUTHOR of the STATISTICAL SURVEY gladly takes advantage of the opportunity afforded him, by the publication of the Second Volume, to express his respectful gratitude to that body, for this new mark of attention, testified by the numerous and satisfactory answers already received. He is confident that the result will fully reward their labours, not only by ascertaining, for the information of the Government, a point, at this moment more than ever, of vital importance—how far the resources of the country are adequate to the demands of its population—but by affording an additional proof of the value of a body of men, who, circumstanced so as to be fully acquainted with the actual state of the country, have testified such a laudable alacrity to apply to the service of the public, the extensive means of information which their situation and qualifications afford.

30th Nov. 1816.

The following ANALYSIS OF THE DOWN SURVEY, illustrated by a comparison with the Maps of *Beaufort*, *Arrow-smith*, and other modern Geographers, was compiled by EDMUND HYDE HALL, Esq. As it enters largely into the details, on which the opinions laid down in the foregoing pages, relative to the Survey and Census of Ireland are founded, it has been introduced here for the purpose of their fuller illustration.

THE DOWN SURVEY constitutes an important and peculiar document. Of its importance, as forming legal evidence, it is unnecessary to speak. Of its peculiarity, it may be observed, that it would still deserve the epithet, even though many other surveys, both before and after it, had been not only made, but still existed. The reason of this is obvious: the maps, as far as they go, describe the face of the country at a very singular and interesting period of this island's history.

In 1654, when the cruel and wasting civil hostilities, sublimed to madness by the arts and the malignity of Rinuncini and his crew, had been brought to a bloody termination by the republican army, the lands, then forfeited, afforded too fair an opportunity for the reward of the conquerors, not to be resorted to for that purpose. A warfare, in which the sword was set on to do the work of continued proscription by both parties, was naturally followed by the erection of the spear of confiscation (*crudelis illa hasta*) by the victors. Severe as may seem to have been this proceeding, it may yet be observed, that it was not only a legal consequence involved in the forfeiture of the rebel's property, but it was, in fact, considerably mitigated by the very circumstance of much of the country's property being actually void by the extermination of its former possessors. At all events, the grant of land, then made, wide as it was, did not want preceding examples;—in the South, under Elizabeth, in the North, under James I., and in the West, under Charles I. very serious and extensive changes of property had been effected.

Upon the last occasion, a survey was directed by Lord Strafford, and made; but in whatever shape it might have been, it perished, together with the gross and civil surveys, in that fire, in 1711, of which these pages will have abundant opportunities to take notice. To Sir William Petty was entrusted the work of laying down, scientifically, the state of the lands forfeited in the great rebellion. That he performed his task in a workmanlike manner (notwithstanding some cavilling against him at the time, which has been since very unweighedly repeated) is pretty generally allowed; and that the object intended was practically obtained, must be inferred from the admission of the maps into our Courts of Justice, as evidence. It should, however, be borne in mind, that the survey does not include the whole surface of the island, but solely the lands, extensive though they were, forfeited by the treasons, real or imputed, of their owners. Notwithstanding this, the outlines of the unsurveyed grounds are sufficiently preserved, when they are enchased or inclosed within those laid down in detail; but when they lie upon the borders of a parish, they are lost to the general purposes of science by the omission of the external boundaries. For this, of course, no blame can be attached to Sir William Petty, who did what he had to do; but the construction of a map of the island, from the survey alone, is thus rendered impossible, as was found to be the case by Delisle, the French Geographer, into whose hands the copies of them, in the French King's Library, were put, with that view.*

The Down Survey is, however, notwithstanding this limitation of its extent, the fullest and most complete which has, among several others, been made within the island. A Survey also, it may be remarked, may be constructed either in maps, or in books, or in both. Thus a suspicion exists, from some passages in Giraldus Cambrensis, that a sort of Domesday-book was composed, under the influence and orders of Henry Fitz-Empress, upon his arrival here, as far, at least, as the English acquisitions extended. That such a measure should be resorted to, with the immediate model

* These copies found their way into the French King's possession, by their capture by a French privateer, on their way to England. With sufficient meanness they were kept, in remarkable contrast with the British Government upon a similar occasion. During the former part of the revolutionary war, the maps and charts of the Gulph of Mexico, with its coasts, and those of the Spanish islands (in constructing which, two Spa-

of the great English work by his maternal ancestor before him, seems perfectly natural; as the masculine understanding of those princes might directly perceive, that before they could reckon upon an efficient and prosperous government, it was mainly necessary to ascertain what it was they had to govern.

If such a document existed, which, it is scarcely necessary to observe, must have been in the book or roll form, its loss must be lamented as one of a very curious record, shewing the nature and the distribution of the property, as well as a good deal illustrative of the manners of the age.

But, besides surveys, formally undertaken and widely extended, their various subject materials were in a continual course of examination and official report, under the operation of the numerous relationships incidental to the feudal holdings between vassals and superiors. These, however, in a public point of view, must be considered as strict-

nish vessels, admirably furnished with men of science, &c. for the purpose, had been seven years employed,) were captured by a British ship of war. They were immediately put into the hands of Mr. Arrowsmith, to be copied and published for the benefit of mankind at large, when the originals, very excellently and accurately executed, were returned to the Spanish Government. Petty's baronial copies, thus placed in the French King's library, are much more explicit and comprehensive than those in the Surveyor-General's Office, which are annexed to the parochial maps: these merely contain the parochial subdivisions of the baronies, while the others not only have the same, but also the boundaries and titles of each denomination, and other particulars; besides a reference by number, corresponding with the number and particulars contained in the Books of Survey and Distribution, preserved in the Auditor-General's, and Surveyor-General's Offices. In order to supply the deficiency in the maps occasioned by the fire abovementioned, General Vallancey and Major Taylor were officially deputed to Paris, for the purpose of taking copies of those there deposited, with the permission of the French King. Upon the bringing over of these copies, an attempt was made to give them validity as evidence, and a bill actually passed the House of Commons for that purpose; but in the Lords it met with such opposition, that it was dropped. The cause of this opposition was curious enough. An ecclesiastical person of high rank was observed taking notes respecting some property within his diocese. The alarm was given—the claims of the church were cried out against, and in fact, the mischief of thus claiming property, with whatever iniquity originally gotten, is so monstrous, that very little reflection was necessary to shew how fatal might be the giving activity to so powerful an instrument. Another reason, of a scientific nature, has been stated why the baronial maps could not be received as adequate evidence. The scale is by some supposed to be too small, being 160, or in some instances, 320 perches to an inch; while the parochial maps are on a scale, in general, of 80, and some of 40 perches to an inch.—*Vide Reports, &c. on the Public Records of Ireland, 1815.*

ly confined to the immediate English Government within the precincts of the pale, until the pale itself was lost in the extension of English power, either by down-right force, or by the surrender of their lands, &c. by the great Irish Chieftains, to be again granted out to them, as the King's tenants in *capite*. Thus, many very curious articles of information, bearing in a very interesting way upon the History of the Government, have been disclosed by numerous inquiries *post mortem*, or after the death of a tenant in *capite*; and by those leading to the forfeiture or restoration of the same class of subjects; as may be seen forcibly illustrated in the course of the Great House of Kildare's History.

Analagous to these partial and parcel Surveys, (for such they were in the strictest form, upon the oaths and view of a Jury,) may perhaps be accounted the documents touching the King's prerogative and revenue, as connected with the lands of individuals and incorporated bodies, whether lay or ecclesiastical. Thus, in the Auditor-General's Office, there are—1st, the Rent-rolls of Queen Elizabeth, and of Monasteries; 2d, Books of Indentures of Composition, in the reigns of the same Queen and of James I.; 3d, Rent-rolls of quit, crown, and composition rents, for every district in the kingdom, made out in 1692, &c. &c. The extensive forfeitures and subsequent grants by James I. in Ulster, might, it was to have been hoped, have had much light thrown upon them, by large masses of documentary evidence, such as it was reasonable to expect might have been found among the records in Londonderry: but from the returns by the Town Clerk and Chamberlain of that city, it does not appear that any such instruments are there in existence. As, however, it is quite impossible, that such vast grants to the London companies, together with the numerous transactions which afterwards grew out of them, could have been made or proceeded in without evidences, and pretty exact ones of the land, it is probable, that they may be found in the several muniment rooms of the companies in London itself, or in any public repository of papers in that metropolis.

The mention of these various and numerous documents may seem a digression from the consideration of the Down Survey, more immediately the subject of the present sketch. But it is still necessary to refer, however succinctly, to the following records in the Auditor-General's Office; such as Books of Survey and Distribution of each county in Ireland, in which the names of lands forfeited, and of persons forfeiting, &c. are inscribed; and in which the names of the

forfeitures, in 1688, are also given—and such also as the many books of entries of grants, &c. during Cromwell's time, which, however are not admitted as evidence, &c &c. But of these numerous authorities and documents, certainly not forgetting the Surveys of Lord Strafford* of the North and West of Ireland, the Down Survey constitutes only a member, however it may be more elaborately executed, as well as peculiarly distinguished, by its admission into the Courts, as evidence.

The integrity of Sir William Petty was, unquestionably, above all suspicion. Unfortunately, however, the integrity of a principal is not always a pledge or a proof of that belonging to his dependants. In conducting the Survey, this great and good man necessarily employed very many assistants; but, when he had ascertained their scientific qualifications, and furnished them with the necessary instructions and apparatus, he could do no more. He was, like every other man, employing numerous persons under him, and like them had, in various instances, to experience the effects of that falsehood and treachery, which scruple not to sacrifice the interests of the whole employment, to the paltry advantages which an abandonment of their trust held out to the respective individuals.

It is very easy to conceive, that, while the process of this great achievement, in measuring the forfeited lands, was going on, the cupidity of the soldiers and adventurers had very earnestly roused them to all sorts of inquiries respecting the ultimate nature of the partitions to be made. Thence proceeded intrigue, solicitation, corruption. They wanted to buy the information respecting the best lands to be divided—the agents employed in the Survey were willing to sell it. Thus copies of the Survey were, in numerous instances, surreptitiously given, and there can be little doubt that they were acted upon by those obtaining them, in the way of prayer and petition for grants of the lands, the superior qualities of which were, by such underhand means, prematurely made known to the parties concerned.

* Yet in an advertisement stating the putting up to sale some lands in Galway, their extent is declared to be according to the Strafford Survey. It is possible, that partial and detached copies may have got into the hands of interested individuals, as happened with the Down Survey. It is to be wished, that any instruments of this kind, which may be lying about the country, may be communicated, for a subsequent edition of this work, or to the Board of Public Records.

In fact, some of these copies, in no wise inferior in accuracy to those belonging to the nation, are said to be occasionally seen in the possession of individuals.

Of the authenticated copies in the SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, the number is about 1,430; of these, about 260 are of the *baronies*, and the remaining 1,170 of the *parishes*. About 67 of the *baronial* maps are burned, with more or less injury; 130 are fully preserved, and 2 are stated to be lost. Of the *parochial* maps, about 391 have suffered from the fire; and about 780, have altogether escaped. Many, however, of both the sets, are otherwise injured by tearing or dirt, and by the various accidents which their careless keeping, for so many years, but too naturally occasioned. The injury sustained from the flames varies in almost every possible degree. In general, however, the book-form, in which they were kept, preserved the centre, so that the edges are, for the most part, burned off in a circular shape. In very many of the damaged maps the scales are destroyed, with their titles and authentications by Sir William Petty; but the instances in which their identity is absolutely lost, are very few. The injury suffered in property from their unfortunate destruction or mutilation, may be illustrated by the case of the Blue Coat Hospital. One-half of the estate of Nodstown, in Tipperary, has been lost to that establishment, from the destruction of its Survey to that extent. The whole of it was, indeed, restored by the surveyor employed, from the baronial maps, copied by General Vallancey and Mr. Taylor from those lodged in the French King's library. But neither those, nor, in fact, the baronial maps of Sir William Petty himself, directly are admitted as evidence in the Courts.

The fire, which operated so destructively, took place in a house in Essex-street, where the Surveyor-General's Office was then kept. This happened in the year 1711; but, upon such occasions, it almost always unfortunately follows as a consequence, that the mischief done is by no means confined to the ravages of the flames. Much is injured by sudden removal and rough carriage—much is defaced, and something is commonly stolen, or otherwise lost. The Survey, previous to the fire, consisted of 31 folio volumes, comprising Survey Maps of all the lands forfeited by the rebellion in 1641, (except some, indeed almost all, of the province of Connaught,) detailing in one or more books, the forfeitures of each county distinctly—the respective baronies of each (Vallancey's maps are only those of the baro-

nies) upon a small scale, including, as well as they could, the denominations of the lands therein; and, upon a more useful and extensive scale, the various denominations contained in the space of the several parishes. To each parish a folio sheet was given, that the trace might be correct: also, with the contents, the situation of churches, castles, glebes, and other ecclesiastical lands were noted; as were also the scales by which they were laid down, and the bearings of the magnetic needle. To all these were added another folio sheet, one to each parish, describing its site, bounds, particular denominations, contents, and forfeitors' names. In the AUDITOR-GENERAL'S BOOKS, which were transcripts of references only, without maps, the names are given of these adventurers (who came over with Cromwell to settle in the kingdom in 1649,) to whom these forfeited lands were subsequently adjudged, and confirmed by the Act of Settlement. These are known by the title of the "BOOKS OF DISTRIBUTION."

The proportion of maps burned, to those preserved, has been already stated. It may be here allowed to go into a more detailed view of them, as they regard the provinces and the counties, in order to shew, in some degree, where, and in what proportions the crime of treason was chiefly committed, and the punishment of it thus inflicted by confiscation. A more general examination also of the whole island's surface and distribution, curious in itself, may not, perhaps, inaptly here serve as an illustration of the subject. The following scheme will shew, at one view, the comparative extent of the several provinces, as well as of their respective civil divisions:—

LEINSTER, 6,936 square miles, 12 counties, 105 baronies.

ULSTER, 8,298 square miles, 9 counties, 55 baronies.

MUNSTER, 9,100 square miles, 6 counties, 69 baronies.

CONNAUGHT, 7,125 square miles, 5 counties, 41 baronies.

It is not pretended that the contents of each province here given, possess any thing like the precision which might be obtained from an actual survey; but they at least shew the relative size of the provinces, of which Munster is the largest; Ulster the next, then Connaught, and lastly, Leinster. Of these, it may be observed, that Leinster exhibits the greatest density of form, and Munster next to it.—Ulster has the least, though, according to the mode of measurements adopted here, it is not very inferior in extent to Munster. Connaught also, it may be seen, does not very

greatly exceed Leinster in actual surface, however it may be differently disposed of as to its shape.

The civil divisions afford matter of more curious speculation. Leinster, the least division, has no less than 12 counties, subdivided into 105 baronies; while Munster, with such a superior extent, only presents 6 counties and 69 baronies. Ulster, it appears, has a larger proportion of counties, and a smaller one of baronies, than Munster. The reason for this inequality of distribution may, perhaps, be sufficiently discovered in the history of the country. Long settlement, a greater density of population for so many centuries, an earlier adherence to comparatively strict rules of descent, and the divisions of property, growing out of superior civilization in a more commercial district, may all account for the greater number of territorial divisions for the purposes of government in Leinster than in the other provinces. It was, in fact, a community, as it regarded its English population, of long and gradual growth, under continual modification, as it seemed to be called for, by a government always present; while the others were settled, or attempted to be settled, suddenly and *per saltum*. In Ulster, the settlement, we know, has struck a deep and strong root; but in Munster, the traces of the plantations, made by Elizabeth, are said to be scarcely discernable. In Connaught, it is known that little was done, or even attempted, in the way of changing or mingling its population.

During that long period, in which the character of the several races were respectively formed, and (as far as the present time, at least) fixed, the out provinces, if they may be so called, were either altogether out of the power of the English Government, or regarded with a sort of comparative carelessness. The meaning here intended to be shewn may be better explained by the statement of the fact, that the Parliament held by Lord Strafford, was the very first which had any pretensions to the character of a National Convention, on account of its having members in it sent up *by all the Provinces*. According to the opinions of the present times, that assembly itself must be regarded as forming a very incompetent representation of the country; but that very circumstance only shews more strongly, how little the former assemblies, drawn almost entirely from within the pale, possessed the character and authority of a National Representative Body.

The English power, which had slumbered for a century or two along the fluctuating line of the pale, began again to

quicken and extend itself in Ireland, under the vigilant despotism of the Tudors; who, sanguinary and unrelenting, were yet sagacious, patient, and fixed to have no other oppressors on the nation than themselves.* Under their sway, from various causes, among which may be mainly reckoned the assumption of the mercantile character by Henry VII. was engendered a spirit of enterprise, which, when afterwards graced by the encouragement of Elizabeth, placed in its consequence the name of England upon a height of elevation, which may possibly be equalled, but can never be surpassed. Of this enterprise, the Ocean, America, and Ireland, were the chief scenes; though every region in Europe, and particularly the low countries, were moistened by some of the most precious blood which England could boast. But in America (particularly Virginia) and in Ireland, "SETTLEMENT" was contemplated as the end of adventure; and although the policy of Elizabeth, strong and exact in every other quarter, was in too many respects weak and vacillating with respect to Ireland, there can be no doubt, but that the attention of the English people was very eagerly directed towards this country; while the desolation of some of its fairest tracts by her captains, afforded ample room for the coming and establishment of adventurers. That they did come in great numbers is well known, though their descendants, as a body, have for the most part melted away from observation in a manner altogether painful and surprising.

Whether the distribution of Elizabeth's grants took place with any accompanying measure like a Survey, I am not fully aware; but a curious map of Ireland, the oldest I have seen, was framed and published in her reign. It is upon a scale of about fourteen English miles to an inch, and exhibits the country in nearly a rectangular shape, with its western coast on the upper part of the paper. It is remarkable also for being occupied with the names of the proprietors.

Speed, in 1610, (when measures were taking by James I. with the advice of Lord Bacon, to colonise the north of Ireland from Great Britain) gave, in a very rough and inaccurate form, 1st, a general map of Ireland; 2d, the four provinces respectively; and 3d, a plan of Dublin. In his ge-

* The value of the following details respecting the Down Survey, can only be fully appreciated by those who examine it with a good Map of Ireland before them; that of Beaufort has been used, and is recommended.

neral map he has gratified the sight of his reader with the view of six portraits—1st, of a *wild* Irish man and woman; 2d, of a *civil* Irish man and woman; and 3d, of a gentleman and lady. It is more curious to remark, that he represents, and doubtless with correctness, Cape Clear Island, as covered with wood; notwithstanding its exposure to the full pelting of every storm, that sweeps over the Atlantic Ocean from the west.* There is also a map, by Speed, of the Irish coast opposite the Isle of Man.

About the time of Charles I. was published a map of Ireland, in nearly a square form, having, under the harp, crowned with a ducal coronet, the title of “*Hiberniæ regnum*,” by Gulielmus Blaeu. Similar to this is another square shaped map of Ireland, with its scale explained in Latin, and its western coast uppermost. A map of Ireland during the middle age, by William Beauford, A. M. and dedicated to the Hibernian Antiquarian Society, is curious. Richard Blome, by his Majesty’s command, Charles II., according to the notice under the title, constructed and dedicated a general map of the island to Richard Boyle, Earl of Burlington in England, and of Cork in Ireland, Lord High Treasurer at the Restoration, and John Ld. Baron of Kingston, President of Connaught.

In the beginning of the last century, many maps were given to the public; one in 1716, by Thomas Bakewell, dedicated to P. Breny; another in 1720, by Senex, very coarsely done, and dedicated to Simon Lord Lovat. Previously, under William and Mary, a chart of St. George’s Channel, dedicated to Sir Richard Booth, Knt. governor of a fort near Kinsale, was published by Captain Greenville Collins. About the same time, or rather before it, a map seems to have been constructed, and published in Holland, apparently with the view to point out the proper stations for barracks against the Rapparees. The French language is used in it. In fact, the sheet contains two maps in the upper dexter and sinister corners, while in the lower part

* No man, whose opportunities have allowed him to make the necessary observations, can doubt, but that the island would be again covered with wood down to the waters’ edge, if the population and cattle were withdrawn. There would, however, be probably exceptions with respect to particular spots; for it is a curious fact, that in the American forests, vacant spaces are occasionally found, upon which, according to all appearance, a tree has never grown since the beginning of time. A suspicion is entertained, that such was the case of the Curragh in the county of Kildare, even when Ireland was little else than a continued forest.

there are given two prints, one of the "Parlement d'Irlande," and the other of the "Chambre des Communes d'Irlande." The whole is styled, "Carte de Gouvernement civil and militaire, avec l'Etat des Officiers des Royaume." Then follows the lists of officers, and names of towns; making altogether a document extremely creditable to the persons designing it. Such instruments are, in fact, the diagrams of an intelligent Government. Kitchin has a general map of Ireland, upon a scale of twenty-two English miles to an inch,—a chart of the Coasts of Ireland, and maps of Connaught and Leinster, in the last of which the Grand Canal, called there the New Canal, is laid down.

Herman Moll has also given a general map of Ireland, as well as one of Galway; and another general map, without name or date, in an oval frame, having circular notices and explanations about it, has the moral observation, that "The Irish love repose." It would be easy to recapitulate many more of these productions of science, but I shall confine myself to the mention of only three: those, 1st, by Charles O'Connor, Esq. containing the names of the Septs at the commencement of the seventeenth century; 2d, by the Rev. D. A. Beaufort, L. L. D.; and 3d, by Arrowsmith. The first is extremely curious and interesting; the second appears to have been very carefully constructed; but the plan of giving the ecclesiastical divisions has so crowded the two sheets upon which the map is laid down, that some patience is occasionally necessary to its inspection. The splendid map by Arrowsmith, founded, I understand, upon the military surveys made by General Vallancey, is upon a scale so great, as to have not more than three and a-half geographical miles to an inch.*

With these three maps before me, I now proceed to the Analysis of the Down Survey; of which it is my object to give such an account, that any person, having Dr. Beaufort's map before him, will be able to understand what parishes, or parts of parishes, have been surveyed by Sir William Petty, and consequently have been confiscated.

The storm of confiscation burst with so much less force upon Connaught, than elsewhere, that it may be first disposed of; but, in regarding the comparative tranquillity of that district, and the consequent light punishment inflicted upon it, in this respect at least, a suspicion cannot but

* These maps constitute part of a valuable collection of maps relative to Ireland, belonging to the Author of the Statistical Survey, and now deposited in the Record Tower, Dublin Castle.

arise, that the celebrated Inquisitions in that part of Ireland, by Lord Strafford, so much cried out against, could not have been so very deeply resented by the people there, as they were by the nobles and great landholders, who opposed that statesman's proceedings at the time. These were still fresh in the minds of the people, when the rebellion broke out in Ulster and Leinster; and yet no hostilities (of any importance, at least,) seem to have taken place in Connaught, until the last scene of that unhappy contest; and even then the war was brought into it from the other provinces, by the Catholics flying from before the ascendant force of the Parliamentary army.

Of the five counties in Connaught, Galway, with its fifteen baronies, and Roscommon, with its six, are not noticed at all; and may therefore be supposed to have remained free, in the eyes of the victors, from that degree of guilt which called for the punishment of confiscation. This province, however, may yet have suffered *derivatively*, (if it may be so said,) through the offences of the more criminal parts of the island. Upon the division of the lands in those parts, at the close of the contest, discovery was made, from time to time, that INNOCENT persons had been dispossessed in favour of the soldiers and adventurers, as grantees. Equity required, that the wrong done to these unhappy people should be redressed; and common sense, it might be supposed, would have pointed out their restoration to their own possessions, as the single and simple course to be pursued. Not so thought the politicians who planned and guided the distributions. For these people, though innocent, were still Catholics, or at least Irish, and the policy of obtaining a pure and unmixed English population required the removal from among them of the natives. These, therefore, were assigned over, under the name of Transplanters, to Connaught.

CONNAUGHT.

MAYO.—In Mayo, the barony of Tirawly, in the north of the county, was alone surveyed. This barony, in the time of Elizabeth and James, and certainly long before, was known as Mac-William Burke's country. Under this designation, the English reader, not intimately versed in Ireland's domestic history, will scarcely recognise one of the representative branches of the great house of De Burgo. It will be no digression from the purpose of these pages, to

state, succinctly, the revolutions in that noble family's fortunes, which terminated in giving to the Crown, first of England and then of Great Britain, the title of the Earldom of Ulster. While the spirit of adventure was yet fresh, in that noble band of warriors who accompanied or followed Strongbow into Ireland, John de Courcy broke into Ulster, established himself there, and received, as the reward of his achievement, the title of the Earl of Ulster. But the honour and the property were soon conveyed by a female, the heiress of his name and fortunes, to the equally noble house of the Lacies, who, amidst many a storm, had fixed themselves in Meath, and there erected the castle of Trim. By a fatality, which seemed connected almost of necessity with this splendid honour, the Earldom of Ulster passed away once more, through a female, to the illustrious family of the De Burgo's. Again, the elder branch of the house failed, by the assassination of its last male survivor, in the reign of the third Edward.

That great Prince, while wasting the resources of his country, in his ambitious and unwarrantable attempts upon the Crown of France, was unable to afford the smallest protection to his subjects in Ireland. The daughter of De Burgo fled to England, and there conveyed her claims, (all that remained of the princely acquisitions of De Courcy in Ulster,) to Lionel, Duke of Clarence, as her husband. In the numerous and diversified instruments of agreement, submission, pardon, or alliance, that took place thenceforwards between the English Crown, and the chieftains of the ancient and royal race of the O'Neils, the Government ever stipulated for the performance from the latter, of the duties and the payment of the returns due to the Earls of Ulster; but, until the time of the Tudors, the territory itself remained in the power of the native Irish. It was upon the fall of the elder branch of the De Burgo's, that two younger kinsmen betook themselves into Connaught, and assuming Irish names, and conforming themselves to Irish habits, became, what was called in the language of their former brethren of the pale, *DEGENERATE*. One of these families, subsequently, gradually reconnected itself, from the time of Henry the Eighth, with the English Crown, and is now, as for nearly three centuries has been, distinguished by the title of Clanrickarde. The other branch, I presume, was that which Ortelius's map records, under the name of Mac-William Burke, in the N.E. corner of the county of Mayo, or the barony of Tirawly.

Of the barony map, and its fourteen parochial maps, all have suffered from the fire; being "generally much burned round the edges," and for the most part deprived of their scales, titles, and points, or bearings. The map of Ballinaglass is, from having been folded, burned across the middle. The parishes of Kilmoremoy, and Ballinaglish, are on one map; as are the parishes of Doonefeeny and Kilfian and the Commons of this barony on another. The Survey and Dr. Beaufort's map correspond, with some little difference of orthography, both in the names and the numbers of the parishes.* Dr. Beaufort's map, it will be borne in mind by the reader, is intended to convey information chiefly respecting the ecclesiastical condition of Ireland. Mr. Arrowsmith's seems to rather aim at giving a general view of the natural face of the country; for of the parishes given in the Survey, and laid down by Beaufort, Killala and Ballina (Ballinaglass of the Survey) are the only ones mentioned by him. On the other hand, he is very full in other respects; and from the multitude of features laid down, as mountains, hills, streams, bogs, castles, &c. &c. a considerable degree of correctness would seem to be implied. Most assuredly the mechanical execution of the work is exquisitely beautiful; but a pretty attentive examination of the two maps, in the way of comparison, gives me some right to say, that where they differ, the opinion of the public in favour of the superior correctness of Dr. Beaufort's labours is well founded.

LEITRIM.—The maps of the five baronies, and of twenty-one parishes, (upon twenty parochial maps) in the county of Leitrim, are uninjured by the fire, and are in good order. The barony of Rossclogher, in the north of the county, presents but two parishes. Both are laid down in Beaufort, though neither is noticed by Arrowsmith. In Ortelius's map occur the names O'Connor and MacClancy. In Dromahaire barony, the names of the Survey coincide with those in Beaufort. The parishes of Clonlogher and Clonclare are on one map. Killargy and Killinumery are the only ones in Arrowsmith, of those given in the Survey; but he represents Dromahaire as having a church, which, in Beaufort, it has not.

Ortelius's map is very far from being clearly laid down;

* The Survey has, indeed, a Kilfinan, but I am inclined to suspect, that it may be a part of Kilfian; as nothing is more usual, than this sort of division into different maps of parishes.

and into this barony, Sligo is made to encroach so much, that I cannot certainly determine upon any ancient name as belonging to it. The names of the five parishes in the Survey, belonging to the barony of Leitrim, coincide with those in Beaufort. Arrowsmith gives the church of Annaduff alone. Ortelius has the names of M'Gauran and O'Ruarc; the latter of which, with O'Ruarc's name, extends towards the south-east, into the barony of Carigallen. Carigallen barony, with its four parochial maps, coincides with the names in Beaufort. Carigallen and Cloon parishes are noticed by Arrowsmith, but with a considerable difference of orthography. The barony of Mohill, with four parochial maps, coincides with the names in Beaufort. Mohill is the only church laid down by Arrowsmith. This barony was M'Ranall's country, according to Ortelius's map.

SLIGO.—Of this county, both the six barony maps, and the thirty-three parochial ones, “are a good deal burned round the edges,” and there remains neither title, index, nor certificate, upon their faces. The parts, however, which have not suffered from the flames, “are in tolerably good preservation.” But, exclusive of the havock thus incidentally made, there appears to have been originally a little carelessness in the construction of some of the maps; inasmuch as a considerable discrepancy exists between those officially preserved, and the copies made by General Vallancey and Major Taylor. The latter, it may be repeated, are not matters of evidence; but in a scientific point of view, there can be no reason to doubt, but that Sir William Petty meant the transcript of the Survey (destined for England, and, perhaps, intended to be preserved for his own use) to be as nearly a *fac simile* as possible. It is not, however, quite out of belief, but that some mistakes may have occurred in making the copies in Paris; and, in either case, those who have been most engaged in these laborious and responsible occupations, will be the first to make allowances for such occasional oversights. The discrepancies shall be noticed in the order they occur. The barony of Carbury has, besides its barony map, six parochial ones, of which the names of St. John and Calrie do not appear in Beaufort. It is, however, possible, that the former is in the town of Sligo, the county town. Dromcliff is the only parish laid down by Arrowsmith in this barony. In referring to Ortelius's map, for the ancient names of proprietors, it appears to be so entirely inaccurate, that the names given in the barony of Rossclogher, in Leitrim, do seem in reality to belong to

Carbury in Sligo. This, however, though a crying sin enough, as far as science is concerned, is, in fact, of no material consequence as to the information conveyed, since the identity of residence is sufficiently ascertained.

Besides the barony map of Tyreragh, there are eight parochial ones, agreeing in number with the parishes laid down in Beaufort, but differing as to name in one instance; though I doubt not but that the Estenagh of the Survey, and the Esky of Beaufort's map, are the same. This last is in Arrowsmith; but the church of Skreen parish is the only one laid down by him in this barony, which is, in other respects, apparently full. Ortelius's map has here the O'Dowdas and MacFirbis.

To Tyragherill belong eight parochial maps, with that of the barony. Kilross and Ballysadere (the Ballysandragh of the Survey) are on the same paper; and Kilmacallen and Drumcollim; and Killery and Ballisunmaghan, respectively. The parish of Killery is entire. With respect to Ahana (the Athehanagh of the Survey) it is to be observed, that "on comparing it with Vallancey's map, there appears a deficiency in the bounds in his, on the S.E. side. The parish map also includes a denomination at the N.W. side; which Vallancey leaves entirely out of this, and puts in the adjoining parish of Collom. But it is presumed, that this must be wrong, as it disagrees with the "Rough Distribution Book." The names and number of parishes agree with those in Beaufort, but with, it must be confessed, a very considerable variation of orthography. Arrowsmith has Killery under the name of Kilra; and here, as elsewhere, it is extremely to be lamented, that so accomplished an artist, who has never been surpassed in industry or ability, within his department, should not have sought further assistance, before he gave to the world so elaborate and beautiful a performance. The church of Taughna is laid down by him, but the name is omitted. A small cross of two slight hair lines mark the place of the church, and a clearer method could scarcely be adopted. In Ortelius's map, this barony is styled Tir-Oilill; and here are placed the names of Connor Sligo's country, Mac Conava, O'Bean, Mac Donogh, and MacDermod Roe.

Leney Barony has, besides its barony map, four parochial ones; upon one of which, *according to the title*, Killmac-teighe and Killoran parishes are laid down, though by a curious mistake the former has its own parochial map; and Kilvarnet, which is not mentioned at all in the title, though

it be named in Beaufort, is the one here drawn. Part only, in all probability, of Ballisadere is here given, as it has already been described in Tyragherill barony, where the church is placed by Beaufort. With respect to the map of Killmacteighe, there appears, upon comparing it with Vallancey's copy, a variation in the colouring between the forfeited part, and mountain in common; also as to a bog on the south. Killmacteige and Achonry churches are laid down by Arrowsmith, but the place of the latter parish, according to Beaufort, is nearly usurped in his map, by Ballygard church, which is neither in the Survey nor in Beaufort. The O'Hara's were seated here in Ortelius's map, a name which at a more recent period has appeared upon the pages of general British history.

Besides the barony map of Corran, there are six parochial ones, upon one of which are the two parishes of Kilshalvey and Drumrat. In the Survey, Kiltora parish is mentioned, and is described as differing from both the baronial map, and Vallancey's copy, as to the bounds between it and Clonoghy, the Cloneogill of the Survey. In Beaufort, Killmorgan is the Killmurrough of the Survey. Arrowsmith has it under the name of Kincruen; and by an analogous mistake of his authority, Timore church (the Tumower of the Survey) is styled Towr. On the other hand, General Vallancey (whose labours, it has been already observed, constitute the basis of this map) was so much more alive to antiquities, than to the designations of the homely structures, such as country churches usually are, that he has noticed several natural caves, in the form of Gothic arches. Corran, according to Ortelius's map, was occupied by the MacDonogh's. Coolavin* Barony is not introduced into the Survey; and therefore is not strictly before me: I will, however, venture to travel so far out of the record, as to observe, that it is described in Ortelius's map, as belonging to the O'Haras, M'Dermots, O'Birns, and Kings.

ULSTER.

It is here premised, that the order of review consecutively pursued, as far as it could be observed, has been from the north-east to the south-west, at least within each province. The strict observance of this rule is, it is true, not always very easy; but something like previous and systematic arrangement is so satisfactory, if it be not even necessary, to

* In Vallancey's baronial maps, Coolavin is marked wanting. It is probable that it was surveyed, but that the maps have been burned.

a writer, that I have here resorted to it. In Ulster, therefore, Antrim first presents itself, and in Antrim, the barony of Cary.

Of the nine counties within the province, not one altogether escaped the Survey, and, consequently, confiscation, more or less extensive. Of these, the county of ANTRIM has eight baronies, besides the county of Carrickfergus; and of the baronial and parochial maps, those of the barony of Belfast, of Dunluce, and (according to the Survey) of the *barony* first, and then of the *County Palatine* of Carrickfergus, are burned, and are thus described. "These maps are all in detached sheets, the edges burned, being the parts preserved of an original book. The certificate and index are wanting." The maps of the other five baronies and their parishes, are stated to be in good order.

Besides the barony map of Cary, there are six parochial ones, thus preserved. The names are all in Beaufort, but Billy and Derrykeighan have their churches laid down by him in the adjoining barony of Dunluce to the west. The division of the country into parishes may, in one sense, be styled immemorial; and, in general, the civil distribution of territory has conformed to it, but the exceptions are numerous; and sometimes a parish is found not only in different baronies, but in different counties. It is remarkable, that Rathlin Island, celebrated as the retreat of Robert Bruce when a fugitive from Scotland, should be included in the Survey. Its secluded situation might have been thought a sufficient pledge for its security. Ballintoy, which is not in the Survey, is laid down by Beaufort, and has been described in the first volume of the Statistical Survey. Arrowsmith likewise has it, with Ardmoy and Culfeightrin, remarkable for its coal pits, and Billy. In Cary are the Giant's Causeway and the Whyn-Dykes, the last of which extend themselves, at intervals, to Armagh, as well as into Scotland, across the Channel. Ortelius's map assigns this district to the M'Nillins.

The maps of the barony of Dunluce and its parishes, (two of which, Killaghan and Kilraghus, are upon one paper) are all burned round the edges, and what is unusual, that of Loughgreedy parish is burned in the centre. Billy and Derrykeighan before-mentioned by the Survey, under Cary, are again named here, and thus strengthen Beaufort's authority. Similarly, Killagan is given by the Survey, both here and in Killconway barony, where the church is placed by Beaufort. His Killallok and Ballimony, are not in the

Survey. Part of the latter, however, is there placed with Oghill parish, in Kilconway. Loughgeely of the Survey, is, I presume, the Loughgule of Beaufort. Arrowsmith has only Dunluce, Ballywillan and Ballymony parishes; and by Ortelius, a sept of the O'Hara's is placed here.

Of Glenarm, the barony and six parochial maps have been saved from the fire, and are in good order. Larne and Glenarm, given as parishes in the Survey, are not laid down as such by Beaufort; but he has Lickmacrean and St. Cuming, which are not in the Survey. Larne, Carncastle, and Glenarm, are noticed by Arrowsmith; and Ortelius places here the O'Shiels.

The barony, and six parochial maps of Kilconway, have escaped the fire. Dunaghy, described in the first volume of this Statistical Survey, and Grange of Dundermount (the last not in Beaufort) are on one map, as are Ahoghill (in Toome), and part of Ballimony in Dunluce on another. Killaghan is partly in Dunluce: the rest of it, having the church, is given here. The Maghirisharkan of the Down Survey, I apprehend to be the Rasharkan of Beaufort, who has not the Magherioghill of the Survey, unless, as I suspect, it may be the same as Ahoghill, though Oghill, in another parochial map, seems more like it, at least in its orthography. Finvoy has been described in the first volume of this Statistical Survey. This parish, with Rathsharkan, Killaghan, and Dundermount, of the Survey, are in Arrowsmith; and the M'Donalls are placed here in Ortelius's map.

The barony map of Antrim, and three parochial ones, have been preserved. Skerry-Racavan, laid down as one parish in the Survey, is divided, and has two distinct churches in Beaufort, who has also Connor, giving name to the bishoprick, and Kells, which last, however, has no church. He has also, Antrim, Ballyclogg, Rashee, Ballycorr, Kilbride, and Donegorr, not in the Survey. This is easily accounted for. This neighbourhood was, in many respects, eminently protestant, and did, in fact, repel the first efforts of the rebellion. Arrowsmith has Antrim, Connor, Kells, Donegorr, and Ballycorr; and Ortelius has spread over this and the adjoining baronies of Toome and Belfast, the ancient and regal house of the O'Neils, and of the two (the higher and lower) O'Neils Clannaboy.

The barony map of Toome, and the parochial ones of Dunean, and Drumall and Magherioghill, (the two last in one) are preserved. The last parish I again express my suspicion to be the Ahoghill of Beaufort (described in the

first volume of this Survey); who has moreover, Cranfield, Ballemenagh, and Portglenone Chapel, not noticed in the Survey. In this barony lies the interesting Moravian Settlement and Schools of Grace Hill, described in the first volume of this Statistical Survey. Arrowsmith has Ballemenagh, Gracehill, Dunean, Moghill, and, I apprehend, Cranfield, though the last is scarcely discernible through its orthography. Here, on the northern shore of Lough Neagh is situated Shanes Castle, the princely seat of the princely race of the O Neils.*

The barony map of Belfast, including the barony of Carrickfergus, (I use the language of the Survey) has been partially burned. No parochial maps, under this barony, are mentioned. The county palatine of Carrickfergus, as it is called in the list, though it has not, as far as I can learn, any attributes of a palatinate, has also its map partially burnt. The same is the case with the barony map of Massareene; with which, however, no parochial maps are given.

DOWN.—The maps of the county of Down have been partly preserved, and partly burned. Of its eight baronies, Castlereagh and Dufferin towards the N., and Mourne in the S., are not in the Survey; and are only mentioned here, as having laid down in Ortelius's map, the MacArtans in Castlereagh, and the Whites in Dufferin. These Whites are the first English names which have hitherto occurred in this analysis. I may be pardoned for observing, that the names used within the island, resolve themselves into those of the noble adventurers, accompanying Strongbow; of the subsequent English comers, whether individually or in companies; of the natives, within the Pale, compelled by the Statute of Kilkenny to assume the names of *Trades* and of *Colours*; and of the aboriginal names of the Irish. The Whites, therefore, may either be Irish, adopting the name of a colour, under the Statute of Kilkenny, or, what is far more probable, English adventurers coming over in the reign of Elizabeth. In Mourne, remarkable for its mountains,

* Since this notice of the castle was thus taken in the text, it has fallen a prey to the flames. The general sympathy and concern, expressed for the loss of this most interesting national monument, sufficiently attest its value, as having connected the present generation with those which have so long gone by. The building is to be forthwith re-edified, under the spirited resolution of its noble proprietor, but its value can never be replaced to him or to the nation.

with the two Iveaghs, &c. was the Sept of the MacGuinnes, according to Ortelius.

The barony, and parochial maps of Ardes, are burned. The first, however, is perfect, excepting the eastern side, which is unforfeited land. It is unsatisfactory, that the points of the barony map disagree with those in the parochial ones, 1st, of Ardquin; 2d, of Grayabbey, and 3d, of the one containing no fewer than the parishes of Ballyphilip, Slane, Witter, (the Utter of the Survey) and the Grange of Ballygalglott. The two first, and Ballyphilip, are in Beaufort, who has also Bangor, Donaghadee, Newtown, and St. Andrews, probably among the unforfeited lands. The Grange and Slane are not in Beaufort, but the first is in Arrowsmith, as are also Bangor, Newtown, Grayabbey, and Ardquin, with many other names, not of parishes, among which is that of ROCK SAVAGE. This tract is given by Ortelius's map to the Savages, undoubtedly of English origin.

The barony, and three parochial maps of Kinalearty, have escaped the fire. The Maghera of Beaufort seems to be the Magherahowlet of the Survey. The only parochial name here in Arrowsmith, is Kilmore.

The barony and seven parochial maps of Lower Iveagh, are preserved. The partial forfeitures shew great division of parties here. Only part of Segoe and Corumbie, and the quarter of Anakett, all on one map, are given in the Survey. Corumbie is not in Beaufort, and his Annahilt is probably the last: Segoe he places in Oneilland in Armagh. Again, the forfeited part of Dromaragh is alone laid down; and in the map containing Tullylish, and Agga-derick, (the church of which, Beaufort has placed in Upper Iveagh) the forfeited part of Seapatricks parish is mentioned. The parish of Dromore, totally forfeited, gives name to the bishoprick. The *Glebe* of Magherally, Magheralin, and Donaghlony, are all in Beaufort, who has, besides, Moira, Hillsborough, and Garvaghy. For the first time I observe Arrowsmith's map to contain all the parochial names, but with curious diversity of spelling, and pretty essential difference occasionally of location. Here the higher O'Neil Clannaboy seem to have spread themselves from Antrim, according to Ortelius.

The barony, and ten parochial maps, all single ones, of Upper Iveagh, have suffered severely (for the most part) from the fire. Garvaghy parish, placed by Beaufort, in Lower Iveagh, is assigned hither in the Survey, of which

he has all the names, with besides, Drumballyroney, Donaghmore, and Kilcoe. Of the Lordship of Newry, the Survey takes no notice. In strong contrast with the last barony, Arrowsmith's map has here only the parish of Donaghmore. That of his Dromath, perhaps may be the Drumgath of Beaufort, though the position be essentially different.

The barony and six parochial maps of Lecale, having eight parishes, have been much burned; and that of Down (Downpatrick) is nearly destroyed. Beaufort has all the names of the Survey (Kilmegan church being laid down by him in Upper Iveagh), and he has besides, Inch, Saul, Rathmullin, Killough Chapel, and Ardglass. The two last, with Rathmullin, Ballee, Bright, Ballyculter, Downpatrick, Terella, Kilclief, Inch, and perhaps, Saul, under the name of Quail, are in Arrowsmith. The Dunsford of the Survey is, I suppose, the Dunsport of Beaufort.

LONDONDERRY.—The maps of the county of Londonderry have escaped the flames. Coleraine is a double denomination, first of the barony, and then of the liberties of the town. In the former, the forfeitures appear to have been partial. Thus the forfeited lands of Camus and Killowen (the unforfeited parts of which, with their churches, are in the liberties) are on one map; as are Desertoghill and Erregall on another. The church of Dunboe and part of Aghadowy are respectively surveyed; but the parishes of Killallock and Agherton, laid down by Beaufort within the liberties, are not noticed in the Survey, while on the other hand the Ballyagharen of the Survey is not in his map. With respect to Ballyrashan, part of Ballymoney and Ballywillan, mentioned in the Survey, their churches are placed by Beaufort in Dunluce barony, across the Bann, in the county of Antrim. I observe in Arrowsmith, only the name of Aghadowy. In Ortelius, the O'Cahans, the O'Connors, and the O'Murrys, (partly also in Loughinsholin) are placed here.

Kenoght has unburnt, its barony and seven parochial maps, containing nine parishes in part or in whole. Drumachose parish, partly laid down with that of Balteagh, has a single map for its remaining portion. Dungiven, Banagher, and Aughanloo, are on one map. The first has been excellently described in the first volume of this Statistical Survey, and all those already mentioned are in Beaufort, but with much difference of orthography. A part of Banacharr is given in the Survey, which is not in Beaufort, and

it probably belongs to the Banagher laid down with Dungiven and Aughanloo; for nothing can be more discordant with itself, than the orthography of the Survey. Tamlaghtfinlaggan, Tamloghard, and Bovevagh, are in both Beaufort and the Survey. Balleagh, Bovevagh, Dungiven, and Banagher, are in Arrowsmith, and both maps have Newtown Limavady. O'Donall's country is placed here in Ortelius's map.

Tyrekerin has its barony, and five parochial maps. Faughanvale has its own map, but Clondermot and Cumber are in one. The church land of Faughanvale is, besides, laid down on a map by itself; so also is that of Cumber. Part likewise of Clondermot is again given, with a portion of Templemore in Inishowen, across the river Foyle, in Donegall. The cause of this confusion I am unable to guess. Of these names none appears in Arrowsmith, but near the site of Cumber church he has laid down one close upon Beaufort Lo. The liberties of Londonderry are not noticed in the Survey. Here as well as in Kenoght was the country of the O'Donalls, according to Ortelius.

The vast barony of Loughinsholin has its barony and five parochial maps, occupying with thirteen parishes (in part or in whole) the south of the county. Tamlaghtocreeley (the Towlagochrill of the Survey) and Ballyscullen, have parts of them upon the same map. Parts also of Killeleagh, Maghera, (described in the first volume of this Statistical Survey,) Termonary, and Kilcronaghan, are all on one map. The church lands in Lissan and in Desertmartin are also on one map. Ballinaskreen has a single map, but Tamlaght, (the Tawlaghtkilligh, I presume, of the Survey) Ballindery, Arboe, and Artrea, (the two last not in Beaufort) have parts of them upon one map. All these parishes, with the exceptions, as noted, are in Beaufort, who has besides, Disertlyn, Magherafelt, Kilrea, and the Chapel of Ennistrush: he has likewise a chapel in the woods near Lough Neagh, another nameless one near it, and one also at Dawson's Bridge. This curious chequer work of impunity and confiscation, seems to have been a natural consequence of the intermixture of the two races, thus placed in juxtaposition by the policy of James I., as suggested by Lord Bacon. There has been, perhaps, in all history, no individual so evilly treated as this Sovereign, who, because he had some personal foibles, and was fond of peace, is undervalued; though he condensed, to a very considerable degree, Ireland into an English form, as well as anglicised a vast por-

tion of the globe, consequentially at least, by his colonising system in America. But great and admirable were his pacific conquests; and beneficent as they have proved to the human race, the brute judgment of mankind has pronounced him faulty and incapable, and thus one of the greatest benefactors of his fellow-creatures, that ever existed, is anathematised on the pages of history; while the villains who, under the name of heroes, have tormented the world, are sent down to posterity in all the brilliancy of colouring, which genius and industry have been able to bestow upon them. The human race have had few benefactors, and they have, perhaps, deserved few.

TYRONE.—The barony, and four parochial maps of the vast barony of Strabane, occupying the whole north part of Tyrone, have, with the rest of the maps belonging to the county, been preserved from the fire. In the parish of Ardstraw, (described in the first volume of the Statistical Survey) of Cappagh, of Badony, of Camus, of Urney, of Leckepatrick, and of Donagheady, the forfeited lands are noticed in the Survey as belonging to the church. All these parishes are in Beaufort's map, who has besides Strabane and a second Badony, of which an Upper and Lower are laid down by him. Donagheady, Leckepatrick, and Camus churches, are in Arrowsmith. The last has also the bridge of Ardstraw, but not the church, and this is one of the many instances, in which the different plans of the two maps are observable. Bridges, passes, gentleman's seats, &c. find admission into Arrowsmith's map, while that of Beaufort rarely passes over a church. The Irish name of O'Neil, the Scotch one of Hamilton, and the English one of Caulfield, since ennobled under the title of the Earldom of Charlemont, are here laid down in Ortelius's map.

Besides the barony map of Dungannon, there are seven parochial ones. Of these, the first has the whole parishes of Lissan, Derryloran, and Kildress; the second, those of Ballyclog, Artrea, Ballinderry, and Arboe; the third has Desertereagh, Donogherry, Clonoe, (the Cuneo of the Survey) and Tullaniskin. Donaghmore and Drumglasse are on a fourth map; while, on the fifth, are laid down the glebe lands of both Clonfeckle, and Killyman, with the forfeited part of Carrinteel. On the sixth, Carrinteel is again given for its church lands: as are also those of Aghalow and Killyshell, together with the forfeited parts of the two last. Clonfeckle is again given, for its forfeited parts, as well as Aghalow, on the seventh. This distinction between church

lands and forfeited lands in the same parish may induce a suspicion, that the former, though surveyed, were not subjected to forfeiture; and, in truth, it is not easy to conceive, that the Clergy of the Established Church would have joined in such a rebellion as that of 1641. It is, however, possible, that the lands, thus designated, may mean the impropriated property distributed among laymen, upon the dissolution of the monasteries, and plunder of the bishopricks. All the above names are in Beaufort, who has moreover Pomeroy and Dungannon; but he has laid down the churches of Lissan and Ballinderry in the barony of Loughinsholin, within Londonderry county. Drumglasse and Tullaniskin are not in Arrowsmith, and Lissan he has placed in opposition to Beaufort, within Tyrone; and, in fact, the discrepancies are so striking and numerous, with respect to positions, that nothing but a survey *de novo*, under the authority of government, can give that satisfaction called for by men of science, and requisite for the government itself. The O'Neils and the O'Hagans are placed here by Ortelius's map.

Omagh Barony (Omy in the Survey) has the barony map, and six parochial ones. The first has the church land of Termonmagurk, the second that of Drumragh, by Omagh town; the third the *escheated* lands of Dromore and Killskeery; and the fourth the church lands of Maghericross and Urney. The fifth has the church lands of Termonmangan; and the sixth, those of Longfield. Maghericross is not in Beaufort, where, however, are Clogherny and Templecairne, described in this Survey, not mentioned in the Down Survey. Urney parish, partly here given, has its church placed by Beaufort in Strabane. Arrowsmith has noticed Clogherny, Dromore, and Killskeery, and has also the churches of Aghatony and Lisky, which are neither in Beaufort nor the Survey. Ortelius's map has placed here the English family of the Chichesters.

Of Clogher there is only the barony map, and that has merely the outline of the baronial boundary, without the parochial subdivisions.

DONEGALL.—The maps of this county have been preserved from the fire. Inishowen has the barony and five parochial maps. The first contains the church land of Movill (of which Beaufort gives two churches, the upper and lower); the second, the *escheated* lands of Dysartaghy, and Templemore; the third, the church land of Clonmany, described in the first volume of this Survey; the fourth, those

of Cloncagh, Culdaff, and Donagh; while the fifth gives Fahan, (the Fanthen of the Survey). With the addition of a chapel at Muff, Beaufort agrees with them; but Arrowsmith has only the church of Culdaff. The O'Doghertys are placed here in Ortelius's map.

Kilmacrenan has the barony and eleven parochial maps. Gartan, Conwall, part of Aughamunchin, Aughnish, Killigarvan, Clondevaddock, Mevagh, Clondehorky, Ray, and Tullahobigly, being upon as many maps, are all in Beaufort, who, however, places the church of Ray in Raphoe barony. He has moreover Tully, Kilmacrenan, and Raymunterdony, not in the Survey. Arrowsmith has Kilmacrenan, a Cloghaneely church, where is the Raymunterdony of Beaufort; and where the last has Clondehorky, the former has given a church with the name of Ballymon. Ortelius has placed here the sept of MacSweeny-Fanad. The Survey has part of Athnengin, not in Beaufort.

RAPHOE has, besides its barony map, those of Raphoe, of Lifford, and of Taughboyne; while the fourth contains the parishes of Ray and Leck; and the fifth those of Donoghmore and Stranorlan. Beaufort has, in addition to these, All Saints Chapel, Killea, Clonleigh, and Killteevagh. Raphoe, Lifford, and Stranorlan, are in Arrowsmith, with a nameless church, where Leck is placed by Beaufort. The McCanmeys are placed in this neighbourhood in Ortelius's map.

Besides the map of the great barony of Boylagh and Bannagh, there are six parochial ones. Parts of Inver and Killymand are on the first; Killybegs occupies the second; and the third has Kilrean (not in Beaufort, as far as I can observe), Cappella, which may be the chapel laid down near Ardra, on the Awin-Ea river, and Letter MacWard. The fourth contains Templecroan in the north, and Kiltaghtee in the south of the barony; and Inishkeel has a map to itself; while Kilcarr and Glencollkill are placed together upon the sixth map. It will be observed, that no whole parish appears to have been forfeited here; as they are all laid down as merely parts. Killybegs and Inver are in Arrowsmith, and Letter MacWard is made, without any church, to extend over a ridge of hills, running parallel to the river Guybarra. Ortelius's map has to the north of the barony the MacSweenys na tua, the MacWards next to them, and then the O'Donalls, MacSwiney's, and O'Boyles.

Tyrhugh has its barony and four parochial maps. The first describes part of Carne, alias Farmon M'Gragh, not in

Beaufort. The second has parts of Kilbarron, described in the first volume of the Statistical Survey, and Enish M'Saint, of which the last is not in Beaufort, and Drumholm has two maps for as many parts. Ballyshannon and Donegall, laid down in Beaufort, are not noticed by the Survey. The two last are also in Arrowsmith, as well as the church of Drumholm. The O'Galaghers and O'Clerys are placed here in Ortelius's map.

ARMAGH.—Of this county the maps have been partly burned and partly preserved. Either much of the county has not been surveyed, or many of the parochial maps have been lost; and at all events those which have been burned ones, have suffered greatly from the fire. The barony map of O'Neillands has no accompanying parochial maps, and has lost its N.E. and N.W. parts. Of Armagh barony the only maps are two parochial ones of the parish so named within the barony, both of which are partially burned. Here, according to Ortelius were seated the O'Neils (O'Nialans in his map) as might be expected from the present appellation, together with the Caulfields, (already noticed under Tyrone,) and the Brownlows. The rest of the county, it may be here at once observed, was occupied, at the period of that map's construction, by other O'Neils, the O'Hanlons, and the Achesons, since ennobled with the title of Gosford, but still more distinguished by the pen of Swift.

The barony and three parochial maps of Orior, have been preserved from the fire. The whole of the parish of Killeavy (the Killsleeve perhaps of the Survey) is laid down, but only the forfeited lands of Loghgilly, and the forfeited and church lands of Tawnaghtee. The last I do not find in Beaufort, but he has Tanderagee and Forkhill; which two last are all I can discover in Arrowsmith. Beaufort has moreover one chapel, near Port Norris, so called after the great captain of that name; and another in the N. part of the barony.

In the barony map of Tyranny, which has suffered very severely from the fire, the parish of Fynan or Tynan appears, together with (probably part only of) Derrynoose, as the church is laid down by Beaufort in Armagh barony. Arrowsmith has not any other name, but Beaufort has Eglis.

The barony, and two parochial maps of Fews, have been preserved from the fire. There are laid down in one map, Creggan parish, described in the first volume of this Survey, and in another, parts of Mullabragh, and Armagh in the barony of that name. In Mullabragh lie apparently

Hamilton's Bawn, and Market-Hill, names destined to live upon the pages of Swift, as long as English literature endures. Beaufort has, moreover, Lisnadill, Kilcloney, Ballywire, and Newtown-Hamilton, Lisnadill, Mullybragh, Newtown-Hamilton, and Creggan, are in Arrowsmith.

FERMANAGH.—The maps of this county have been slightly burned at the edges, but are otherwise in good order. Of its eight baronies, Lurge, Tyreskennedy, Clonkelly, Coole, Knockniny, Magheraboy, Clonawly, and Magherastephana, the three last alone are described in the Survey.

Magheraboy has, besides its barony map, one parochial one, with the parishes of Inish M'Saint, and Beagh (not in Beaufort, unless it be part of Bohoe, laid down by him in Clonawly), and another with those of Devnish and Rossory, both of which are in Beaufort. He has also a Garrison Chapel, and that of Ruscar. The last is the only name, of all these, which appears in Arrowsmith. Here, according to Ortelius, dwelt a sept of the M'Gwires—as did another in the barony of Lurge. Of this ancient family, of which the representatives still remain in this country, Lord Macgwire, who was arrested, carried over to England, for attempting to seize Dublin Castle at the beginning of the rebellion in 1641, and executed at Tyburn, was not the head, and was, according to the emphatic old English expression, the second son of a second son.

The barony map of Clonawly is lost. The parochial ones are those of Killnally (not in Beaufort), Cleenish, Bohoe, and Killisher. Of these names, I observe none in Arrowsmith. The Coles, now ennobled by the earldom of Enniskillen, and the O'Flanegans, are placed here in Ortelius's map.

In Magherastephana, the barony map has lost, by the fire, a little of the S.E. and W. with the scale. The parochial are, two for the E. and W. parts of Aghalurcher, and a third of Aghavea. Beaufort has also Lisnaskea chapel. The last name is in Arrowsmith, but merely as a village. He has also Aghavea church, and one of Coltrain, but this name appears not in Beaufort, nor in the Survey.

MONAGHAN.—The maps of this county have suffered from the fire, but are otherwise in tolerable order. The barony of Donaghmoyne to the south, is not mentioned in the Survey, and is also a blank in Ortelius's map. In Trough there are the barony, and one parochial map of Donagh. Errigal is added by Beaufort; and the last is like-

wise in Arrowsmith. Here and in Monaghan barony, Ortelius's map has placed the M'Mahons.

Besides the barony map of Monaghan, there are the parochial ones of Tihallen, of Teelownet (probably the Tidavnet of Beaufort), of Monaghan, of Tullycorbet, of Kilmore, of Drumsnatt, and of Clones. The church of this last is laid down by Beaufort in Dartree barony, otherwise the number of his names agrees with those of the Survey. Arrowsmith has a Lagacorry church a little to the N. of Monaghan town, which is mentioned in neither the Survey nor by Beaufort. He has also Monaghan, Tidavnet, Tihallen, and Tullycorbet.

Dartree has its barony and five parochial maps; those of Aghabog, Edergale, Killevan, Clones, and Currin. Edergale and Currin are not in Beaufort; but as his number of names coincides with those of the Survey, I am willing to believe, that they are the same with his Ematris and Galloon. Arrowsmith gives Clones, but without notice of its church; and he has a Drumswords church, which is noticed neither by Beaufort nor the Survey.

Cremourne has its barony, and four parochial maps, of Aghamullen, of Clontibret, of part of Tihallen in Monaghan barony, and part of, (I suspect) Tullycorbet, the church of which is in Monaghan. Beaufort has additionally, Muckno church. Arrowsmith has the names of the last, but without notice of the church, and he has also Clontibret.

CAVAN.—The maps of this county have their edges all burned, though in other respects they are in tolerable preservation.

The barony map of Tullaghagh (about half of which is destroyed) is accompanied with the four parochial ones of Kildallen, of (in parts, I presume) Killeshandra and Kildallen, of Templeport, and of Killinagh, not in Beaufort. The churches of Killeshandra and Kildallen are by Beaufort placed in Tullaghonoho barony; and in Tullaghagh he has, additionally, Kinawley, and Tomregan. Killeshandra, Kildallen, and Templeport, are all which I observe in Arrowsmith's map. Ortelius's map is so very indistinctly laid down, with respect to its county divisions, that I speak with diffidence, when I say, that he appears to have left this barony without any names of inhabitancy.

Tullaghonoho barony is not noticed in the Survey; but the junction point of the three provinces of Leinster, Ulster, and Connaught, is on its S.W. side, at Arvagh. The maps of Arrowsmith and of Beaufort seem to agree, more than I

had been taught to expect ; but in the course of some of the waters, the difference is great and striking.

The barony of Tullaghgarvy has its barony and five parochial maps of Larah, of Drung, of Killersherdiny, of Dromgoon, and of Annagh, of which the last is not in Beaufort. Whether the Annalee of Arrowsmith may mean this place, may be doubted ; but of the above parishes Drung is the only one distinctly laid down by him.

Of Clonchee the barony map is lost ; and of the parochial maps, the single one of Enniskeen is noticed. Beaufort, however, has besides, the names of Killan, Knockbride, and Moybolgue, alias Bailieborough, under which last name it is described in the first volume of the Statistical Survey. In this barony and in Tullaghgarvy, to the N. of it, Ortelius has placed the O'Reillys, the O'Curries, and the Plunketts. Enniskeen and Knockbride are in Arrowsmith. I have now to observe, that the Survey does not appear to be always infallible. In this instance, under the name of Clonchee, the barony map is represented as lost, and the single parish of Enniskeen is noticed ; but under the name of Clonehy, the barony map is described as having a small part of its N. side, with part of the scale burned off ; with the remarkable observation, that the N. point of this constitutes the S. one of Vallancey's copy. Moreover the identical parishes of Killan, Moybolgue, and Knockbride, have here their maps mentioned, with the addition of that of Drumgoon, the church of which is, by Beaufort, placed in Tullaghgarvy.

Loughtee has its barony and nine parochial maps. These are of Kilmore, and of Denn and Crosserlogh upon one map. Of these the last is placed by Beaufort in Clonmoghlan. Urney, Anagelliffe, Lowey, and Annagh, have single maps. The last has been already noticed in Tullaghgarvy barony ; but I do not observe it at all in Beaufort. Castleterra and Larah are on one map, of which the last is by Beaufort placed in Tullaghgarvy. Killinkere has its own map ; but by Beaufort it is placed in Castleraghan. Drumlane and Tomregan are on one map ; but Beaufort places the last in Tullaghagh. He has besides, Belturbet and Cavan. In Arrowsmith I only see Kilmore mentioned.

Castleraghan has its barony and two parochial maps of Killinkere and Crosserlogh, the last of which is placed by Beaufort in Clonmoghlan. He has also Castleraghan parish, Munterconaught, Lurgan, and Mullogh chapel. Of all these, Lurgan alone is in Arrowsmith.

Clonmoghlan has, with its barony map, the parochial ones of Ballintemple, Ballymachugh, Crosserlogh, Drumlummon, with parts of Denn and Kilmore, which last are placed by Beaufort in Loughtee barony. He has also Ballimackilleney. In Arrowsmith I observe Ballintemple alone. Over these three last baronies, Ortelius has spread the names of the O'Sheridans, the O'Bradys, and the Mackiernans.

LEINSTER.

This province may, in a popular sense, be said to have represented the Pale, or that part of Ireland, inhabited by the English and descendants of Englishmen. Within this precinct the rule of English law was confined, while the Sovereigns of England were merely LORDS of Ireland; but upon the extension of their power, and assumption of the regal title by Henry VIII. this rule was gradually extended into the other provinces; and the distinctive terms of English rebel and Irish enemy formerly used, gradually fell into disuse, until they were lost in the common appellation of subject, after the time of King James I.

LOUTH, the north-easternmost county of the province, appears to have been always within the pale, though occasionally exposed to the hostile and dangerous character of a frontier. Of this county, which suffered so severely from the brutal policy of Cromwell, the maps, describing its confiscated land, have been materially injured by the fire. The remains are little more than fragments of about eight or ten inches in diameter; and the title, certificate, and index, together with the abstract sheets, are all wanted.

Respecting Dundalk, the north-easternmost barony in the county, no description is given of the barony map; and the parochial ones of Carlingford and Dundalk have merely a fragment of their E. and N.E. parts. Beaufort has, additionally, Foghart, Ballymascanlan, Roach, Kene, Baronstown, Philipstown, Ballybarrack, Dunbyn, Haggardstown, and Henstown. The two last, Dundalk, Ballymascanlan, and Carlingford, are in Arrowsmith's map. Ortelius has the Portlances and Bellews English names, and English names are eminently predominant through the county.

The barony of Louth has only its barony map, and the parochial one of Louth parish, both of which are reduced to a very small part of the north. Beaufort has also Killorran, Killincool, Dromiskin, Derver, and Mansfieldstown. Killorran is the only one of these omitted by Arrowsmith;

who has here moreover placed a Clonskeen, which is neither in Beaufort, nor in the Survey. Orteliuſ lays down, about here, the Taaffes and the Verdons.

The barony map of Ardee, or Atherdee, has only a ſcrap of the N. part remaining. The pariſhes of Talanſtown, Mapuſtown, and Charleſtown, are all upon one map, which is greatly damaged, to nearly the total ruin of the firſt and the laſt pariſhes. The E. part of Shenliſ, the W. of Kildemock, and a little of the N. of Smermore, are upon a ſecond map. A ſmall part of the N. of Cloonkeen remains on a ſingle map, as does a little of the S.W. of Ardee upon another. The N.W. of Dromcar, and N.E. parts of Kiſſaran, remain upon the ſame map. The latter pariſh I do not obſerve in Beaufort; but he has additionally, Philipſtown, Gernonſtown, Stickellen, Stabannan, Richardſtown, Dromy, Cappage, and Moſſtown. As far as I can obſerve, Clonkeen, Charleſtown, Dromy, and Shenliſ, have their churches laid down by Arrowsmith; and, without the churches, he has given the names of Stabannan, Stickellen, and Cappage. In the name of Gernonſtown, that of the Gernons, placed here in Orteliuſ's map, is in courſe recognised. The name again occurs in Meath; and in Caernarvonſhire, acroſs the channel, a very reſpectable family, bearing the ſame name, is to be found. Orteliuſ has alſo the names of the Dowdalls and Flemings. Of the barony of Ferrard, only a ſmall part of the N.W. of the barony map remains, and of parochial maps there is no notice whatever taken in the return. Now the ſurvey of a barony, implies that of, at leaſt, ſome of its pariſhes, and the want of theſe maps therefore may be referred to the fire. Beaufort has no fewer than twenty-four names of pariſhes laid down here; and this accumulation in ſo ſmall a ſpace ſeems to prove, that a dense population was aſſembled at a very early period. In fact, Louth at large is, at this day, one of the moſt populous diſtricts in the world. Rathdrummin pariſh here has been deſcribed in the firſt volume of this Statistical Survey, and ſo alſo has Clonmore. The plan of this analysis forbids the recapitulation of parochial names, where the Down Survey is altogether ſilent; but it may be mentioned, that the Nettervilles and Darcies are placed here in Orteliuſ's map.

MEATH.—The maps of this county have been partly preſerved, and partly burned, though in no reſpect ſo deſtructively as thoſe of Louth have been. A remarkable, and a troublesome feature, belonging to the baronies here, is, that ſeveral of them have detached parts, enchaſed in others, ſo

that mistakes may easily occur, in spite of the utmost vigilance of attention.

The barony map of Morgallion, and its parochial ones of Nobber, Clongill, Killberry, and Killpatrick and Knock upon one map, and Kilshinny and Drakestown upon another, have been slightly burned. The names coincide with those of Beaufort, who has besides, in a detached part of the barony, that of Dunmow. Nobber and Kilberry (the last with the church marked) are in Arrowsmith, who has besides, Castletown, with its church or chapel, a name I observe in neither Beaufort nor the Survey. Where Beaufort has Dunmow, Arrowsmith has a Benaghmore church. In Ortelius's map, the Nangles appear to have been spread over the northern part of the county.

The barony map of Slane has been burned towards the centre, from its having been folded. Part of Enniskeen parish (the church of which is placed by Beaufort in Kells, on the borders of Cavan,) and a part of Nobber, (the other part of which is in Morgallion) are on one map. Drumconrath has its own map, as have Dowth, Slane, and Ardagh. Gernanstown and Stackallen are together, as are Loughbraccan and Mitchelstown; and Innismouthy with Sydan. The Killary, spelt Killeary in Beaufort, who moreover has Grangegeeth, Monk and Newtown, not in the Survey. All these maps have suffered more or less from the fire. Arrowsmith has Drumconrath, Dowth, Slane, Stackallen, Sydan, and Gernanstown, written by him Gre-nans.

The barony map of Navan and its eleven parochial maps, containing eighteen parishes, have suffered from the fire. Of these, Rathkenny is in a detached part of the barony, lying between Slane and Morgallion. Donaghmore, Clonmacduffe, Ardsallagh, and Navan, have their respective maps. Churchtown and Ratane are on one map, as are part of Trim and Trimelstown—and Tullahehoge and Moyett—and Killcooly and Newtown—and Donaghpatrick, Liscartan, and Ardraccan, described in the first volume of this Survey—and Rathboyne and Martry. All these names are in Beaufort; but he places Rathboyne within Kells barony. He has also Bective, not in the Survey. Ardsallagh, Navan, Trim, Trimelstone, Donaghpatrick, Ardraccan, and Bective, are the only names observed by me in Arrowsmith. The Barnwalls are placed here by Ortelius.

The barony map of Kells, together with those of its parishes, has escaped the fire. The parochial maps of Kells,

Rathboyne, Furry, Girly, Killskyre, Moynalty, Donaghpatrick (part of which has been noticed under Navan), Teltown, Imlagh, Duleene, Newtown, Killbeg, Staholmock, Crusestown, Killmain, and Castlekyran, have their names laid down in Beaufort. I do not, however, see in his map, Loghan, and Ballybreachy; but I presume the Poles, simply mentioned by him, are the Poles of Balliattyknaffe in the Survey; which has not his Robertstown and Enniskeen, Kells, Monalty, Donaghpatrick, Crusetown, Killmain, Robertstown, and Enniskeen, are in Arrowsmith.

The barony map of Duleek, with six parochial maps, containing fourteen parishes, have been preserved from the flames. Duleek and Abbey are on one map; Ardeath, Piercetown, and Clonalvy, on another; Stamullen, Moorechurch, and Ballygarth, upon a third; Ballingarvy and Killmoon (in a detached part of the barony, placed in the north of Ratoath,) are upon a fourth. A fifth has Kentstown, Fennor, Painstown, and Brownstown; and the sixth contains Killsharvan, Colpe, and Julianstown. Of all the parishes, Abbey, on the first map, is the only one which I do not observe in Beaufort. But he has, besides, Ardmulkan, Knockcommon, Donore, St. Mary's, and Mornanstown chapel. Duleek, Ardeath, Stamullen, Ballygarth, and Painstown, are laid down in Arrowsmith, as well as Fennor and Julianstown. Can his Killmainhill, in the detached part of Duleek barony, be the Killmoon of the Survey and Beaufort? In Ortelius's map, it is so extremely difficult to discriminate between the exact position of the names, not merely as to baronies, but even as to counties, that I suspect the families here crowded together may be developed, with propriety, over several of the adjoining districts. Here are no fewer, than the Deneys, the Prestons, the Cadells (a Welch name of royal origin), the Cusacks, the Bellews, and the Chevers.

The half barony of Foure (the other half of which is in Westmeath) has its barony and six parochial maps preserved from the flames. Dianor and Clonabreny are upon one map. Killallan, Loughcrew, Moilogh, Oldcastle, and Killlaugh, have, each its own. In addition to these names Beaufort has that of Castlecor. Clonabreny and Oldcastle are laid down by Arrowsmith, who has also given Loughcrew, with its church. Notwithstanding the discrepancy of orthography, I believe his Clonmellon to be the Killallan of Beaufort.

The barony map of Skryne, and nine parochial maps, con-

taining eighteen parishes, have suffered, though not very materially, from the fire. Timoole, Rathfeigh, and Cullingstown, are all on one map. Templekeran, Monkstown, and Lismullen, are on a second. Macetown and Danestown are on another; and Killeen and Dunsany are likewise so joined. Athlumny and Killcarn are placed together; as are also, on another map, Ardmulcan and Follistown. Dowestown and Taragh are in the same map; but Trivett and Skryne have each their respective maps. Of all these names, Templekeran is the only one which I do not observe in Beaufort. Rathfeigh, Lismullen, Athlumny, Killcarn, Taragh, Killeen, and Dunsany, are all in Arrowsmith. The Mainwards and Plunkets are placed here in Ortelius's map.

The barony map of Lune, and four parochial ones, containing five parishes, have lost their scales and titles in the fire. Moyagher and Rathmore are on one map; but Athboy, Kildalky, and Killiconigan, have each their respective maps. The Survey agrees both in names and numbers with Beaufort. Athboy, Rathmore, and Kildalky, are in Arrowsmith.

The barony and nine parochial maps of Ratoath have escaped the flames. Cookstown and Creekstown are upon the same map, and Donaghmore and Grenogg on another. Killoglan has part of Trivett (the church of which is in Skryne) upon its map, though several parishes intervene between them. Rathbeggan, Rathregan, Ballymaglassan, Dunshaghlín, Kilbrew, and Ratoath, are all in Beaufort, who has also the name of Milltown. Creekstown, Grenogg, Rathregan, Dunshaghlín, Kilbrew, and Ratoath, are in Arrowsmith.

The barony of Dunboyne is not noticed in the Survey, and Beaufort has not more than three parishes in it.

The barony and nine parochial maps of Deece, containing nineteen parishes, besides part of Rathcore (in Moyferath), have not only suffered from the fire, but have been otherwise injured by being dirtied.

Ballsoon and Assey are on one map; Drumlorgan and Kilmore on another; Rodanstown, Balfieghan, Gallow, Agher, and part of Rathcours, are on a third; Colmolin and Knockmark are on a fourth; and Moyglare and Killclone on a fifth. One map contains Trubly, Kilmessan, and (part, I presume, of) Ballsoon. Killtale, Galtrom, and Dirpatrick, are also on one map; but Scurlogstown has its separate one. I do not observe Rodanstown in Beaufort, who, however,

gives Ballroddan not in the Survey. Of all these names I notice only Gallow, Agher, and Galtrim, in Arrowsmith. A church, however, which I can assign to no designation, is laid down somewhere about where Ballroddan is placed by Beaufort.

The barony and nine single parochial maps of Moyferagh, have escaped the fire. Trim, (part of) Laracor, one of Swift's livings, Rathcore, Rathmolion, Castlerickard, Killyon, Clonard, Ballibogan, and Castle Jordan, have each their several maps, and are all to be found in Beaufort. Arrowsmith gives Rathmolion, Castlerickard, Killyon, Castle Jordan, and Clonard.

WESTMEATH.—The maps of this county are contained in two volumes, and with the exception of the parochial maps of Mullingar, have escaped the flames. The burning of that map (in the centre, it is stated) as it thus stands alone, probably arose from some other cause than the general fire.

One moiety of the barony of Fowre has been noticed under Meath. The other half, styled in the Survey, Demi-foore, occupies the northern point of Westmeath. Besides its barony map, the Survey gives eight parochial ones, containing respectively Foytan, (Foyran in the Survey), Lackblah, St. Feighan's, St. Mary, Killpatrick, Faghalltown, and Rathgarve. St. Feighan, St. Mary's, and Rathgarve, I do not observe in Beaufort, who, however, has Castle Pollard, Mayne, and Fowre, not in the Survey. These two last are also laid down by Arrowsmith, but I do not find in him any of the other names.

Moygoish has its barony and six parochial maps, respectively, of Kilbixy, Templeoran, Killmacnevin, Russagh, Street, and Rathaspick. With these Beaufort exactly coincides, both as to names and number. Of them, Street is the only name I observe in Arrowsmith. Ortelius's map has here and in Rathconrath, to the S. and W. the name of Dalton. The barony map of Delvin is accompanied with seven parochial maps, of which two (a larger and a smaller portion) belong to Castletown Delvin parish. Killuagh, Killcumny, Killiveilagh, Killagh, and part of Clonally parish (names and number coinciding with those in Beaufort), have their respective maps. Castletown Delvin is the only one of these parishes laid down by Arrowsmith. The Nugents, as might have been expected, are placed here in Ortelius's map.

Corkery has its baronial and seven parochial maps, of Taghmon, of Leny and Tiffernan, (on one); of Portshan-

gan, of Portlemon, of Lacken, of Multifernan, and of Stonehall separately. With these names, and their numbers, Beaufort agrees. Portlemon, Lacken, and Multifernan, are in Arrowsmith.

Moyashel and Magheradernon has, besides its barony, three parochial maps of Mullingar, of Rathconnel, and of Dysart. It seems singular, that in a barony, not remarkably small, and containing the county town, there should be only three parishes; yet Beaufort is here in agreement with the Survey. Mullingar and Rathconnel are in Arrowsmith; and Ortelius's map has the O'Malaghlin's, and the Petits.

Rathconrath has its barony and seven parochial maps. Churchtown and Conry are upon one. Templepatrick and Ballimorin (instead of which Beaufort has Almoritia and Moivore) has one each, as have Killare, Ballimore, Rathconrath, described in the first volume of this Survey, and Piercetown. Arrowsmith has the three last, with the Moivore of Beaufort, who, with the above exception, agrees with the Survey.

Of Farbill, the barony map only is in the Survey, and that is described as having two pieces cut out, apparently by tracing. Beaufort places here two parishes, Killucan, Kilbride, and a chapel. Killucan is also in Arrowsmith.

Fartullagh (the Turtullagh of the Survey), besides its barony, has five parochial maps. Upon the first are Lynn and part of Mullingar. Castlelost and Pace-Kilbride are upon another; a third contains Newtown and Clonfadda; while a fourth has not only Carrick and Moliscar, but (a part of, I presume) Kilbride. Enniscoffy has its own map. Newtown* and Clonfadda do not appear in Beaufort, but his numbers are equal, as he has instead Clonfadforan (probably the Clonfadda of the Survey) and Vasty. Arrowsmith, however, has Clonfadda, together with Lynn, the only names of either the Survey or of Beaufort, which I observe in him. The Tyrels are placed here in Ortelius's map.

With the barony of Moycashell, the Survey couples Magheradernon, as it had already done with that of Moyashell. The association with Moycashell, I apprehend, to be a mistake, and certainly it is discountenanced by the authority of Beaufort. Besides the barony map, there are the five parochial ones, respectively, of Newtown,

* This is probably part of the Newtown to the S.W. in Moycashell barony.

Kilcumrigh, Ardnurcher, Rathue, and Castletown, of which, the last alone is not in Beaufort; who, however, has Vastina and Kilbeggan. Castletown is in Arrowsmith, as are also Kilbeggan, Newtown, and Rathue. The Maggeoghagans are placed here in Ortelius's map.

Kilkenny West, besides its barony map, has four parochial ones, of Nogheal, of Drumrany, of Kilkenny, and of Bunowen, with which both in names and number Beaufort agrees. I do not observe one in Arrowsmith. Ortelius has here the Dillons and M'Awleys.

The territory of Brawny, as it is called in the Survey, has its single map, with the Lordship of Moydrum; and neither Beaufort nor Arrowsmith has within it any other name besides that of Athlone.

Besides its barony map, Clonlonan has three parochial ones of Balliloghloe, and of Killcleagh separately; and of Killmanaghan and Killorumraghragh upon one. The last does not appear in Beaufort at all, and Killmanaghan has its church laid down by him in Killcoursey barony in King's county. Arrowsmith has none of them whatever. Ortelius's map has placed here or hereabouts the Foxes, the O'Malones, and the O'Dalys.

LONGFORD.—Of the maps belonging to this county, those of two baronies have been slightly burned at the edges (otherwise they are in good order); while those of the other four baronies have been saved from the fire altogether. Among the last are the barony and four parochial maps of Granard, containing Granard, Columbkil, Clonbroney, and the *bigger part* of Abbeylaragh. In addition to these four parishes, Beaufort has Firmount chapel. This last, and Granard, are all that are in Arrowsmith.

The barony map of Longford barony, and four parochial ones of Clongesh, Moghill, Killoe, and part of Killishee, in Moydoo, have been preserved. Of these, Beaufort has only Clongesh; but he has likewise Temple Michael, Longford, and Clondra. Temple Michael and Longford are in Arrowsmith, and here are placed the O'Ferrals in Ortelius's map.

The barony and six parochial maps of Ardagh have escaped the fire. Kilglass and Ardagh are on one map. Temple Michael, (placed by Beaufort as above in Longford), Rathreagh, Ballymacormack, Mostrim, and the half parish of Street, have each their separate maps. All these names are in Beaufort, but the church of Street is laid down by him beyond the boundary line into Moygoish in Westmeath. Ardagh is in Arrowsmith, as is a Moydone church,

which neither Beaufort nor the Survey notices. In this barony is situated Edgeworthstown, one of the few places in Ireland, of which the position is settled by astronomical observation.

Moydoe barony map, with four parochial ones, has been saved from the flames. Killashee and Ballimacormack, are upon one map. Of this last parish a part only is probably here meant, for it has been already assigned by the Survey to Ardagh, where it is laid down by Beaufort. The same may be observed respecting Kilglass, here given on a single map. The third map contains part of Ardagh, in Ardagh barony, and Fashinode and Moydoe, the first of which I do not find in Beaufort. The Kildacomoge of the Survey, is again mentioned under Rathline, where a Killcomack is laid down by Beaufort, which I take to be the same place. Beaufort has moreover Tighsimod here, not in the Survey. Taghshinny church, placed by Beaufort in Shrowle, is here in Arrowsmith's map, which has also Killashee.

The barony and four parochial maps of Rathline have been slightly burned. Rathline, Kildacamoge, (Killcomack of Beaufort, I suppose), Coshall (the Cashell of Beaufort), and Shrewre (his Shrule), have each their several maps. With these variations of orthography, Beaufort agrees with the Survey. Arrowsmith still further diversifies this variety for Kildacamoge (the only church or name as above noticed in his map) is with him Killcoinack.

The barony and three parochial maps of Abbeyshrewl, or Shrowle, have been very slightly burned. Ahara, Abbeyshrewl, and part of Kilglass (in Ardagh), are on one map. Forgney and part of Knockavale (Nogheal, I presume, in Westmeath), are on another; and Taghshinny and part of Kildacamoge are on the third. All these names, with the above distinctions, are in Beaufort. Arrowsmith has Forgney and Faghshinny.

DUBLIN.—The reader, who recollects, that after the attempt to seize Dublin Castle by the Catholics had failed, the hostilities afterwards carried on were chiefly confined here to those between Protestants and Englishmen, may feel, some surprise, upon observing so great a portion of this metropolitane country surveyed for the purposes, it is to be presumed, of confiscation. But so it is, and the process has reached every barony in the county, of which all the maps have escaped the fire. In the barony of Balruddery, besides the barony, there are eight parochial maps. Balruddery, Garistown, Naul, and Balmadun, have each their respective maps.

Hollywood and Westphalstown are upon one; Balliboghill and Donabate upon another; Palmerstown and Balliscaddan, upon a third; and Holmpatrick, Baldongan, and part of Lusk upon a fourth. Beaufort with all these names, except Baldongan, has also Grallagh and Killrush; and Arrowsmith has all the names of the Survey. Ortelius's map places here the Graces, a branch from the great family in Kilkenny.

Nethercross has its barony and three parochial maps. Upon one is Swords; on the second, Portrahan, and the greater part of Lusk; and on the third, Clonmethan, another part of Lusk, and part of Finglass. Both Beaufort and Arrowsmith agree with the Survey, but the former, I think, has also Chapel Midway. The clustering of names, as the metropolis is approached, makes it very difficult to decide. Ortelius has hereabouts the name of Taylor, and over all this district spread the country of Fingal, so famous in Irish history.

Coolock has its barony and three parochial maps. Upon the first are Santry, St. Margarets, Killeak, and Killossery; upon the second, Malahide, Coolock, Raheny, Cloghran, and parts of Swords and Finglass; and upon the third, Portmarnock. With all these Beaufort has also Glassnevin and Clontarf, and the chapels of Drumcondra, Killester, Doolock, and Killybarac. In Arrowsmith also may all these names be found, except St. Margarets, Killeak, Killossery, and Killybarac. Ortelius has the Laurences, Warrens, Luttrels, and Talbots.

Castleknock has its barony and three parochial maps. Mallahithart and Chapel Ward are upon the first; the second has Killsologhan; and the third, Castleknock. Beaufort has these three names, but Arrowsmith omits Chapel Ward.

The barony of Upper Cross (laid down in neither Beaufort nor Arrowsmith) is mentioned twice in the Survey, once by itself, and again in conjunction with Newcastle. In the former instance, the two parishes of Tipperkevan (neither in Beaufort nor Arrowsmith) and Ballimore Eustace, together with part of Ballibough, are assigned to it. These two last, with Rathtook and Coflendstown (in Beaufort) lie in one of the two detached portions of the county, placed to the south between Wicklow and Kildare. In conjunction with Newcastle, there are, besides the barony map, no less than twelve parochial ones. Tallagh, Tassagard, part of Rathfarnham, Rathcoole, Kilmatalway, Callanstown, New-

castle, Palmerstown, and Kilmainham, have their respective maps. Lucan and part of Alderg, are upon one; Creagh and Whitechurch upon another; and part of Clondalkin and Ballisermol upon a third. Except Kilmatalway and Kilmainham, Beaufort has all these, together with St. Catherine's, Esker, Crumlin, Chapelizod, Stacumny, and Newtown. Both these classes of names are in Arrowsmith, except Kilmainham Ballisermol, and Ballibough. The admission, however, of these coincidences, requires the very largest indulgencies, which a commentator can grant to a varying orthography.

The half barony of Rathdown, besides its barony, has four parochial maps. Upon the first are Donybrook and Tawny; and on the second Kill and Monkstown; the third has Killeeny, Tully, and part of Whitechurch; and the fourth Kilternan, Old Connaught, and Rathmichell. With these names Beaufort has also Stillorgan and Kilgobbin. Tawny, Kill, Monkstown, Killeeny, and Tully, are not in Arrowsmith's map. In Ortelius's map are the Harolds, Wolverstons, and O'Brins.

KILDARE.—The very early period, at which this country was made the subject of hostilities between the English adventurers and the native princes, the establishment there of the Fitz-Geralds, and the eventful fortunes of that noble house, have all contributed to make it, in some measure, the classical ground of Irish story. It is the more therefore to be lamented, that the maps of so interesting a district, should have suffered so severely from the fire, as to be reduced to little more than fragments.

The barony of Salt has seven parochial maps, besides that of the barony. Taghadoe has its own map. The greater part of Donacomper is on another; and Leixlip is on a third. Oughterard and Kill (in Naas) are placed on one map; as are also Killdowen, with parts of Donacomper and Killdrought, which has also a separate map. Killkeelee, (in Naas) and parts (again) of Donacomper, and of Castledillon occupy the seventh. The first six names are in Beaufort, who has also Cloghnallis, Lyons, Confoy, Maynooth, Cellbridge, and Straffon. The three last, together with Leixlip, are in Arrowsmith. About this district, and to the north of it, the Whites, Allens, Sarsfields, and Rices are laid down in Ortelius's map. It is extremely strange, that though the barony boundaries here should be given by Arrowsmith, yet that the name itself should be omitted.

Ikeath and Oughterany, besides the barony, has six parochial maps. Kilcock, Cloncurry, Mainham, Clonshambo, and Balrain, have each their respective maps. Drumurgill, Donedea, and Skulogstown are upon one. The last is the only parish not mentioned in Beaufort; and Arrowsmith has the two first, and Donedea. The Wogans and Aylmers are placed about this district in Ortelius's map.

With the barony map of Carbury, the Survey has seven parochial maps, of Dunfert, Ballinadrummie, Neerney, Cadamstown, Moylerstown, Archill, and Carrick. Of all these I do not observe a single one in Beaufort, who has Killreeny, Ballyscullog, Carbury, and (perhaps, for the map is here very obscure) Lulliamore. Of these, Arrowsmith has the two last, as he has the three first in the above Survey list. Ortelius's map has here the Fitz Gerald's, and near them the Browns. The Bog of Allen occupies a very large proportion of this barony.

Claine has five parochial maps, besides that of the barony of Downings, Claine, and Killybegs, (on one;) Timahoe, Ballinafeagh, and Brideschurch. Beaufort, with all these, has also Carogh; and Arrowsmith has the two first in the list. The name of the Fitz-Gerald's is again introduced here in Ortelius's map.

Of Naas, the barony map is lost. There are six parochial ones of Naas, Rathmore, Carnalway, Killisha, Sherlockstown, and Bodenstown, (on one;) and Whitechurch.* Beaufort has all these, except the last, which does not occur in his map nearer than Half Rathdown, Dublin. He has moreover Yagoe, Conditstown, Killteel, Hainstown, Kill, Johnstown, Giltown, and Furnaughis. Arrowsmith has the four last, as well as the first five in the general Survey list, and also Blackchurch. About here the Eustaces are placed in Ortelius's map.

Great Connel has, with its barony map, five parochial ones, of Ladytown, Great Connel, Morristown, and Old Connel, on one map; Kilmaoge, and Rathernon, on another, and Feighcullen. Beaufort has all these, (though the last appears to be in Ophaly) together with Ballimanny; and Arrowsmith has the three first in the above list, with Kilmaoge.

* A note respecting this map, observes, "This map appears to have contained another parish, the name of which is unintelligible; but on reference to the Book of Survey in the Auditor's Office, it appears to be Brennockstown."

Ophaly has three parochial maps, besides that of the barony. Killdangan, Donany, and Nurney are on one; Ballisax, Killinish, Ballisannon, and Carne on another. Tully is alone; but it is judged, that upon the map, when entire, there were Dunmurry, Pollardstown, the Abbey land of Kildare, and Silliatt. All the above names are in Beaufort, except Silliatt. But he has besides Feighcullen, Knavinstown, St. Mary, Lackagh, Waterstown, and (if I read the word aright) Rathangan, Thomastown, and Kildare. Arrowsmith has the three last, as he also has the four first of the Survey list, together with Tully. He gives Kilrush in the barony of Narragh and Rheban, of which a part therefore may be there.

The half barony of Killcullen has in its map, (so the expressions used seem to imply) nearly the whole of Tully, and a small part of Killcullen parishes. Beaufort has, besides, Davidstown and Eske; the last of which, and Killcullen, are also in Arrowsmith.

The two baronies of Narragh and Rheban, and of Kilkea and Moone, in the south of the county, are not noticed in the Survey, and are therefore passed over here, without further notice, than the observation, that Ortelius's map is here quite bare of names. Kilberry however, in the former barony, has been described in this Survey.

KING'S COUNTY.—The maps of this county have been partly preserved and partly burned. Among the former, Warrenstown is mentioned in the Survey; of which, there are however no maps described. Beaufort has Ballymacwilliam parish; and Ortelius's map has on the boundary line of the county the Fitz-Simmons.

Colestown has preserved three parochial maps, besides that of the barony; viz. of Monesteroris and Ballinakill on one; part of Rathangan (in Kildare I presume) and of Cloncast. Beaufort has with these, except Monesteroris, Castropeter and Primult; and Arrowsmith has Ballinakill, besides a Ballydermot Church, which is neither in Beaufort nor the Survey.

Philipstown, with the barony, has six parochial maps all preserved, of Killclonfert and Croghan on one; of Ballicomon, and of the two parts of Cloonehorke. If the last be the Clonchurch of Beaufort, there are four in his map; but he has not got Harristown and Belaghbreckan, on one map; or Killadurhy, or Ballykeene. He has however the towns of Portarlinton and Philipstown; as has also Arrow-

smith with Croghan. Ortellius places here a family of the O'Connors, and Hy Falie, or Falie's country.

Ballicowen has the barony and two parochial maps preserved; upon one of which are Durrow and Killbride; and upon the other, Raghan and Linally: Beaufort has all these, and no more. Arrowsmith has only Durrow.

The barony and four parochial maps of Killcoursey have been preserved. Kilbridelanglan and Kilmanaghan, have each their maps; and so have the parts of Ardnurcher and Kilcumriragh, the churches of which are in Westmeath. All these names are in Beaufort; but I observe none of them in Arrowsmith.

The barony map of Geshill, including the parish of the same name, has been slightly damaged by the fire. Beaufort has in addition Killighy; but Arrowsmith has no other than Geshill.

The barony and five parochial maps of Garrycastle, have been partially injured by the fire. Lemanaghan, Clonmacnoise, Killegally, Reynagh, and Lushma, are all in Beaufort, who has besides Tessauran and Gallen. The last, with Killegally and Clonmacnoise, are in Arrowsmith. The Macoghlan's are placed here in Ortellius's map. Here, at the Dolan islands, in the Shannon, the three provinces meet; Connaught, by Longford Barony, in Galway; Munster, by Lower Ormond Barony, in Tipperary; and Leinster, by the Barony of Ballibrit in the King's County.

Balliboy, besides its barony, has only the two parochial maps of Balliboy and Killahy; nor has Beaufort any more. Arrowsmith has the first, and a nameless church, where the second is placed by Beaufort. The O'Muloys are laid down here in Ortellius's map. The maps of this barony are preserved.

The barony map of Eglish, or Fircal, with the two parochial maps of Eglish and Drumcullen, have been slightly burned. Arrowsmith has Eglish, and Beaufort has both the parishes.

The barony, and six parochial maps of Ballibritt, have been partially injured by the fire. Birr, Kinnitty, and Aghancon have each their respective maps. Seikyran and Roscomroe are on one; Killcolman and Ettagh on another; and Roscrea and Corbally on a third. Beaufort has all these except Corbally; and Roscrea Church is placed by him in Tipperary. Arrowsmith has only Bir and Roscrea. Over this Barony, and Clonlisk, Ortellius's map has spread the O'Carrolls and the O'Delanys.

The barony, and nine parochial maps of Clonlisk, have been preserved. Dunkerrin, Cullenwain, Killcomin, Killcolman, (in Ballibritt) and Ettagh, (the same) have their several maps. Shinrone and Killmurry are on one; Castletown and Aghnanneedle (in Tipperary) on another; Finglass, and another part of Castletown on a third; and Roscrea, part of Dunkerrin, and Corbally on a fourth. Except the last, Beaufort has all these, and also Ely. Arrowsmith has only Dunkerrin and Shinrone.

WICKLOW.—The maps of the County of Wicklow have been preserved. The map of the half barony of Rathdown is given; but there are no parochial maps with it. Beaufort however, gives Bray, Powerscourt, Delgany, and Kilmackenvoge. Arrowsmith has the three first; and the O'Birns are placed here in Ortelius.

Newcastle has the barony and three parochial maps. Upon the first are Delling, Kilcool, and Newcastle; upon the second, Newragh, and Killiskee; and on the third, Wicklow, Glanely, and Derrylossery. Of these, Delling and Killiskee are not in Beaufort, who however has Rathnew, Killoughter, Down, and Killacreeny, not in the Survey. Arrowsmith has Kilcool, Newcastle, Killoughter, Wicklow, and Glanely. The name of Gaval Bagnall appears here in Ortelius's map.

Talbotstown has three parochial maps, besides that of the barony. Killbride, and the Lordship of the Three Castles are on one; Castlesollogh, Talbotstown, and Baltinglass on a second; and the Bishop's Lordship, the Lordship of Boyestown and Hollywood, the parish of Burgage, and part of Ballibough (in Dublin) are on a third. The three first names, with the Bishop's Lordship, are not in Beaufort; but he has, additionally, Donaghmore, Friendstown, Blessington, Donboy, Tubber, Crehelp, Dunlavin, Donard, Rathallagh, Ballinure, and Kilbregan. Arrowsmith has all these, except Donaghmore and Friendstown; and of the Survey he has Talbotstown, Baltinglass, and Hollywood.

Arklow has the barony and nine parochial maps; of Killcommon, Killmacoe, and Rathdrum, (on one;) Clanilee (part of Glaneley in Newcastle, I presume) Wicklow, (part of) and Killpoole, (on one;) Ballydonnel, Castle M'Adams, Templemitchel, the Abbey land of Arklow, and Newrille (on one;) and Inishboyne. Of these, the two last are not in Beaufort, who however, has, additionally, Killcashel, Enorelly, Killbride, Ballintemple, Killpipe, Killahurler, and Dun-

ganstown. The last is in Arrowsmith, who has also of the Survey list, Killpool, Rathdrum, and Killmacoe, besides Wicklow.

Ballinacor has the barony and three parochial maps, containing parts of Killpipe, (in Arklow,) and of Hacketstown, (in Carlow) on one; Rathdrum and Killdalough. This last I do not find in Beaufort, and I feel inclined to read it Glendalough, the celebrated Seven Churches, and a Bishoprick. With this correction the names are all in Arrowsmith, except Killpipe. The O'Tools are placed here in Ortelius's map. This barony is a vast tract, characterized (with some addition from part of Talbotstown) in Arrowsmith's map, as containing about one hundred and twenty square miles, uninhabited and unimproved. It constitutes the interior of the county, and occupies the high ground of the country; and has within it most of the springs of the numerous and beautiful streams, which add to the charms of the scenery in Wicklow.

The barony of Shilelagh is not noticed by the Survey.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.—The maps of this county have been partly preserved, and partly burned in a slight degree round the edges.

Portmehinch has only the barony and two parochial maps, (slightly burned) of Coolebanchor, and Lea described in the first volume of the Statistical Survey. The first is not in Beaufort, who has, however, St. Peter's and Ardea. Arrowsmith has Lea, spelt by him Leix. The O'Regans and O'Dempsys are placed here in Ortelius's map.

Tinehinch has the barony and four parochial maps, slightly burned, of Rosenallis, Killmannan, Castlebracke, and Rerymore. The last is not in Beaufort, who has, however, Oregan and Mountmelick Chapel. Rosenallis, Rerymore, and Mountmelick are in Arrowsmith. The O'Dons seem to be seated hereabouts in Ortelius's map.

Stradbally has the barony and parochial map (slightly burned) of Corcloane, and part of Ballyallan (quere, Ballyadams, in the barony of the same name) *the rest of the barony being unforfeited lands*. Beaufort has of these, Stradbally, Timoge, and Balliquillane parishes. Timoge and Stradbally are in Arrowsmith.

The barony and three parochial maps of Maryborough are slightly burned. On the first are Kilcolemanbane, and part of Timahoe in Cullinagh; Burros is on a second; and Clonenagh and Clonaheen, on a third. Beaufort has all these, with Straboe, Killteal, Disert, and Ballyfin Chapel.

Arrowsmith has this last, and Clonenagh, and, I guess, Straboe and Clonaheen; but both position and spelling are so much at variance with Beaufort, that I feel very unassured. Maryborough or Fort Leix, as Ortelius's map styles it, is, in course, in both maps; and about it were seated the noble sept of the O'Mores.

The barony and two parochial maps of Balliadams, have been preserved from the fire: On the first are Kilmackedy, Fontstown, and part of St. John's; the second has Rathnespug, Tankardstown, Killibane, and Monk's Grange. Of these the first, St. John's, and Rathnespug, are not in Beaufort, though the last is probably his Rathaspick: he has, however, additionally, Ballyadams and Tullownroy. This last, (under the name of Tully, as I judge) and Ballyadams, are all I find in Arrowsmith. In this barony, and the adjoining ones of Cullinagh and Slewmargin, the O'Mooneys and Keatings appear to be placed in Ortelius's map.

The barony and three parochial maps of Slewmargin have been very slightly and partially damaged by the fire. Killibane and Rathaspick are on one; Slaty and Shrule on another; and Killeskin has the third to itself. Beaufort coincides with the names and the number; and Arrowsmith has the two last.

Cullinagh barony, and two parochial maps have been just touched by the fire. The first has Cloneheen, of which the church is in Maryborough; and the second contains Balliroan and Fossi: Beaufort has not the last; but he has Dysart, Gallen, Cremorgan, Timahoe, Abbey Leix, and Ballynakill, not in the Survey. Arrowsmith has the four last, and Balliroan, of the Survey list.

The barony and nine parochial maps of Upper Ossory have been saved from the fire. Clonkin, and part of Rosconnel, (in Kilkenny) are on one; Durrow, Killeny, and part of Agharny are on a second; and Coolkerry and Aghmacart on a third; a fourth has Boardwell and Killermogh; a fifth Aghavoe, described in this Survey; and a sixth has Eirke, (in Kilkenny.) Rathisarran, and Rathdowney, are also on single maps; and Skirk, Donaghmore, Killdelig, Offerillan and Killballiduffe, are all upon one. Of these parishes Clonkin, Durrow, and Killballiduffe do not appear in Beaufort, where, however, is the additional name of Kyle. This last, with Aghavoe and Rathdowney, are the only names out of so great a number, which I can observe in Arrowsmith. Here Ortelius's map has, in course, placed the very ancient and royal race of the Fitz-Patricks.

CARLOW.—The maps of this county have been preserved from the fire. Ravilly has the barony and six parochial maps of Rathvilly, Rathmore, Tullow, each on a single map ; and Ardristan, Aghade, and Fenagh, all on one. There are besides, the single maps of Rahill and Kingath, the last of which I suspect to be the Rath of Beaufort. He has not got Fenagh ; but he has Straboe, Hacketstown, Clonmore, Castlenore, and Tullobeg. Of these Arrowsmith has Hacketstown, Castlenore, and the four first names of the Survey list. The Cookes, Browns, and Bagnalls appear to occupy the northern part of this county in Ortelius's map.

Catherlogh, or Carlow, besides the barony, has six parochial maps. On the first are Clodagh, Painstown, and part of Killerig ; the rest of which are on another and single map. Carlow, Ballinacarrig, and Tullowmagrimah, have, each, their respective maps ; but Kellystown, the Lordship of Grangeforth, and parts of Barnycary, Killerig, (again) and Urglin, are all on one. Clodagh and Barnycary are not in Beaufort, who, however, has Ballicroge and Clonmusk, not in the Survey. Arrowsmith has the last with Urglin, Painstown, Grangeforth, and Carlow.

Besides the barony map of Idrone, there are nine parochial ones, of Acha, Kilishynal, (single maps) and of Cloghguenan, Kilcreene, and Loughland, all on one. Arnie and Fenagh are on another ; as are also Kilmeene, and part of Well's parish. Dunleckny, and another part of Wells are likewise placed together ; and so are Clonagoose and Ballielin ; and Sleguff and Lorum. Part of St. Mullin's parish is on a map by itself. Of these numerous names, the six first are not in Beaufort. Kilmeene and Balielin, are also not in him ; but then he has got Cloydoh, Tullow-enyn, Drumlry Chapel, Killtennel, Old Leighlin, and Nurney. These two last are in Arrowsmith, as are Lorum and St. Mullin's ; the only ones of the Survey list. In Ortelius's map, here are the O'Gormans, the O'Nolans, O'Rians, Carews, M'Morrughs, and Cavanaghs.

Forth has, besides the barony, seven parochial maps, of Myshall, Ballan, Barragh, (single maps) and Ardristan, (part of) upon one ; Templepeter and Aghade, (part of) are on another ; but Fennagh (part of) and Territory of Pobbledrom have their several maps. This last, and Ballymolden are not in Beaufort, who, however, has Gilbertstown and Clonegall. The three first names on the Survey list, and Clonegall, are in Arrowsmith ; and he has a Killedinon Church, of which I see nothing elsewhere.

St. Mullin's has its barony and two parochial maps, of the parish of the same name, and Ballyellin and Ullard on one map. The last does not appear in Beaufort; and St. Mullin's is marked by Arrowsmith, as the Tide-End up the Barrow. The Browns seem to be placed here in Ortelius's map.

KILKENNY.—The maps of this county have been partly preserved and partly burned slightly about the edges. The barony and eight parochial maps of Fassachdining have been partly saved. Conohy, Cooleraghin, Mayne, and Mothel have their respective maps: Donaghmore and Killmenan are on one; Killmademoge, and part of Donomore, are on another; a third double map has Killmodeen, and part of Castle-Comer; and Muckully, and part of Dysert, are on a fourth. Conohy and Donomore, are not in Beaufort, who, however, has Attanagh, Odogh, Killmocar, and Rosconnel. The last is in Arrowsmith, who has also Castle-Comer; but I observe no other of the names in his map. Here was the country of the Graces; and by them in Ortelius's map are placed the O Brenans.

The barony and seven parochial maps of Gallmoy have been saved. Of these parishes, all on single maps, Durrow, (detached in the Queen's County) Agharny, Bayllin, Coolcashin, Fartagh, Eirke, and Urlingford, all are in Beaufort, except Bayllin. Urlingford is in Arrowsmith; and besides a Rath Church, he has a nameless one, where Beaufort has Glishare, which is not in the Survey. About the borders of this, and the Queen's County, are the Wandesfords, a name, I had supposed, to be first introduced under Lord Strafford.

The barony and twenty-two parochial maps of Gowran have been saved from the fire. Blanchfield and Smithstown are upon one map; Blackrath, and part of St. Martin's upon another. The rest have each their respective maps. Graig, Ullard, Powerstown, Jerpoint, Collumkill, Dungarvan, Tulloherin, Killerney, Dunbell, Tascoffin, Clara, or Churchclara, Kilderry, Rathcool, Kilmodeen, (in Fassachdining, part of) Upper Grange, or Grange Silvæ, described in the first volume of the Survey, Shankill, Killmacahill, Inistioge, Thomastown, and Kilfane. This multitude of parishes, thus accumulated, may perhaps be accounted for from the great religious establishment at Kilkenny. Of them, Killerney, Dunbell, Blanchfield, and Smithstown, are not in Beaufort; but he has, additionally, Killkyran, Gowran, and Clonamery. Arrowsmith has only the three last

of the Survey list, and Churchclara; but he has Gowran, and a Ballylinch church, about where Beaufort has placed Tulloherin.

The County and Liberties of Kilkenny have their map and three parochial ones saved from the fire. They are of Canice, St. Patrick's and part of Canice, and of St. John's. Beaufort has also St. Mary's. Arrowsmith has none of them; and the Butlers are, in course, placed here in Ortelius's map.

Crannagh barony, and ten parochial maps, have been saved from the fire. Ballicallen, and parts of Killaloe and Tullaghan, (in Shellilogher) are upon one map. Tulloroan*

* In this parish, about four miles from Kilkenny, was Courtstown, the ancient embattled seat of the Graces, which, standing in some of its parts, may be traced along its whole foundation. In Kilkenny itself, also, there was a Grace's Castle, built in 1220, (still so called, though encroached upon by the Court House, &c.) long inhabited by the family; which has already been mentioned as placed by Ortelius in Dublin County, as well as in Fassachdining barony in Kilkenny. It may not be foreign to the purpose of this work, to describe succinctly a family, springing in the eldest line from Raymond Fitz-William, or Le Gros, the most illustrious of Strongbow's associates; as it will shew, that the invaders brought at least as much nobility as they found.—The Patriarch of the family was Baron Walter Fitz-Other, or de Windsor, Governor of Windsor Castle &c. &c. in 1078. "The House of Howard," (says Horace Walpole) "afforded of itself a House of Peers." The same may be said of the House of Windsor, which, producing the families of, 1st, Windsor; 2d, Carew; 3rd, Grace; 4th, Fitz-Maurice; 5th, Gerard; 6th, Fitz-Gerald; 7th, Mackenzie; and 8th, Fitz-Gibbon, has, in the direct male lines, possessed one Dukedom, two Marquisates, fourteen Earldoms, thirteen Viscounties, and twenty-eight Baronies, in all fifty-eight Peerages, besides nine Baronetcies.

Raymond Le Gros was the great grandson of the Patriarch, Baron Walter, through his third son Gerald Fitz-Walter, Chamberlain, &c. to Henry I. Of this Gerald, William Fitz-Gerald, Lord of Carew, &c. was the eldest son†, who left the patronymic of Carew to his eldest son; while Raymond, the second one, had given him, from his stature and strength, the Agnomen of Gros, or Gras, and, in the course of time, by English pronunciation, Grace. The heroes of the expedition achieved the most solid rewards by their swords. Thus Raymond, for restoring Dermoid M'Carthy to the throne of Cork, received a vast tract of land in Kerry, which he settled on Maurice his second son, founder of the Fitz-Maurice family. He also, for his services, was rewarded with the hand of Basilia de Clare, Strongbow's sister, and all that country in Tipperary and Kilkenny, known as Grace's Country, besides the honour of Standard Bearer of Leinster.

† Maurice Fitz-Gerald, the celebrated fellow adventurer of Strongbow, was the younger brother of this Gerald, and, consequently, uncle of Raymond.

and Killaghy are on another; Freshford, and (part I presume of) Cooleraghin, (in Fassachdining) on a third; Balliloskan, and a small part of Tubbrid, or Tubbrid-brittain, on a fourth; Clontubrid and Clashacrow on a fifth; Tubbrid, (part of) and parts of Kilcooly and Boelicke on a sixth; and Cloghmantagh, with parts of Fartagh, and of Jerpoint Abbey together. Kilmanagh, Ballinamore, and Bannogh, have each their maps. Killaghy, Bannogh, Killcooly, and Boelicke are not in Beaufort; who, however, has Killrush, Aghour, and Dunmore. Arrowsmith has Killrush and Killaghy.

The weight of the alliance was felt by Raymond's posterity, the Graces, not only as being hereditary Lords Palatine of the country called after them, but as being the only landholders in Kilkenny who owed no feudal acknowledgment to the Earl Marshall's (son-in-law and representative of Strongbow) court at Kilkenny. In 1296, Edmund Le Gros was one of the twenty-one magnates, securities to Edward I. for the fealty of Lord John Fitz-Thomas of Desmond: and in 1302, Anselm, David, Edmund, and Hammon Le Gras, received summons to parliament as barons by tenure. They also shared largely in what has been quaintly called the nobility of counties. Thus we find them Seneschalls of Leinster and Carlow in 1202 and 1275, to W. Marischall, Earl of Pembroke, and Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, the Lords thereof; Sheriffs of Limerick, Tipperary, and Kilkenny; and in 1410, Sir John Le Gras, of Tulloroan, was Custos Pacis of Kilkenny. In 1559, 1568, 1613, 1634, and 1689, they represented the same county in parliament; and in 1385, there was a curious licence, dated Trym, to Sir Almaric Grace, styled Baron of Grace, to marry Tibina, daughter of O'Meagher, chief or captain of his sept, for the better preservation and improvement of the peace of the country.

Their employment, in a military capacity, was likewise frequent; and in 1315 particularly, the army, opposing Edward Bruce, was commanded by Sir Haymond Le Gras, who fell at the battle of Ascul, with many chief persons on both sides; all of whom were buried in the Dominican abbey at Athy. For above three centuries also, numerous commissions of array were directed to them and the Butler's in conjunction, as governors of Kilkenny and Tipperary.

The endowment of monasteries, or their benefaction, forms another evidence of a family's eminence. Thus a large grant of land was made by William Le Gras, to Badenstoke priory in Wiltshire; and Rossibecan monastery, opposite Ross, across the Barrow, was founded by them in 1267. Here many of the family are said to have been buried, as well as in Tulloroan church; nor is the Cathedral of Kilkenny wanting in numerous and impressive proofs of this last and solemn attestation of a family's consequence; particularly in that monument to the memory of John Grace, Baron of Courtstown 1568, of which, the inscription has been noticed by Doctor Ledwich.

A last and fatal proof of this house's greatness, was the magnitude of the estate, forfeited by John Grace, under William III., amounting to 32,870 acres of very valuable land; of which, above 9,000 acres, and the Castle of Courtstown, lay within the parish of Tulloroan.

The baronies of Ida, Igrin, and Ibercorn, have but one barony map for them all, which, with eleven parochial ones, have suffered from the flames. Gallskill and Dunkild are on one map; Balligurin and Shanbough on another; Disertmore and Listerling on a third. Killcolm, Killmanivoge, Cloane, Rathpatrick, Rosbercon, Killcullihean, Rower, and Killbride, have each their several maps. Cloane is not in Beaufort; and Arrowsmith has only the two last parishes.

Shellilogher has its barony and five parochial maps, partially burned. Callen, Mayestown, Earlstown, and Burntchurch are on one; Dunfert, Ennisnag, and Stamcarthy, on another; Incholahan, Grange, and part of Tullaghman, on a third; Kilrea, Kilfera, and Outragh, on a fourth; and part of Killaloe on the fifth. Mayestown, Grange, and Kilrea, are not in Beaufort; who, however, has Killamery and Aghnamult; and Arrowsmith has Callen, Burntchurch, and Kilrea. The Butlers and O'Sheas are placed here in Orteliu's map.

The barony and five parochial maps of Kells have been slightly burned. Kilrea and Dunamagon are on one; and Coolamore, Whitechurch, Ballaghtobur, and part of Earlstown, (in Shellilogher) are on another. Kells, Killorory, and Killmaganny, have each their several maps. Dunamagon, Killorory, and Whitechurch, are not in Beaufort; but he has got Aghaviller, not in the Survey. Arrowsmith has Kells, Whitechurch, Ballaghtobin, and Killmaganny. Orteliu's map has placed here the Rooths and the Harpers.

The barony and six parochial maps of Knoctopher have suffered from the fire. Dernekernery and Killneady are on one map; Killbeacon, and part of Listerling on another; Knoctopher and Jerpoint on a third; Killkerril, and part of Aghaviller, on a fourth; Muckully, and part of Fiddown, (in Iverk) on a fifth; and Killahy and Killcasy on a sixth. Arrowsmith has Knoctopher, Jerpoint, Killkerril, and Fiddown. The Walshes, of the mountains, occupy this part of Orteliu's map.

Iverk has its barony and six parochial maps slightly burned. Clonmore and Fiddown are on one map; Kilmacow, Ullid, and Rathkyran on another; Aglish, Ballitarsney, and Portnescully on a third; Owney and Tipperraghny on a fourth; and Tubrid, and part of Mackully on a fifth. Templegawle has a separate map: this last, with Aglish and Owney, are not in Beaufort; who has Buely, Whitechurch, and Poleran, not in the Survey. Ullid, Fiddown, Killma-

cow, Aglish, Poleran, and a Sieurville parish are in Arrowsmith. Ortelius's map places here the Shortals.

WEXFORD.—The maps of this county have been saved from the fire. Gorey has the barony and nine parochial maps of part of Monomoling, (in Ballagheen) and Killtrisk in one map; of Liskinfere, Killmaclogue, and part of Tomb, in another; of Killgorman and Killkevan in a third; of the half parish of Arklow and Inch in a fourth; and of part of Rosmenoge, (in Scarewalsh) and another part of Tomb in a fifth. Ballicornow, Killcormuck, (in Ballagheen) the forfeited part of Killemore and Killnehue, have each their several maps. Killmaclogue is not in Beaufort; but he has Kiltennel, Crosspatrick, Killcomb, and Newborough, or Gorey. The last alone is in Arrowsmith; who, however, has a Clough church, which is neither in Beaufort nor the Survey. Ortelius's map has, across the northern part of the country, the name of Ikenselagh, a Sept of much consideration at the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion.

Scarewalsh has the barony and four parochial maps. Of Cloyne and Ferns on one map; Kilrush and Carnew (in Shillelagh in Wicklow) on another; and of Macomb and Templeshambo on their several maps. Cloyne is not in Beaufort; but he has Rosmenoge and Newtown Barry. The last is in Arrowsmith, with Templeshambo and Carnew. The Browns are placed here in Ortelius's map.

Ballagheen, besides the barony, has not less than twenty parochial maps. Killmocrish, and part of Killancooly, are on one map; another part of the last, and part of Killneman, are on a second; Ballyvalloe, and part of St. Margarets, (in Shelmaleire) are on a third; and Scryne and St. Nicholas are on a fourth; Ballivaldon, Ardannin, Killenagh, Donoghmore, Monomoling, another part of Killneman, Millenagh, Killelly, Castle-Ellis, Killcormuck, Killesk, described in the first volume of the Survey, Killmalog, Ballinaslany, Edermine, Balliuskard, and Templeshannon, have their several maps. All these, except Ballyvalloe and Millenagh, are in Beaufort. Arrowsmith has only Killmocrish and Edermine. To the south of this barony, Talbot's country is laid down in Ortelius's map. Enniscorthy, in both Beaufort and Arrowsmith, is described in the first volume of the Survey.

Bantry has the barony and seven parochial maps of Clonemore, Killcommon, and Balliskcogue, upon one; Whitechurch, Downony, and Corleckan upon a second; Old Ross and Adamstown, described in the first volume of

the Survey, upon a third; parts of Whitechurch, Balliane, and Carnagh upon a fourth; Temple Udigan, Killan, and part of St. Mullin's (in Carlow) upon a fifth; Killegny, described in the first volume of the Survey, Chappell, and Rosdroit, on a sixth; and New Ross, or the Liberties of Ross, on a seventh. Corleckan, Killegny, and Chappell, are not in Beaufort; but he has Killscantan, Templescobbin, and St. John's. In Arrowsmith I observe St. John's and the two Rosses alone. The M'Murroughs, Colcloughs, Suttons, and Butlers, are seated about the barony in Ortelius's map.

Shelmaliere has nineteen parochial maps, besides that of the barony. St. Margaret's Ardcolm, and part of Scryne, (in Ballagheen) are on one; Ballinitty and Ballingly, on another; Inch and Clongeen on a third; Chappelcarran and Killurin on a fourth; and parts of St. John's and Clone-more (in Bantry) on a fifth. Ardavin, Artremon, Killpatrick, part of Ballinaslany, (in Ballagheen) Tickillin, Carrick, Killbride, (in two parcels) Ardcantris, Coolstuffe, Taghmon, Ballilenman, part of Adamstown, (in Bantry) Killgarvan, and Hoaretown, have their several maps. All these names are in Beaufort, who has also the town and Liberties of Wexford. Arrowsmith has also the last, with Taghmon, Hoaretown, Killurin, and Carrick. The Mastersons are seated about here in Ortelius's map.

Shelburne has only its barony map; but in a note, a sort of intimation is hinted, that there might have been parochial maps of the following places: Whitehead, (quære Whitechurch) Ballibrazil, part of Carnagh, (in Bantry) part of Dunbrody, Kilmakea, Keneigh, Clonmines, Feathard, Templetown, and Hork. Keneigh is not in Beaufort; but he has Tintern, Owenduffe, and Killrain. Arrowsmith has Whitechurch, Dunbrody, Owenduffe, Tintern, Clonmines, Fethard, and Hook. Ortelius's map has here the Keatings and Comerfords. In this barony, at Bannow, it was that the first detachment of the Anglo-Norman invaders, under Maurice Prendergast, landed.

Forth has the barony and fourteen parochial maps, of Killiane and Drinaugh on one; Killmacree and Rathmacnee on another; Ballimore, and parts of Ishartmon and Killinick on a third; St. Michael's, Ballibrenan, and another part of Killinick on a fourth; St. Iberius's Island and St. Margaret's on a fifth; and Killrane and St. Ellen's (the Lady's Island of Beaufort, I presume) on a sixth. St. Peter's, Rathaspicke, Killdevan, Maglass, Killscoran, Ta-

cumshin, Carne, and Rossclare, have their several maps. Except Killrane, all these are in Beaufort; and with some violent pressing of the orthography, Rathaspicke, Killrane, Killinick, and Rossclare, may be supposed to be in Arrowsmith. The Redmonds and Devereux's are placed here in Ortelius's map.

Bargie has the barony and seven parochial maps, of Tomhaggard and Kilturk on one; Killmore and Killowen on another; Mulrankin and Killmanan on a third; Ballycormack, Ballingullock, and Ambrosetown on a fourth; Duncormack and Ballynagar on a fifth; and Killkevan, Carrick, and St. Imock's on a sixth. Bannow parish has its own map. Of these, Beaufort has not got Ballynagar, Carrick, or St. Imock's; but he has got Killag. Bannow and Duncormack are all I find in Arrowsmith; and in Ortelius's map the Hays are placed here. It is curious to observe how sweeping the Survey was in these two baronies, which were the very seed beds of the English power in Ireland; but notwithstanding this, the body of the population, with very peculiar manners, still continue to be Strongbowians.

MUNSTER.

Upon this unfortunate province, whether harassed by the hostilities of the Desmonds and M'Carthys, (aggravated by the perpetual incursions of the O'Briens from the north) or by those of the English from the east; whether laid waste and depopulated by the severe policy of Lord Mountjoy, or shaken from time to time, since, by the attacks made upon its inhabitancy, all the elements of confusion seem to have been let loose in almost endless succession.

With respect to TIPPERARY, its honours, as a Palatinate, have, like honours in too many cases, ended in its misfortunes. When the fortunes of the Ducal House of Butler fell in the cause of slavery, dignified by them with the name of loyalty, the Palatinate was indeed dissolved; but the influence of its operation, with many other contingent principles of evil, has remained, in the opinion of many persons, to the present hour; and its history, like that of Imperial Rome, under the hands of the philosophical historian, has been, and is, "*Opus, opimum casibus, atrox seditionibus, etiam in pace sævum.*"

The maps of this county have partly escaped and partly suffered from the fire. The northernmost barony is that of

Lower Ormond. The barony, and sixteen parochial maps have been preserved. Upon the first are part of Lorrha, Dorra, and Bonohan; and upon a second are the united parishes of Monsea and Dromineer, and part of Nenagh. Ardcroney and part of Killruan are on a third. Another part of Lorrha, Lockeen, part of Eglis, (in King's County) Terryglass, Uskean, Burresakene, Fenough, Killbarran, Modreeny, Cloghprior, Killodiernan, and Knigh, have all their separate maps. Except Killruan, Beaufort has all of them. Lorrha, Ballingary, Burresakane, Modreeny, and Nenagh, are in Arrowsmith; and in Ortelius's map the MacEgans, O'Kennedys, O'Hogans, and Magraths, are placed here.

The two baronies and six parochial maps of Owey and Arra, joined in the Survey, have been preserved from the fire. Youghal, and part of Monsea, (in Lower Ormond) are on one map; Templelilly and Killmastulla on another; Killoscully, Killcomenty, and part of Stradbally, on a third; and Killvellan, Killneragh, and Abbey Owey, on a fourth. Burgesbeg and Castletown have their several maps. Stradbally and Oweybeg are not in Beaufort; and Arrowsmith has only Youghal and Castletown. The O'Brians and O'Mulrians are placed here in Ortelius's map.

The barony and fourteen parochial maps of Upper Ormond have been saved from the fire. Part of Aghnaneedle and Latteragh are on one map; the greatest part of Templedonie, and part of Killkeary, are on another; part of Aghnaneedle, (curiously entitled, the greatest part *contiguous* to the parish of Aghnaneedle) Ballymacky, Ballygibbon, Templederry, part of Killkeary, Ballynaclogh, Killroan, Lisbunny, Killiniffe, Dolla, Killmore, and part of Nenagh, (in Lower Ormond) have their several maps. Templedonie, Killruan, and Killiniffe, are not in Beaufort, who has Toomevara and Burresnafarny, not in the Survey. Arrowsmith has only Ballymacky, Latteragh, and Toomevara. Ortelius's map has here the O'Hickys.

The barony and nine parochial maps of the half barony of Ikerin have suffered, more or less, from the fire. Castletown, (part of which is in King's County) Killovinoge, Templech, Templemore, (partly in Eliogurty) Temple Erry, Corbally, Roscrea, Burrine, and Rathmaveoge, have all their several maps. Killovinoge, Corbally, and Burrine, are not in Beaufort, unless the last be his Barnan in Eliogurty; but he has Killea and Clonmore, which are not in the Survey. I observe only Rourea in Arrowsmith.

The O'Meaghers and O'Carrols are laid down here in Ortelius's map.

The small barony of Ileagh is not noticed at all in the Survey; and its name is unaccountably enough omitted in Arrowsmith's map. The single parish of Glankeen is placed in it by Beaufort.

The barony and thirteen parochial maps of Eliogurty have been burned. Loghmoe, Thurles, Burreleigh, Moyne, Drumspernan, or Drom, Inchifogurty, Killfithmon, Callabeg, Ballymurrin, Rathkelty, Templemore, and Moykarky, have all their several maps. Holycross and Bellacahill are upon one; and Rathkelty and Shian (or Inshianly) upon another. Inchifogurty and Bellacahill are not in Beaufort; who, however, has not less than seven parishes, Barnan, Dovea, Killoskehan, Killclony, Boly, Leghmachivoge, and Adnith, not in the Survey. I observe only Templemore and Thurles in Arrowsmith. Ortelius's map has here the Purcels, O'Fogertys, Matthews and Butlers' country.

The barony and two parochial maps of Killnalongurty have been saved from the fire. Upon one map are parts of Moyalliffe, (in Killnamanna) and of Bellacahill, mentioned already under Eliogurty, from the Survey; and upon another Temple-Beg and Temple-Outragh. The last alone is in Beaufort; and Arrowsmith has an Upper Church, neither in Beaufort nor the Survey.

The barony and fifteen parochial maps of Sewardagh and Compsey have been saved from the fire. Fennor is described as "in two parcels;" and Killcooly in not less than three. Buolick, Killenaule, Crohane, Mowny, Ballingarry, Lisnalin, Modeshill, part of Cloneen, Ifertkerin, Killvennon, Grangemockler, and Newtownlenane, have all their several maps; but Graystown, and part of Ballinure, are upon the same. Ballingarry and Newtownlenane are not in Beaufort; who, however, has Templemichael, Derrynaffin, Lickstim, and Gare, not in the Survey. Fennor, Killcooly, and Killenaule, are in Arrowsmith. The Everards are laid down here in Ortelius's map.

The barony and eight parochial maps of Killnamanna have escaped the flames. Castletown and part of Doon, (the churches of both which are placed in Coonagh in Limerick by Beaufort) are on one map. Donohill (in Clanwilliam partly) and Aghacrew are on another; Ballintemple and Killpatrick on a third; Clogher, and part of Holycross (in Eliogurty) on a fourth; and Moyalliffe, and part

of Temple-Oughtragh (in Killnalongurty) on a fifth. Toem, Clonolty, and Ogtherleagh, have their several maps. The last is not in Beaufort. Of these, I only observe Moyalliffe and Balligriffin in Arrowsmith; and Beaufort has Rathlenan, Bill, and Balligriffin, not in the Survey. The O'Dwyers are placed here in Ortelius's map.

The barony and fourteen parochial maps of Clanwilliam have suffered severely from the fire. Curroge, Templenoe, and Doonegore are on one map; Templebredin, (partly in Limerick) Emly, and Kilcorman, are on another; Killshane and Cardangan on a third; Donohill and Killmilkane on a fourth; Bruis and Clonpett on a fifth; and Clonballoge and Killardry on a sixth. Religmurry, Sollohodbeg, Shronell, Lattin, Tipperary, Solloghodomore, Tampulanery, and Rathlinan, have all their several maps. Doonegore, Killshane, Killmilkane and Tampulanery, are not in Beaufort; but he has Clonfinlogh, Athassel, Hore Abbey, Banshaw, Killfeade, Corbally, Clonbeg, and Glanbane, not in the Survey. The names of Emly, Tipperary, and Bruis, are in Arrowsmith. Ortelius's map has here the Burkes, Woulfes, O'Heffernans, and Cantwells.

The barony and nineteen parochial maps of Middlethird have suffered very severely from the fire. On one map are Crumpstown, (or Crumpsland,) and Coolmundri, with St. Augustine's Abbey; Ballyclerahan (partly in Iffa and Offa) and Red City, are on another; Boytonrath and Dangan-dargan on a third; Collogh and Johnstown are on a fourth; Mogorban and Killconnel on a fifth; Knoekgraffon and Oughteragh on a sixth; Donaghmore and St. John Baptist Grange on a seventh; Magowgy and Drangan on an eighth; part of Holycross, (in Eliogurty) and Geal on a ninth; and Ballysheban and Erry on a tenth. Rathcool, part of Ballinure, Tullamaine, Clonin, Pepperstown, St. Patrick's, Moortownkish, Kiltynane, and Ardmayle, have their several maps. The three last, with Coolemundri and Boytownrath, are not in Beaufort; but I suspect his Killfinan to be the Kiltynane of the Survey. He has got Cashell, Fethard, Raylstown, Mora, Waddistown, Dogstown, and Coleman, which are not in the Survey. Cashell, Tullamain, Rathcool, Fethard, Killfinan, Waddistown, Johnstown, Mogorban, and Drangan, are in Arrowsmith. The O'Kearneys, Tobins, Mandevilles, and Fitz-Geralds are placed here, and in Iffa and Offa in Ortelius's map.

The barony of Iffa and Offa is not mentioned in the Sur-

vey; but Beaufort has not less than thirty parishes, including Clonmell and Carrick.

CLARE.—The County of Clare*, with its nine baronies of Burrin, Inchiquin, Corcomroe, Tullagh, Bunratty, Ibrickin, Islands, Clonderlagh, and Moyferta, is not noticed in the Down Survey. In the barony of Corcomroe is Killmanaheen, described in the first volume of this Statistical Survey.

LIMERICK.—The maps of this County have partly escaped, and partly suffered from the fire. Among the first are the barony and two parochial maps of Owneybeg. The first has Abby Owney, and the second Tough, and part of Doon; which last has its church in Coonagh. The Abington of Beaufort, may be the Abby Owney of the Survey; and it is also laid down by Arrowsmith. The O'Briens are placed here in Ortelius's map.

The barony map of Coonagh has been much burned, and there are no parochial maps belonging to it. Beaufort lays down Doon, Castletown, Ballynaclogh, Ulloe, Tough, Clugin, Grean, Liscormuck, Templebredin, Palice, Kilteel, and Cullen. The three last are in Arrowsmith; and Ortelius's map places here the O'Hurllys.

The barony and thirteen parochial maps of Clanwilliam have escaped injury from the fire. Dromkeen and Grean (the church of which is in Coonagh) are upon one map; Ballybrood and Agliscormuck upon a second; and Rochestown and Fedamore (which has its church in Small-county barony) are upon a third; Stradbally, Killnagarruff, (the church of which is in the county of the city) Clonkeen, Rathjourdan, Cahirelly, Luddenbergh, Cahirvally, (with its church in the County of the city) Abby Owney, (part of) Cahirconlish, and Isert Lawrence, have their several maps. The two last, with Ballybrood and Fedamore, are in Arrowsmith. Beaufort has, additionally, Carrickparson;

* It may be allowed me to refer here to the names in Ortelius's map, though the Survey does not carry me through the county. In Burrin then, are the O'Dalys, O'Loghlins, and O'Davorans; in Inchiquin, the O'Briens, the O'Fynns, O'Deas, MacBrueddins, and another family of the O'Briens; in Corcomroe, the O'Honeens, O'Connors, and MacGillysaghts; in Tullagh, the O'Gradys, the MacInnerenys, O'Molonys, O'Briens, O'Hallorans, Sextens, MacClaneys, and MacNamara Reaghs; in Bunratty, the MacMahons and MacNamara-Fion; in Islands, the O'Hehirs, O'Briens, and MacGillereaghs; in Clonderlagh, the MacConsidins and MacMahons; in Ibrickin, the O'Germans and MacGormans; and in Moyferta, the MacMahons.

and Ortelius's map has here the O'Gradys, the De Lacys, the Arthurs, and the Roches.

The barony and six parochial maps of Pobblebrian have suffered from the fire. Ballycahan and Killaliathan are on one map; Crecorah, and parts of Killpeacon, (which has its church in Small County) and of Knocknegaul, (the church of which is in the County of the city) are upon another; Monasternenagh and Croom are upon a third; and Killkeedy and Mongret (which has its church in the County of the city) are upon a fourth. Kileonahama and Cluonona have their distinct maps; but these two last are not in Beaufort; who, however, has Adare, Disert, and Drilsidiarsna, not in the Survey. Arrowsmith has only Croom, Adare, and Monasternenagh. The O'Quins, O'Briens, and Fannings, are placed here in Ortelius's map.

The barony and ten parochial maps of Small County have been preserved from the fire. Killteel (the church of which is in Coonagh) and Ballicloghy, are on one map; Killfrush and Any on a second; part of Monasternenagh, Glenogra, and Tullabracky, on a third; Fedamore and Killpeacon on a fourth; and Uregare and Athenessy on a fifth. Cahircorney, Killkellane, Ballynamona, Ballinard, and part of Bruree parish, have their several maps. About the last, there seems to be a mistake, as the parish is placed by Beaufort in Connello, with the Liberties of Killmallock between it and Small County. Beaufort has all the above names; and, additionally, Hospital, (which is also in Arrowsmith) with Fedamore, Killpeacon, and Killfrush. The Comyns, Browns, Creaghs, and Stritches, occupy this and the neighbouring districts in Ortelius's map.

The County of the city, or the Liberties of Limerick, has, besides its general map, twelve parochial ones, all preserved from the fire. Stradbally, Killnagarruff, Killmurry, Derrygalvin, Carrickparson, (which has its church in Clanwilliam) Cahirnary, Cahirvally, Donaghmore, Knockeregaule, and Mongret, have their several maps. St. Michael's and St. Nicholas are on one map; and St. Patrick's, with parts of St. John's and of St. Laurence, are on another. The two last names, with Stradbally, are not in Beaufort; who, however, has additionally, Castleconnel and Singland, both of which, with Cahirnary and Mongret, are in Arrowsmith. The Harrols are laid down here in Ortelius's map.

The barony map of Kenry is wanting; and the five parochial maps of Killcoman, Adare, (partly in Pobblebrian) Ardanny, Killdemo, and Askeaton, have been burned. The two last are in Arrowsmith; and Beaufort coincides with both names and numbers in the Survey. The Mac Mahons, Nashes, and Purcels, are placed here in Ortelius's map.

Coshlea has no parochial maps; but that of the barony has been saved from the fire, though otherwise out of order. Beaufort has laid down the following parishes:—Ballyscaddin, Long, Duntrileague, Ballingarry, Emlygrennan, Ballingaddy, Balinlondry, Galbally, and Killfinnan. The two last are all I observe in Arrowsmith.

There seems to be some confusion here in the Survey, as under the head of Liberties of Killmallock, all the above parishes are given, excepting Duntrileague and Emlygrennan. Effin and Killcoone are on one map; Killfinnan and Particles are on a second; and Athenessy (in Small County) and Killbredymajor are added with Downe parish. This last, with Killcoone and Particles, are not in Beaufort; and Arrowsmith has none of the additional names. The O'Ca-seys are placed about these Liberties in Ortelius's map.

In this confusion, Coshma also seems to be involved with its barony and seven parochial maps, which have been preserved from the fire. Tankardstown and Killbreedy Minor on one map; and Drommin and Athlacca appears to be regularly assigned to this barony; but Effin is at some distance in Killmallock Liberties; Tullabracky and Uregare are in Small County; and Ballingaddy in Coshlea, according to Beaufort, who has also Bruff and Athnet, not in the Survey.

The barony map of the vast barony of Connello is wanting; and its fourteen parochial ones, containing no less than twenty-eight parishes, in part or in whole, have been injured by the fire. Killeedy and Moneygay are on one map; Corconmohide and Cloncagh on another; Doonemoy, Killcolman, and Rathronan are on a third; Cloncagh, Killbroderan, and Killscannel, are on a fourth; Killfiny, and Adare (in Pobblebrian) on a fifth; Ardagh and Grangy on a sixth; Croagh and Clonsheere on a seventh; part of Askeaton, (in Kenry) and part of Nantinan on an eighth; Killmoylan, Robertstown, and Shangolden, on a ninth; and Rathkeal, part of Cloncagh, and Clonetty, on a tenth. Ballingarry, Bruree, Abbyfeale, and Loghill, have their several maps. Beaufort has not Doonemoy, Killfiny,

Grany, and Robertstown; but he has Morgans, Tondeely, Killfergus, Lismakeery, Dundonnel, Newcastle, Killmeedy, Cloncorah, Dromculliher, and Killaliathan, not in the Survey. In Arrowsmith I observe Loghill, Shangolden, Lismakeery, Rathkeal, Croagh, Ballingarry, Ardagh, Killfergus, Newcastle, Killmeedy, Killeedy, Dromculliher, and Killfiny. In Ortelius's map are the Fitz-Geralds, O'Hallinans, O'Scanlans, Aylmers, MacSheehys, Whites, Moronys, Sarsfields, MacEnerys, and the O'Gormans, or MacGormans.

WATERFORD.—The maps of this county have been preserved from the fire. Glanehiry has one barony and two parochial maps. The first contains Abbeyshinagh, and the commons of Clonmell; and the second Killronan parish. The first is not in Beaufort; and Arrowsmith has neither. Ortelius's map has the O'Briens here.

Upperthird has ten parochial maps, besides that of the barony. Killbarrymeaden, Mothel, Rathcormick, and Ballylankeene, have their several maps. Munechsland, and part of Rossmere are on one map; Desert and Glasspatrick, alias Coolesheelane on another; Fenogh and Clonegam on a third; and Coolefine and Guilcagh on a fourth, a double map. Munechsland, Glasspatrick, and Coolefine, are not in Beaufort; but he has Killmocran and Fenoagh; which, however, may be the Fenogh of the Survey. Mothel is in Arrowsmith; and the Aylwards, Poers, O'Feolans, and Wysses, are laid down here in Ortelius's map.

The little barony of Gaultier has its barony and six parochial maps. Kill St. Laurence, Bishop's Court, and Ballinakill upon one map; Ballygunner and Faithleg upon a second; Kill St. Nicholas, and Crook, on a third; Killea and Killmacomb on a fourth; and Rathmoylan and Ballinaclea on a fifth. This last, I presume, to be the Killmacleague of Beaufort; who, however, has not got Kill, St. Nicholas, nor Bishop's Court: but he has Corbally, Killcop, and Moneyminte, not in the Survey. Ballinakill and Faithleg are in Arrowsmith; and Ortelius's map has here the Walshes. In this barony landed the second debarkation of the Anglo-Norman invaders, under their heroic leader Raymond Le Gros.

The barony and nine parochial maps of Middlethird contain thirteen parishes. Killronan, Killoteran, Killbarry, (Killburan of the Survey) and Ballinakill, are upon one map; and Loughdabhy and Lisnakile on another. Drumcannon, Islandakean, Reiske, Killbride, Killmeadon, New-

castle, (the church of which Beaufort has placed in Decies without Drum) and Donkill, have all their several maps. Beaufort has all these names, except Loughdahy; and he has also Killcarra, not in the Survey. Killoteran and Killmeadon are in Arrowsmith; and Ortelius's map places here, and in Coshmore, the Waddings, Sherlocks, Daltons, and M'Thomas's.

The two Decies, within and without, Drum, and the barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, have no maps in the collection, though there is some evidence that the last, at least, underwent the process of the Survey. It may however be permitted me, to state them, as represented in their parishes by Beaufort's and Ortelius's map. Decies without Drum has, according to the former, Fewes, Killrosanty, Stradbally, Modelligo, Saskennan, Affane, Colligan, Killmolash, Whitechurch, Killrush, Villierstown, Dungarvan, Killgobnett, Clonea, and Ringonah. Dungarvan, Villierstown, Whitechurch, Affane, Modelligo, Colligan, and Killgobnett, are in Arrowsmith.

In Decies within Drum, according to Beaufort, are Aglish, Clashmore, Ballinacart, Liscarnan, Ardmore, and Kinsalebeg. Except Ballinacart and Liscarnan, these names are in Arrowsmith; and the Boyles are placed here in Ortelius's map.

Coshmore and Coshbride barony has, in Beaufort's map, Lismore, (described in the first volume of the Statistical Survey, and now greatly flourishing under the munificent patronage of the Duke of Devonshire) Macollop, Fallow, Killwaltermoy, Killcoccan, and Rincrow. The three first, with Rincrow, are in Arrowsmith's map.

CORK.—The maps of the vast County of Cork have been partly burned and partly preserved, and are contained in two volumes. The barony and seven parochial maps of Orrery and Killmore have suffered pretty severely from the flames. Balliclough and Castlemagnor, (the last in a small detached part of the barony, enclaved in that of Duhallow, to the Westward) are upon one map; parts of Liscarrol and of Templebrady are upon a second; and of the last, another portion has a separate map; Cotoyne and Aglishdramina (Aglishbradew of the Survey) are upon the same map; and Rathgoggin and Ballyhey (the church of which is laid down by Beaufort in a detached part of Condons) are upon another; while Killborane, Charleville, and Shandrum, have their several maps. I do not find the

names of Templebrady and Cotoyne in Beaufort; but he has Lackeen, Churchtown, Bregoge, Bothon, Ballybeg, and Killmacleny, which are not in the Survey. Arrowsmith, with some very considerable variations of place, has Balliclough, Castlemagnor, Killbolane, Charleville, Shandrum, Churchtown, and Ballybeg. Two branches of the Fitz-Geralds, the Meaghs, and the Barrys, are laid down here in the map of Ortelius.

The barony and five parochial maps of Condons and Clangibbon have been severely burned. Part of Castlelyons, (the Church of which is in Barrymore) of Knockmore (which has its church in Killnatalloon) and of Maccollop, (of which the church is in Waterford) are upon one map; Killgullane, Glanore, (partly in Fermoy) Marshalstown, Brigown, and the prebendary of Killphelan and Nethlath, are on another; Killcrumper, Templetheogan, and Glanore, (a part only of the last, I presume) are on a third; and Clondullane and Leitrim are on a fourth. Macrony has its own map. Beaufort gives, additionally, Nonane, Aghacross, Killdonery, and Fermoy, with Ballihey and Ardskeagh, in a detached part of the barony, lying within that of Fermoy. He has not, however, Templetheogan; and though a note of the Survey refers it to Fermoy, (upon Vallancey's authority) I do not there find it. Castlelyons, Maccollop, Morrhytown, Killworth, Aghacross, Killdorrery, and Fermoy, I observe in Arrowsmith. In this barony, and the adjacent one of Fermoy, Ortelius's map has laid down the names of the Condons, MacCarthys, Gibbons, MacDonoghs, and the Roches and Nagles.

The barony and twelve parochial maps of Fermoy have suffered a good deal from the fire. Killathy and Ballihooly are upon one map; Doneraile and part of Ballihey on another*; Killcumner, part of Clondullane, and Templetheogan, (the former of which has its church in Condons) on a third; Cahirduggan, part of Glenore, and Carrickhanleary, on a fourth; Raghan, Whitechurch, (part of, probably) in the Liberties of Cork, near a detached part of this barony, and Moyallow, on a fifth; Wallstown, and part of Carrickdownan, on a sixth; Farahy and Templerone on a seventh; and parts of Killgullane, in Condons, and of

* I have followed the Survey in uniting Ballihey with Doneraile; but in Beaufort the former is in a detached part of Condons, considerably to the north, whereas Ballibeg is close upon Doneraile.

Ballihooly and Glanore, on an eighth. Monominy, parts of Whitechurch, Castletown, and Clenore, have their several maps. Besides these names, Beaufort has Imphrick, Roche, Killbrony, Bridgetown, Rossdagh, and Greenagh, in a detached part of the barony. Ballyhooly, Doneraile, Ballibeg, Whitechurch, Castletown, Raghan, Mallow, Carrickdownan, Faraghy, Roche, and Bridgetown, are all I observe in Arrowsmith. At Killcolman Castle, however, to the north of Doneraile, he notes, that Spencer the poet lived there.

The barony and nine parochial maps of Duhallow have been much injured by the flames. The population of this great barony seems, by the map, to be but small in proportion to its extent. Tullaleash and Clonfert are on one map; Nohoval, Cullen, and part of Drishane, (whose church is in Muskerry) are on another. Killmeen, Killshannick, Drumtariff, Knocktemple, Clonmeen, Killbrin, and Ballyclough, (whose church is in Orrery) have their several maps. Beaufort has also Drumdowny and Rosskeen. Clonmeen, Killbrin, Nohaval, and Drishane, appear in Arrowsmith; and about this district, Ortelius's map places the O'Donaghoes and the O'Keefes.

The barony of Kilnattaloon is not noticed in the list of the Survey maps; but Beaufort has Beeltagh, Aghern, Knockmourne, Mogealy, and Ballinoe. I observe only Aghern in Arrowsmith; and the O'Lyons are here laid down in Ortelius's map.

The barony and sixteen parochial maps of Barrymore have escaped the fire. Kilcoan, Kilroan, and Killcurfin are on one map; Carrigtohill, Mogesagh, and Ballicurrany, are on another; Templenecarrigy and Ballispellane are on a third; Dunbulloge and Templeusque are on a fourth; Templebodane and Lisgool on a fifth; Cahirlag and Little Island on a sixth; Castlelyons and Britway on a seventh; Dungourney and Clonmult on an eighth; and Ballynacorra, Garanekinefeaky, Ahadda, and Titeskin, on a ninth. These two last belong to Imokilly, and the two which precede them, do not appear in Beaufort. Gortroe, Templerobin, Killgarvan, (the Killshanahane, I suspect, of the Survey) Clonmell, Ardnagehy, and Rathcormick, have their several maps. Beaufort has, moreover, Killaspugmullane, St. Michael's, Inchinabacky, Castrochore, Cahirultan, and Coolinay. In Arrowsmith I can find only Carrigtohill, Dunbulloge, and Templeusque, (called by him Temple-

michael) Castlelyons, Dungourney, Rathcormick, and, perhaps Cahirultan. The Baines, Copingers, Fitz-Geralds, and Golds, are laid down here in Ortelius's map.

The Liberties of Mallow are passed over in the Survey; but Beaufort has within them Mallow and Mourne Abbey.

The barony and twenty parochial maps of Muskerry have been preserved from the fire. Ballinaboy (in Kinalea) and Finbarris, are on one map; Knockavilly and Desertmore on a second; Macloneigh and Kannaboy on a third; Drishane and Killcorney on a fourth; Aghabulloge and Aghinagh on a fifth; Killcolman, Mattahy, and Inniscarra, on a sixth; and parts of Dunbulloge, (whose church is in Barrymore) of Whitechurch, (in the Liberties of Cork) and of Greenagh, (in a detached part of Fermoy) are on a seventh. Ovens, (the Athnowen I suspect of Beaufort) Killbonane, Moyviddy, Aglish, Killmichael, Inchigeelah, Ballyvourney, Clondrohid, Killnamartery, Macrump, Donaghmore, and part of Templemichael, (in Kinalea) have their several maps. Finbarris and Kannaboy do not appear in Beaufort; who, however, has Garrycoyne, (in a detached part of the county) Magourney, Duniskey, and Carnaway. I observe in Arrowsmith, Ovens, Aglish, Killmurry, Killmichael, Ballyvourney, Clondrohid, Drishane, Macrump, and Donaghmore. Here, and in Barrets, the O'Callaghans, the MacCarthys, the O'Halys, O'Hennesys, O'Riordans, and O'Dalys, are placed in Ortelius's map.

Some confusion is created by the repetitions of not less than nine names in Barrets, given alone, after having been coupled with Muskerry. Thus Aglish, Mattahy, and Killcoleman, are repeated upon one map; Ovens, Desertmore, and Greenagh, upon another; Finbarris is also repeated upon a third, with Kilnaglory, in Cork Liberties, and Currycroghanmore; as is Inniscarra upon a fourth, with Currycroghanbeg. Donaghmore has its separate map. Currycroghanmore is not in Beaufort.

The barony and fifteen parochial maps of Imokilly have escaped the fire. Killeagh, Itermurrough, and part of Dingandonovan, are on one map; Garivoe and Bohillan are on another; part of Itermurrough and Mogoly are on a third; Clonpriest and Killmacdonogh are on a fourth; and part of Mogoly, and parts of Inchnabacky, (the church of which is in Barrymore) and Ballynecore, are upon a fifth; Inchy, Corkbeg, Aghadda, Garranakennif, (the Garran I presume of the Survey) Cloyne, Ballintemple,

Killmahon, Titeskin, Rostillan, and Ballyoughtrah, have their several maps. This last, with Ballynecore and Ballintemple, are not in Beaufort; but he has Castlemartyr, Trabullgan, Balligourney, and Middleton, which are not in the Survey. Cloyne, Aghadda, Trabullgan, Rostillan, Corkbeg, Castlemartyr, Mogoly, and Killeagh, are in Arrowsmith; and the Boyles and Carews are laid down in Ortelius's map. Youghall and its Liberties occupy the S.E. portion of this barony.

The barony and fifteen parochial maps of Kerri-currihy and Kinalea have been preserved from the fire. Killmurry, (a name which I do not observe to be nearer than Muskerry in Beaufort) parts of Liscleary, and of Carrigaline, the impropriations of Monkstown, and *a parcel of land between Liscleary and Carrigaline*, are on one map; Killanully and a part of Carrigaline are upon another; Vyrnekelly and parts of Carrigaline, and of Liscleary, on a third; Templebreedy and part of Killpatrick on a fourth; other parts of Killpatrick and of Carrigaline on a fifth; Templemichael, parts of Tissasson, (in Kinsale Liberties) of Inishonan, of Dundurrow, and Leoffoly, (can this be the Leighmony of Beaufort? I suspect it,) upon a sixth; Brinny, and parts of Knockavilly, and of Inishonan, upon a seventh; Ballymartle, parts of Ballinaboy, and of Knockemannagh, upon an eighth; Ballyfoil and part of Nohaval upon a ninth; parts (again) of Killpatrick and Carrigaline are upon a tenth; and Kinnure and part of Nohaval upon an eleventh. Parts of Ballinaboy, of Liscleary, Cullen, Killmonoge, and Bealefeard, have their several maps. Vyrnekely and Knocknemannagh are not in Beaufort; who has, however, Barnahely, Killmony, Tracton, and Rincoran, not in the Survey. Carrigaline, Tracton, Inishonan, and Dundurrow, (as I apprehend his Durra to mean) are in Arrowsmith. The Barry-Og Waters, Skyddys, Stackpoles, Archdeacons, and Sandfields, are laid down here in Ortelius's map.

In the list of the Survey, the Liberties of Kinsale and the barony of Courceys, are classed together on one map; and there are four parochial maps. Ringrone, Killroan, and Templetrine, are upon one; and Clontead, Tissasson, and parts of Dundurrow, of Rincoran, and of Ballymartle, (the churches of the three last being in Kinalea and Kerri-currihy) are upon another. Part of Ringrone, and a part also of Rincoran, have their separate maps. Beaufort has,

additionally, Killconey in Courceys. Ringrone is the only name I observe in Arrowsmith. The Galways and O'Kearnys are placed here in Ortelius's map.

With the map of the Liberties of Cork, there are six parochial ones, all preserved from the fire. Carrigaline and Killanully, (in Kerricurrihy, where there is also a Carrigaline) are upon one map; Currysippard and Shandon upon another; and Inchkenney, parts of Carrigaline, of Ballinaboy, (the church of which is in Kinalea) of Carrigrohane, and of Killnefory, are upon a third. Finbarris, Rathcony, and Killcurry, have their several maps. Finbarris is not in Beaufort; who, however, has Corbally and Marmullane, not in the Survey. Carrigrohane is the only parish of all these, which I observe in Arrowsmith.

The barony of Kinalmeaky is not noticed in the list of the Survey maps. Beaufort has laid down in it, Templemartin, Moragh, Killbrogan, Ballimolan, Bandon Bridge, and Desartserges; of which, the two last are in Arrowsmith, where, by a strange oversight, the name of the barony is omitted, though its boundaries are laid down.

In the baronies of Barryroe and Ibawne, (the maps of which are saved) Killkerranmore and Ardfield are on one map; and Rathbarny is on another. Beaufort has in Barryroe, Templeomalis, and Templequinlan, (on one map;) and Abbeymahon and Lisle, (on another;) which are in the survey, distinguished as belonging to the half barony of Ibawne. I have no doubt that Beaufort's map is correct, which, besides the last four parishes, has Disert, Timoleage, Inchidony, KILLSILAGH, and Donamore. These four last, (as far as I can judge, amidst such discordant spelling) with Abbeymahon, are in Arrowsmith.

The barony and thirty-four parochial maps of Carbery, have been preserved. Templetown, and part of Ringrone, (the church of which is in Courceys) are on one map; Killmaloda, and part of Timoleage, (which has its church in Barryroe) are on another; Fanlobbish, and part of Killmine on a third; Killgarruff, (the Garriff I presume of the Survey) and part of Inchidony, (in Barryroe) are on a fourth; and parts of Templequinlan and Templeomalis (both of whose churches are in Barryroe) are on a fifth; Ballinadee, part of Inishonan, (whose church is in Kinalea) Killbrittan, part of Ballimodan, (the rest in Cork Liberties) Rathclarans, part of Disert, (in Barryroe) Kinneigh, Drinagh, Ballymoney, Killmine, Castroventry, Killnagross, Killmacabea, Rosscarbry, (the Ross, I suppose of

Beaufort) Killfanabeg, Myros, Castlehaven, Creagh, Tullah, or Baltimore, Cape Clear Island, Aghadown, Abbeyshrowry, Cahiragh, Drumdaleague, Durrus, Killcrohan, Killcoe, Skull, and Killmoe, have their several maps. Beaufort has, additionally, Templebrian, Rathdowntan, Killgobane, and Clonakilty, with Garivoe; but he has not got the Templetown and Killinihil of the Survey. Skull, Baltimore, Cape Clear, Castlehaven, Drumdaleague, Ballymoney, Ross, Clonakilty, Templebrian, Killmalloda, and Killbrittan, are the only names which I observed in Arrowsmith. The O'Learys the O'Croulys, the MacCarthysreagh, the O'Heas, the O'Mahonrys, and O'Driscolls, occupy this part of Ortelius's map.

The barony and four parochial maps of Bear and Bantry, have escaped the flames. Killmacomoge, part of Durrus, (of which the church is in Carbery) and Killeaskin, have their separate maps. Killmanaght, Killconina, and Kilcater, are upon one map. Beaufort agrees both as to names and numbers with the Survey. Arrowsmith has Kilcater and Killconina; and Ortelius places here the O'Sullivans, O'Donovans, and Barrys.

The County of Kerry is not noticed in the list of the Survey maps. It may not, however, be "ungermane to the matter," to enumerate the baronies, the parishes according to Doctor Beaufort, and the names of the population in Ortelius's map. This county, with the western parts of Cork, is interesting as having constituted the territory of Desmond, which, by raising one branch of the noble House of the Fitz Gerald, to a power and consequence beyond that of a subject, yet less than that of a substantive Sovereign, brought to the ground with ruinous violence the chiefs of that family. It contains seven baronies, of which, Iraghticonnor has, in Beaufort's maps, the parishes of Killconly, Aghavallen, Killnaghtin, Killahiny, Liseltin, Galey, Murrhir, Listowhill, and Knockanure. Ortelius places here the O'Connors, styling the district their Country.

Clanmaurice barony has Duagh, Finuge, Killcarragh, Rattoo, Disert, Killury, Balliheigh, Killmoily, Killtoomey, Killfeighny, Killaghin, Ardfert, Killfin, and Killshinane parishes. The Blennerhassetts and Crosbies are here in Ortelius's map.

Trughanacmy barony contains Brosna, O'Brennan, Clogherbrien, Tralee, Ballinahaglish, Ratass, Ballimacelligot, Nohaval, Castle Island, Balliseedy, Disert, Killtalla, Kill-

coleman, Killorglin, Killgarrilander, Currens, Killenterna, and Ballicuslan parishes. The Fitz-Maurices, Dennys, Fitz-Geralds, and MacEliots, are placed here by Ortelius.

Corcaguinny barony has, for its parishes in its peninsular situation, Annagh, Killgobban, Killeiny, Stradbally, Balliduff, Ballinacourty, Ballinvoher, Garfinagh, Killquan, Killmelchedor, Kinnard, Dingle, Donnurling, Marhir, Killdrum, Ventry, and Dunquin. The Fitz-Geralds, Knights of Kerry, the Trants, and Rices, are placed here by Ortelius.

Magunthy has Molahiffe, Killbonane, Aglish, Killcummin, Aghadoe, Killarney, and Killaha. The Brownes, O'Donaghoes, and Conways, are here in Ortelius's map.

Glanerought has Killgarvan, Kenmare, and Tuosista. Ortelius's map has here the O'Faloys.

Dunkerrin, a vast expanse of lake, mountain, and rock, has, in Beaufort, only Knockane, Templenoe, and Killcrohane. The ClanCarthys, MacCartys, MacGillycuddys, and O'Sullivans Mor, are laid down here in Ortelius's map.

Iveragh barony has for its parishes, Glanbehy, Killinane, Cahir, Dromod, Valentia, and Killconly. The O'Mahowns and MacCartys are here in Ortelius's map.

OVER this Analysis, lengthened and minute, and assuredly most interesting as it has been, a colouring of melancholy was almost necessarily spread, from the circumstances and the purposes of the Survey itself. It is no slight matter to unseat the property of a country, nor can even subsequent generations, however profiting from a general confiscation, refuse to confess, and to lament the consequences of so terrible a measure. The subject has not been rendered more cheerful by the circumstances of ill health under which it has been treated. But if the benefits, contemplated by the enquiry, should ever even partially take place, the labours leading to them will not have been in vain undertaken. Intellect and philanthropy have already done much for Ireland, within the period of the present reign: they have still something more to do; and I entertain the con-

firmed hope, though I shall probably never see its accomplishment, that what is thus called for will be done.*

A pervasive and exact survey of the island would of itself operate, I have no doubt, as a forcible and permanent measure of police ; and if accompanied with the division of the larger and more remote counties, into smaller districts, in order to make every part of the country SEE AND FEEL THE LAW, would perhaps leave nothing to be desired but what the lapse of time itself would bring about. If I speak with some earnestness upon the subject, I am encouraged to do so by the recollection of the marvellous progress, which Ireland has made during the reign of George the Third. Neither Russia nor America, both of which may be named to be honoured, has outstripped her in the race of improvement, though placed under circumstances so radically different. I may be farther allowed to press what I conceive to be of use to the country, as a debt of duty and affection. My earliest and my dearest friends have been Irishmen ; to Irishmen I lie under the obligations, which bind me to the island by recent and solid good offices ; nor beyond the precincts of its coasts have I a wish, except what as a citizen and a subject of the Empire in general, I am bound by my fealty to entertain.

If a man possessing leisure, opportunities, and impartiality, shall ever undertake, in the style and temper of Sir John Davies, to trace the causes of the miserable contest, beginning in 1641, he will produce the work, of which the DOWN SURVEY constitutes naturally the termination. Out of that period of horror, I know not, that any one single good end has grown, except this very Survey itself. Science has indeed gained something, and we profit by it, but humanity recoils from the scenes, which rendered necessary the measure. The civil war of England and of Scotland, between the king and his parliaments, produced the very best effects. England succeeded in diffusing the principles of freedom, which ripened into such precious fruits at the Revolution ; while Scotland, for the first time, since her

* The full effects of the altered system, under George III., though daily and pedetentim felt in degree, cannot, in my mind be altogether accomplished within less than half a century. The tree of improvement is a plant of slow growth, and only bears matured fruit, after the lapse of many years.

history began to run, was taught to know, across the humiliation of her turbulent aristocracy, the blessings of peaceable government under the vigorous sway of Cromwell. But in Ireland the tumult was all direct, unmitigated evil; and the evil becomes beyond measure aggravated, when it is recollected that the prolonged administration of Lord Strafford* would perhaps, (I think almost certainly) have set us before either England or Scotland in the race of improvement. He would at all events have done for this country, what the Tudors did for England; he would have broken the injurious power of the aristocracy, and would have made the remotest corners of the land understand what Lord Chesterfield confessed that some of them, even in his time, wanted—to know that there was a King, a Law, and a God.—Henry VII. ascended the throne of a semi-barbarous people. His grand-daughter Elizabeth bequeathed to her kinsman James, the sceptre of a civilized nation, victorious in war, and distinguished by a Literature, which in modern states, has been only rivalled by its own genius: surpassed it could not be, nor, in fact, has it been quite equalled.

That the disposition of Strafford was rigorous cannot be denied; but his intentions for the double service of his master, and of Ireland, were pure, his views clear, and his temper fixed. These are the qualities, that Ireland has too often wanted, in her governors, in former times.

It may in fact be observed, that all the ability to acquire information, all the opportunities ending in its acquisition, the greatest disposition to apply to the best possible purposes, both the abilities and the information thus possessed, are as drops of rain in the sea, for any refreshing or fructifying purpose, unless they are accompanied and guided by an evenness of temper, and coolness of head. Through the reign of Anne, George I., and the greater part of that of George II., a very competent authority has declared, that the Irish Legislature never made laws, but in anger, against the mass of their country's population. Those bodies were stimulated by bigotry, lust of power, and

* This great man, and excellent governor, has been maligned as forcibly seizing the property, upon which the great estates in Wicklow, belonging to his house, have been founded. He did no such thing. He sold English property to make the purchase here; and he did it from both a wish to serve the country, and the obvious reason of selling dear in an old country, and purchasing cheap in a new one.

avarice; and to keep down the growth of the people, and to extort from them their last penny, was the policy which grew out of those most detestable feelings and motives. In the plan of extortion, they a good deal succeeded, at the expense, indeed, of the church, and of the country's peace, not yet restored; but in keeping down the increase of the population, never did experiment more totally fail.

Unfortunately, the evils produced, and too much matured by that system, particularly the chief misfortune of the land, a redundant population, cannot *at once* be done away by any enactments, however wisely or comprehensively conceived, or judiciously set in action. Something, perhaps much, must be conceded to time; however anxious may be the wishes of every statesman connected with the country, that this population should be so digested, that every man should find a place and an interest in society.

Burke has observed, that the Legislators of antiquity surpassed themselves in the policy of classifying the different orders of citizens. In the capacious and productive mind of that great man, it is not easy to say in what point of view the statesmanlike arrangement most peculiarly struck him. But it is obvious, that no statesman can be master of his subject, until he has mastered this knowledge. It is moreover the knowledge, without which, benevolence may indeed exist, but an intelligent beneficence cannot be put into action. In the Delphic temple, the votary of the God of Wisdom was reminded, that to "KNOW HIMSELF," was the first and principal of human duties. Alas! how little in extent, how powerless in obligation was even this duty, in comparison with that imposed upon every government, of knowing the country over which they are set, and the people which they are put to rule.

We read, that in the fire of 1711, some of the Down Survey itself was destroyed, and more mutilated. We read too, that in the same flames perished the Sidney, the Gross, the Civil, and the Strafford Surveys. All these were the instruments of the harshest measures perhaps, to which, short of Roman or French proscriptions, government ever lent themselves. And, shall it be indeed said, that science can be summoned forth from her retreats, to trace the course of vengeance, or arrange the measure of confiscation; and that she shall not be called upon to simplify the proceedings of the statist, and to place within his reach knowledge, without which, he must do wrong? The principle

is however again allowed; and the census of 1800, and of 1810, in Great Britain, shew that the necessity of this national knowledge is recognised. May it be acted upon! and let us hope that the period has at length now arrived, when *another Survey*, not unseating the mass of the country's population, but at once fixing and giving to them a new character, will at no great distance of time, be made. The progress of the Trigonometrical Survey in Great Britain, of which some splendid specimens have been already published, (in imitation, or rather in rivalry of Cassini's noble map of France,) will doubtless be extended into this part of the united kingdom. But honourable to the cause, and serviceable to the interests of science, as these national works may be, they still do not constitute the *common place book of the statesman*. That must consist of district Surveys, like those made under Sir William Petty; and as the Parishes are already in being, no other arrangement need be resorted to, as, in fact, no better can be made—can it be doubted, but a statesman, having before him such almost living pictures of the actual condition of every part of the land, would not be able to take his measures, whether of police, or of fixed calculation, with an accuracy, which, under the present circumstances, must be despaired of? There would be the number of houses, their respective descriptions, the nature and extent of the enclosures, the soil, the woods, the exact location, all matters of deep interest to the State; and not less so, let it be added, (when the prodigious change of property now going on here, with the certainty of its encreasing, under the causes in operation, is considered,) to the numerous individuals concerned in the characters of buyer and seller. The very act of numbering and laying down the houses, even of the humblest description, let it be again said, must operate powerfully, not only upon the conviction, but upon the imaginations of the people, as a vigorous measure of police. But it may be stated, by the way of objection, that after all, these Surveys must be repeated from time to time; inasmuch as from the very lapse of years, they will become antiquated. In the first place, it may be replied, that in the case of the Down Survey, the very opposite fact is the true one, as it is still the rule of property, as far as it goes. But be it so. Let a Survey be made *de novo* at least once in a century. Exclusive of the advantages above stated, and the general interests which must be by all taken in such a work, the expenditure would chiefly go among a

class of persons, men of science for instance, upon whom fortune commonly drops very few of her favours; and as for the expenditure, shame itself refuses to make the calculation.

The merchant and the tradesman think it necessary to *take stock* from time to time. The cultivator, in balancing his yearly accounts, institutes a comparison between the present and former years, and proceeds accordingly. Every man knows, or at least every prudent man knows, his means, by the extent and nature of which, he finds the scale for checking and regulating his expenditure. Shall the statesman alone ————? but the thing is too plain to require argument. The empire has now reached a situation, that, after being both tired and satiated with glory, it finds itself labouring to its very centre. One of the chief means of relief must rest upon the knowledge of its actual condition, without which, no radical and decisive step for its relief can be taken. The means of doing this are at hand, and already in some measure in operation; and with respect to the expense, (to mention that subject again) it must prove as nothing in comparison with the advantages springing from the protection afforded by it, against the very serious mistakes into which, without such accuracy of information, the most acute and vigilant statesman must frequently fall.

PARISH OF
KILLEGNY,
(Diocese of Ferns, and County of Wexford.)

AS a considerable difference of opinion has been expressed, relative to the account of this Parish, as published in the First Volume of the STATISTICAL SURVEY of Ireland; and as it has been stated to the Compiler, that some of the assertions therein contained are not founded in fact, he deems it necessary to mention, that a second account is preparing; but not being in time for insertion in the present volume, it has been unavoidably postponed for the next; the materials of which are in readiness, and will be immediately put to press.

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STATISTICAL ACCOUNT

IRELAND, &c.

No. I.

PARISH OF

A G H A L E E,

(Diocese of Dromore and County of Antrim.)

BY THE REV. P. M. FLETCHER, VICAR.

I. *The Name of the Parish, Situation, Extent, &c.*

AGHALEE, or Aghanalee, is situate in the barony of Name. Upper Massareene, and county of Antrim, and is in the diocese of Dromore. It is united to the parishes of Union. Aghagallen and Magheramisk (or Magherameck,) both of which are in the diocese of Connor. They are all vicarages; the two latter join each other, and Aghalee, in which the church stands, forms the centre. The union of these three benefices is very ancient; no record of the time when it occurred exists in the registries of either diocese. They are bounded on the east by the Boundaries parishes of Magheragall and Lisburn, on the west by Lough Neagh, on the north by Ballinderry, and on the south by Moira and Shank-hill. The contents of the Contents.

Soil. union are about 8500 English acres. Almost the entire of the land is arable, being put under tillage as suits the convenience of the farmer; none is wholly appropriated to pasture, and not a twentieth part to meadow. There are about 100 acres of bog in the parish of Aghagallen.

Bog.

No river runs through these parishes; nor are there any lakes, unless we except Lough Neagh, which, as already said, bounds them on the west. The canal from Belfast to this lake, called the Lagan Navigation, passes through the entire union. There are no mountains or hills of any note in it.

Lagan Navigation.

II. *Mines, Minerals, &c.*

No mines have been discovered here. Some quarries of amorphous trap, or whin-stone, which is commonly applied to the purposes of building, have been found in Aghalee and Magheramisk.

Whin Stone

III. *Modern Buildings, &c.*

The great road from Dublin to Antrim passes through Magheramisk; that from Lurgan to Antrim through Aghagallen and Aghalee. Another great road also leads from Aghalee towards Dublin, by the way of Moira.

Roads.

The village of Aghalee is the only one in the union. On the left hand side of the road leading from Moira to Aghalee, and immediately opposite the church, stands the house of Stafford Gorman, Esq.: it is about one mile from Moira. In Magheramisk, on the left hand

Villages.

Gentlemen's Seats.

side of the road from Lisburn to Moira, at the distance of five miles from the former of these towns, and one and a half from the latter, stands Trumry-house, the residence of Joshua Conran, Esq.

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c.*

Two ruins of old churches are still in existence here; one in Aghalee, the other, usually called Trumry church, in Magheramisk. At the west end of the latter may be discerned the remains of a small round tower; and about 300 yards to the north of the old church, a large Danish fort. The remains of several other forts of the same kind are to be traced throughout the union; but none of them are of so large dimensions as this one.

Ruined Churches.

Round Tower.

Danish Forts.

V. *Present & Former State of Population, Food, Fuel, &c.*

As to the number of inhabitants, it is supposed they may amount to 5000; about one half of this number adhere to the established church, and the remainder is equally divided between the roman catholic and presbyterian congregations. They are mostly employed in agriculture, and in the linen and cotton manufacture. The usual food of the lower classes is oatmeal and milk, potatoes, and occasionally fish from Lough Neagh. Animal food has been at so high a price for several years that they seldom can obtain it. As to clothing, health, and general appearance, the situation of the inhabitants is as good, and perhaps better, than is usually to be met with.

Population Protestant.

Catholic. Presbyterian.

Employment. Food.

Dress.

General appearance.

VI. *The Genius & Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.*

Language. The usual language spoken is English. **Disposition** The poorer classes of the people are peaceable and industrious.

Tradition. The only tradition worth noticing is one relating to the ancient church of Magheramisk, now in ruins. An old man from a neighbouring parish, whom I recently met with in the church-yard after attending a funeral, gave me the following account of the old parish church, which he had heard, when young, from his great grandfather, an old inhabitant of Magheramisk. He told me that this old man remembered Trumry Church standing, and divine service performing in it, and that it was destroyed in the civil wars during the protectorate in the following manner. A strong stone house, standing where Trumry-house is now built, about 400 yards from the church, was occupied by a small party of Cromwell's soldiers to overawe the neighbouring country. To counteract this plan, a detachment of the Irish army took post in the church by night, and were beginning to fortify themselves, when they were attacked and dislodged by Cromwell's soldiers, who set fire to the church for this purpose.

VII. *Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

Education. The children are generally taught to read, and many of them learn writing and accounts. **Schools.** There are four schools at present in the parish of Aghalee, which are numerous attended during the summer months, but not so in the winter: to average the number of pupils at thirty to each school will approximate pretty closely

to the truth. The master of one school has a small salary from the vicar: there are several others in the union. The charges for instruction vary from three to five shillings per quarter.

Endowed
School.

Rates of
Tuition.

VIII. *State of Religious Establishment, Tythes, &c.*

The Marquis of Hertford has the right of presentation to this benefice. There is a good parish church in Aghalee, which stands nearly in the centre of the three parishes. At Aghagallen there is a Roman Catholic chapel, and a meeting-house for quakers at Magheramisk. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe. The rectorial tythes are the property of the patron; the vicarial, which include one third of the great tythes, go to the vicar. The vicarial tythes are let at an acreable valuation made thirty years ago, from 4d. to 6d. per acre, according to the quality of the land at that time. The rectorial tythes are let in the same manner, and at rates still lower.

Advowson.

Church.

Chapel.

Tythes.

IX. *Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c.*

The rents of the best lands do not appear to exceed £1. 10s. per acre, English measure: the worst are not lower than 10s. The system of agriculture in general is good. The usual rotation of crops is, after potatoes (or fallow) wheat, and usually a small portion of flax, then oats, occasionally laid down with red clover, or immediately reverting again to potatoes or fallow. Barley sometimes succeeds potatoes, but wheat is generally preferred by the farmer. The farms are small, containing from ten to forty acres, though there are a few that

Rents.

Rotation of
Crops.

Size of
Farms.

Stock. exceed the latter of these quantities; and the stocks of cattle average according to the usual proportion. There are no fairs or markets held here.

X. Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, &c.

None.

XI. Natural Curiosities, Remarkable Occurrences, Eminent Men, &c.

None, except what has been already mentioned.

XII. Suggestions for Improvement, and Means for meliorating the Condition of the People.

None.

APPENDIX.

PARISH REGISTRY, 1813.

	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
Males.	56	13	14
Females.	42		13
Total ...	98	13	27

1840

1840

James & Joseph

C. D. D.

James & Joseph

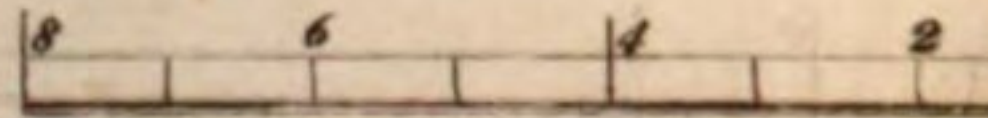
James & Joseph

James & Joseph

James & Joseph

A MAP
of the
Parish of Anahilt
in the
C^o Down

Furlongs



MAHERADROOL
PARISH

Killany Parish

PARISH of DRUMBO



Portrait of a person in a landscape



No. II.

PARISH OF

ANNAHILT,

(Diocese of Dromore, and County of Down.)

BY THE REV. JOHN DUBOURDIEU, RECTOR.

I. *The Name of the Parish, Situation, Extent, &c.*

THE parish of Annahilt is situated in the county of Situation.
Down, and diocese of Dromore. It contains ten town- Townlands
lands, nine of which are in the barony of Lower Iveagh,
and one in that of Kinnalarty : On the north, it is boun- Boundaries
ded by Drumbo; on the east, by Killany, Maheradroll,
or Ballinahinch; on the west, by Crumlin, or Hillsbo-
rough; and on the south, by Dromore and Dromara
parishes.

The superficial contents are about 3600 acres of ara- Contents.
ble and pasture lands; the bogs and lakes may altoge-
ther amount to 400 acres more, making the whole about
4000 acres. The church and glebe of Annahilt lie about Bearings.
nine Irish miles south of Belfast, which is in latitude

54°. 35'. north : they are in the north-western side of the parish, which extends thence about three miles to the east and south.

Aspect.

The surface of the parish presents great variety, as it principally consists of hills, containing from 20 to 50 or 60 acres : These are separated by vallies or plains of very small extent, except where the turf-bogs intervene, which are generally more extensive than the other flat grounds. From a given point the hills extend like an amphitheatre ; and the irregular undulating lines formed by their summits exhibit something very pleasing to the eye. As the country rises to the southward, all these hills are most difficult of ascent on the north side.

Soil.

The soil on the hills is generally from four to six inches deep, of a hazel mould, with a substratum of greyish or reddish till, under which lies a strong red-coloured or whitish clay with many stones, which seem to have had their surfaces smoothed by motion. In the little plains or vallies the soil partakes more of clay or turf : the mixture of these forms many varieties of soil, and is much deeper than any other. The greater part of these lands is in meadow, producing abundant crops of fiorin, especially when they admit of being irrigated, which many of them do by the streams that collect from the higher grounds. Of the vallies, several have been covered with turf-bog, which being now exhausted, they admit of cultivation ; producing, when judiciously managed, excellent crops of potatoes, grain, and grass, to the culture of which they seem peculiarly adapted.

**Fiorin
Grass.**

Bog.

Climate.

The climate, like that of the rest of Ireland, is varia-

ble: but, from the shape of the grounds, and the nature of the soil, the rain that falls, soon runs off, so that upon the whole, it may be considered one of the driest tracts in the county. From its inland situation, however, and from its vicinity to the mountains snow is apt to fall heavily, and to remain a considerable time undissolved. The disorders of the district are pulmonic complaints and low fevers in the spring. Diseases.

Annahilt is not without its portion of the small lakes or loughs, which abound in the county of Down; the largest is Lough Aghry, which constitutes one of the boundaries of the parish to the south. This fine piece of water, the exact extent of which it is difficult to ascertain, seems to cover about 100 acres or something more; as no streams run into it, the supply of water must arise from springs, and the level of the surface, though encreased by snow, is seldom raised by rain. The next in size is Lough Erne, which is in the townland of Ballyheel; the extent of this water is less than 40 acres, but its depth far exceeds that of the former lake; and at a very small distance from the border, the sides are quite perpendicular. Both of these loughs, as well as those in Ballycounne, are well supplied with trout, pike, and eels; the second of which species of fish is sometimes taken of the large size of from 10 to 20 pounds weight. Lakes.

Many rivulets run along the vallies, serving as feeders of these loughs, or as outlets to their superfluous waters. Those streams which rise in the eastern and southern quarters find their way to the sea near Downpatrick; those of the other parts, by the river Lagan, to Belfast lough. Rivers.

II. *Mines, Minerals, &c.*

Minerals.

No metals have ever been found, though this parish is evidently part of the transition country, the rocks being mostly gray-wacke, gray-wacke slate, or silicious slate. In many parts these shew themselves on the surface, and in others they lie so near it, that they are scarcely concealed by a thin covering of soil. In the townland of Cluntogh, on the southern extremity of

Slate Quarry.

Mr. Roger's estate, there is a fine slate quarry, which however has not hitherto been wrought to advantage; the slates that have been raised at the depth of 20 feet from the surface are excellent in colour, size, and durability.

Granite & Quartz.

Whin-dykes.

A few detached pieces of granite and granulated quartz are found; but veins of basalt, better known by the name of whin-dykes are frequent; these generally traverse the wacke and slaty rocks in an eastern direction, inclining much to the south; and appear to emanate from the great body of basalt of which the County of Antrim is composed, and which lies to the north-west. In position, (the prisms lying horizontally) fracture, and composition, they seem to be exactly of the same nature as those so common in the counties of Antrim and Londonderry; and it has been observed that whenever the other rocks are traversed by them, there is a manifest dislocation of the strata. Some of these whin-dykes are 20 or 30 feet in breadth, others not more than 2 or 3: and they are all in a greater or smaller degree coated with an ochreous earth; in which stones interspersed with zeolite, round, and composed of pelli-
cles like the coats of onions, are sometimes found embed-

ded in an ochreous paste. How deep they run is not known, but many of them have been traced along the surface to the eastern coast, where they are lost in the sea.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c.*

There are no villages, and but one public-house. The principal roads which traverse the parish are those from Hillsborough to Downpatrick, and from Dromore to the same place; these run from east to west. A road from Belfast and Lisburn to Rathfryland passes through the glebe, and one from Lisburn to Downpatrick through Cargicreevy; both these roads run from north to south. There is also a road which runs in an easterly direction from Hillsborough to Saintfield. Besides these, other roads give great facility in drawing turf, (the fuel of the country) lime, &c. through the parish. About 35 years ago, few of these roads were in existence: for most of them we are indebted to Mr. Mussenden, the only resident proprietor, except the rector.

About 60 years ago, the present Mr. Mussenden's grandfather made extensive plantations, and built a mansion-house at Larchfield, which received its name from the tree he was fond of: his grandson has been a more extensive planter; and by exciting the same spirit among his tenants, the estate has assumed a very cultivated appearance. About the same time that Mr. Mussenden first planted at Larchfield, Mr. Cowan of Ballytentogh made considerable improvements at his residence, and some years after, his son, Mr. Andrew Cowan, improved his place in the same townland; Captain Cowan also

Gentlemen's Seats,

is now adding to those formerly made, as well as his brother, Mr. Samuel Cowan. At Cluntogh, about 40 years ago, Mr. Rogers commenced his improvements by building a lodge and planting several acres; they are now highly ornamental. Mr. Magill of Loughaghry must not be omitted as an improver, having since his residence there, built and planted a great deal in the space of four years. In general, a great spirit for making improvements prevails among our farmers, in which planting and ditching hold the first place in giving to any country a cultivated and civilized appearance.

Glebe-
House.

The glebe-house was built in 1790 and 1791, by the present incumbent, at an expense of nearly £1200; He built under the old act of parliament, by which he was obliged to find the money himself, and as he has exceeded the two years' income of the parish, he cannot recover from his successor more than three-fourths of what he laid out in the mere buildings. In addition to this he has made a good garden, and has improved the glebe lands by draining, ditching and planting, at a considerable additional expense; but he is in some degree remunerated by seeing a dreary wild converted into a substantial and comfortable residence for himself and for his successors. He is the first resident rector, the parish of Annahilt having formerly been part of the corps of the presentorship of Dromore, from which it was separated by an act of council with the consent of the bishop and the incumbent; by the advice of the first Marquis of Downshire.

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c.*

The antiquities of this parish are inconsiderable, and

they will furnish but little gratification to the antiquary.

In Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, he mentions Eanachelte as a church founded in the territory of Hib-hethack (Iveagh) by H. Molibha: he adds, it is now unknown. This name of Eanachelte has been corrupted to Annahilt. Until the middle of the last century there was no church: about that time a church was built, when a Mr. Ralph Smyth was precentor of Magheralin, to which this parish was once united, but being in a state of decay soon after, the first Marquis of Downshire, upon the parish subscribing £50. defrayed the remainder of the expense of building the present very neat edifice.

Monastic
Antiquities

The burying ground about the church is of great antiquity; and the fort in which it stands is curious; being the innermost of four inclosures, the whole occupying at least nine acres, and sloping to the east in a regular glacis. Before the invention of cannon it must have been a very strong place; for, though it is not in an elevated situation, it had a morass on every side except on the north west. Here Sir Phelim O'Neil retreated when he was repulsed at Lisburn by Sir John Rawdon, on the 28th of November 1641. Several articles which he left behind have since been found; a handsome grenade, a six pound cannon ball, several querns or hand mill-stones, and a camp fire-place. In digging a drain through the bog to the south-east, the road by which he got from his position was found overgrown with turf; it was formed of large stones covered with sods, and laid upon thin pieces of wood, many of which, when examined, appeared to be pieces of furniture, &c. that were broken up for the purpose. Besides the enclo-

Ancient
Fort.

Antiquities

Danish
Forts.

tures which form the entrenchments in which the church yard lies, there are numerous forts on the hills, all of which are within view of each other. Most of them have only one trench and ditch, and are formed in the manner of those so general in this part of Ireland.

Antiquities

Military.

Some detached pieces of antiquity have been found. Amongst others the heads of arrows or javelins made of flint, which indicate the different state of civilization at different times. Some are quite rude, others very neatly cut, and completely barbed, so as to make their extraction difficult. The writer of this article found in a

Domestic.

bog a bodkin of fine brass, the head carved, and the whole about six inches long, such as was used for fastening on the mantle or cloak worn about the shoulders of the ancient Irish. This and the arrow-heads are now lodged in the museum of the Dublin Society. He has also in his possession part of a wooden can (formerly called a methers,) found in a turf-bog. It is hollowed from a solid piece of alder; its shape square with two handles, which are also hollowed out of the solid wood; the sides are coarsely carved in triangular compartments: when fit for use it would have contained about six quarts, and seems to have been well contrived for its intended object.

Fossils.

About the middle of the last century a pair of fossil horns quite perfect, with the skull of the animal was found in a marl pit near Larchfield; they measure about seven feet from tip to tip, and are now in Mr. Mussenden's hall. Fossil timber of different kinds, such as oak, fir, alder, and sallow, and in some instances, yew abounds in the bogs. Fossil shells have likewise been

dug up in those places where small beds of marl have been raised.

V. Present & Former State of Population, Food, Fuel, &c.

The population of the parish at the latter end of the year 1813, consisted of 514 families; 2678 persons being protestants, and 20 catholics. The greater part of this population is of Scotch origin, who settled here in the reign of James I. Population.

The rent of a house and garden is regulated by the goodness of the house and extent of the garden, from one to three guineas per annum, with liberty of setting potatoes in their landlord's ground, on the manure they make; and sometimes the liberty also of sowing a certain quantity of flax-seed at a certain price. Rents.

VI. Genius and Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.

This parish possesses a very decent, industrious, well-disposed, and orderly people: For this character the rector can vouch, after a residence of nearly 40 years among them. They seldom drink any thing at home, except at weddings and at christenings, but milk. It is at fairs and markets that they regale themselves with beer and whiskey, and from the vicinity of the towns of Lisburn, Hillsborough, Dromore, and Ballinahinch, they have frequent opportunities of doing so; but though often elated upon their return, excessive intoxication is not common. At those towns they furnish themselves with good clothing, with groceries, (amongst which tobacco is not forgotten) and with whatsoever they can Disposition

Food.

afford to purchase for comfort, for convenience, and even for ornament. The basis of their food is potatoes and oatmeal; their drink buttermilk, and skimmed milk. Most of the farmers have salted pork, and many salted beef for their winter's store, and some occasionally buy fresh meat at the neighbouring towns. Tea is in general use, and supplies the place of milk: as towns are near, and grocers' shops not distant from their homes, this beverage is often resorted to both as a matter of luxury, and as a matter of necessity; especially when the season renders a supply of milk difficult, if not im-

Language.

possible to be obtained. The language is now the English, with a strong Scotch accent; in the middle of the last century it was, as the writer has been told, broad Scotch; which has been regularly wearing out, as the intercourse created by increasing trade, and good roads has facilitated the communication with the neighbouring

Customs.

towns. Whatsoever customs, peculiar to the lowlands of Scotland, (from whence they came, in the reign of James I.) they might have imported, are now nearly laid aside or forgotten; one peculiar custom however, generally prevails; the giving a merry convoy home to the bride and groom after marriage, and the struggle is often great between the friends of the former and of the latter, who shall first arrive at the destined goal. Marriages take place at an early period of life, so that parents frequently survive to see their offspring settled round them, and who to accomplish that object often divide small into smaller farms.

VII. *The Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

Endowed Schools.

About the year 1796 a Mr. Jameson, formerly of this parish, who settled in Belfast, left the interest of

£1000. to endow a school for the male and female children thereof. The interest was allowed to accumulate until it amounted to £440.; this, with the addition of £60. given by the late Marquis of Downshire, was sufficient to build a very good house for the first master, with two large school-rooms, one for the boys, and the other for the girls. His lordship also gave three acres of land at 1s. per annum, for the master's use. The first master of this school has the house, land, and £40. per annum, subject to the repairs of the house: the second master has £20. per annum.

To these two schools all the children that come are admitted; and as the Lancasterian method is to be adopted, they will be more than sufficient for the instruction of all those who can attend. The first master, besides the rudiments of grammar, teaches mathematics, arithmetic, writing, &c. Added to this, there is a sunday-school held in the same rooms, supported by subscription, which is most numerously attended; and some of the subscribers go there every sunday to see that the business is conducted as it ought to be; the children are taught their catechisms and to repeat passages from the bible, in addition to their reading. At such places as are not within reach of these schools, there are others, such as are usual in country situations. Mrs. Dubourdieu, in conjunction with the principal inhabitants, has had the merit of establishing the sunday-school: they were struck not only with the good they could do, but the evils they might prevent, by bringing towards education a number of children who had no other time for it, and by teaching them what was good at these hours on the sabbath day, which were generally devoted to

Sunday
School.

rambling and to idleness, whilst their parents were absent at their respective places of worship; which they may now resort to in peace of mind, knowing that if they make their children attend the school, they are also innocently and usefully employed.

Rates of
Tuition.

The rate of school-fees here is about 2s. 6d. per quarter for reading, 5s. 5d. for writing, and about 8s. for accounts; but to the endowed school all are admitted without paying; and as the manufactures here established give employment at so early an age, there is not too great a number for the masters to instruct.

No Irish manuscripts, or documents relating to the history of Ireland are to be found in this parish.

VIII. *State of Religious Establishment, Tythes, &c.*

Chapel.

It is but a very few years since the parish of Annahilt was claimed by any roman catholic clergyman, as there was only one family of that religious denomination in it; now, however, that there are four, it is claimed by the diocese of Dromore, and the small flock it possesses attends public worship at Ballinahinch chapel in the same diocese.

Meeting
Houses.

The inhabitants are mostly protestant dissenters, and possess two meeting houses; one at Lough Aghry, belonging to the seceders; the other of presbyterians, called the congregation of Annahilt, lying in the parish of Hillsborough; under these there are a few of the old covenanters, now styled mountain-men.

Glebe.

The glebe is an independent property of 55 Irish acres, not subject to any rent, nor included in any manor.

Tythes are compounded for; the highest the rector Tythes. has is 1s. 6d. per acre on the whole farm.

IX. *Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c.*

The mode of culture is to break up grass lands for Mode of
oats after liming, or by setting potatoes with dung; or agriculture
ploughing stubbles early, and repeating the operation
until the soil is properly reduced; and then setting po-
tatoes on dung either with the spade or with the plough:
of these two modes of cultivating that plant on stubble
ground, the former is reckoned to produce the best
potatoes, and the greatest quantity; the latter to enable
the cultivator to bring in a greater quantity of ground,
that is, to manure the greatest extent of land with a
given portion of manure; as the cultivation that is given
whilst the plant is coming on, is equal to a larger por-
tion of manure without it. After the potatoes, oats are
generally sown; in some instances barley, and in still
fewer instances wheat: for although the last sometimes
succeeds, it is not reckoned a certain crop; and the
straw is not so nutritious to cattle, of which every land-
holder keeps as many as he can. Flax-seed is likewise Culture of
sown after potatoes, and not seldom on ground that has Flax.
borne oats the year before; in the first instance the
crop of flax is greater, in the second it is finer. The
produce of oats is not the first rate of the county, sel-
dom amounting to a ton and a half, oftener to one ton Produce.
per acre; but a fair average of produce of land in good
condition, is about a ton and a quarter; of barley rather
more, as the best ground is appropriated to it; of wheat
a ton, of potatoes from 8 to 10 tons, and of flax from
30 to 40 stone, of 16 lb. each, as it comes rough from

Green
Crops.

the mill. The greatest defect in the system is the repeated cropping after manure, but in this the farmers are beginning to see their error. Turnips do not gain ground, though the example of the benefit to be derived from them has been shown several years by Mr. Mussenden, and the rector has successfully cultivated them for three years.

Size of
Farms.

The size of farms is from 4 to 20 acres ; some amount to 30, or even more, but of these there are very few.

Houses.

The farm-houses, which generally consist of a ground-floor story, are comfortable according to the circumstances of the proprietors. Many new houses are slated, and many more would have been so, had not the prices of timber been so high : they are all built and occupied by the tenants, whose tenures are mostly free-

Taxes.

hold. The taxes paid by the tenants are window, hearth or land tax, county cess, church cess and tythes ; the whole amounting to about 4s. 6d. or 5s. per acre ; of these the county charges alone amount to 2s. 9d. at least per annum.

County
Taxes.

Enclosures.

Enclosures are made according to the size of the farms ; the ditches are formed of a trench and a bank, in many instances planted with whitethorn quicks and

Planting.

trees. Mr. Mussenden always provides quicks for his tenants, and the Marquis of Downshire has lately dis-

Draining.

tributed many trees among them. Underground draining is well understood and extensively practised. The

Manures.

manure mostly in use, besides what is produced in the farm-yard, is lime, of which from 50 to 80 barrels per acre are generally laid on the grass, and then in a year or two ploughed in for oats. Clay is also used,

and ashes both of clay and turf-bog; the former lasts longer, but the effect of the latter appears to be greater for one or two years. In general the proportion of arable to grass may be considered as nearly one third of the whole farm, but in the best cultivated farms it is more, sometimes amounting to one half.

The implements of husbandry are neither numerous nor complicated; the Irish plough has by several farmers been exchanged for the Scotch, which, with some alteration, is found to do the work better, and with less labour to both man and beast; and the Irish car is often laid aside for the light one-horse cart, which, with care, draws one half more; but the expense of the machine is double that of a car, as it costs from ten to twelve guineas. Mr. Mussenden has introduced a drill plough, which sows wheat, barley, &c. and, by changing the barrels, is used for beans and peas. It is an excellent machine, for it sows regularly as to quantity and depth: and one half of the usual allowance of seed is saved. Another advantage attending it, is the facility it affords of weeding between rows of from 4 to 6 inches distant; it sows 4 rows at once, and cost about 12 guineas, when imported from London about 3 years ago. It was found on trial to answer well, only care must be taken that it does not strike against large stones.

The landed proprietors of Annahilt are the Marquis of Downshire, Mr. Mussenden, Mr. Ker, Mr. Rogers, and the rector. Of ten townlands which the parish contains, Lord Downshire possesses seven, Mr. Mussenden, Mr. Ker, and Mr. Rogers, one each. (See appendix.)

Rents.

Some of the old leases are set so low as 11s. 4½d. per acre: those lately set are from 40s. to 45s. 6d. Irish measure.

Wages.

The earnings of trades-people and of labourers are considerable; linen weavers who buy their own yarn, when the trade is good, often make at the rate of 3s. per day; sometimes, indeed, they do not make so much, as linen may fall after the yarn has been bought at a high price; but in buying cheap they have also their chance of a rising market. Journeymen weavers do not make so much, but their wages are certain, and from 8 to 12 shillings per week may be looked on as the average for a careful workman; from 15 to 21 shillings per week may be estimated as the earning of a good cotton weaver. Masons have from 2s. to 3s. per day; carpenters, 2s. to 3s. 3d. and labourers are employed at various prices, according to the nature of the work and to the demand for them.

The price of sowing 8 quarts of flax-seed is 6s. 6d. or 6 days work in harvest; of mowing from 2s. to 3s. per day; of working at hand-turf 2s. to 2s. 6d. the baker, 3s. 4d. The price of labourers' wages is equal to one shilling per day throughout the year, rating from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 8d. for odd days.

X. *Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, Navigation, &c.*

Linen Manufacture.

In addition to the farming occupations of the district, there is not a house, which either by spinning or by weaving, or by both, does not contribute its share of industry to the linen manufacture, so fully established

in this country; for all the women and girls spin, and most of the men weave linen; the yarn is generally wound by young boys, before they are fit for any other business. The weaving of cotton is also well established; a number of linen looms having been converted to that purpose; and the winding of the weft for these looms is another source of employment to the children of the house, in which it is at work; but still the linen trade is the great basis of industry.

Cotton Ma-
nufacture.

To the towns of Lisburn, of Hillsborough, of Dro- Markets.
more, and of Ballynahinch, none more distant on an average than four miles, the inhabitants resort to sell their linen, their yarn, and many other articles of their produce. To Belfast they mostly go to find employment in the cotton manufacture, where they receive the yarn, &c. from the different ware-rooms, and where they are paid for their work. At Belfast, as well as at the towns above-mentioned, they find a market for their salted butter, of which a considerable quantity is made in this parish; but for their pork, Belfast is the only market in their neighbourhood.

An endeavour has been thus made to detail, in as concise a manner as possible, whatsoever is worthy of observation in this parish: generally speaking, a country parish, not very extensive, can afford but little of variety; and to attempt to swell out its history with unnecessary observations, would only be a tax upon the public patience, and detain the reader from something more interesting. One observation, however, may be added, and which the writer's experience can testify to be true, that within the last 30 years the pro-

gress in improvements of all kinds has been most striking, and also it may be said, that in an intellectual, and it is hoped, in a moral and religious view, the progress has not been less. It is but justice also to add, that the Rev. Robert Mc. Clure, and the Rev. Dr. Wright, the ministers of the congregation of protestant dissenters, and the Rev. Wm. Moorhead, the minister of the congregation of seceders, have been able and willing coadjutors in every effort connected with the good of this parish.

XI. *Natural Curiosities, Remarkable Occurrences, &c.*

The following is a list of the succession of incumbents of this parish, from the First Fruits' Records.

Præcentoriatus Ecclesiæ Cathedral. Christi redemptoris de Dromore, cum rectoriis de Magheralin et Annahilt, ejusdem precentoriatus membris annexis ad quem quidem Præcentoriat. Rev. Thom. Smyth, cler. art. magist. per nos collat. fuit septimo die Januarii Anno Dom. 1725.

Charles Smith, A. B. 14th Nov. 1764, Precentor Cathed. Church of Dromore, and Rectories of Magheralin and Annahilt, £10. Co. Down.

Michael Smith, collated January 1776, Precentor of Dromore, Rectory Magheralin, Rectory Annahilt, £10. County Down.

John Dubourdieu, vice Michael Smith, instituted 13th November, 1789, Rectory Annahilt, £5.

XII. *Suggestions for Improvement, and Means for meliorating the Condition of the People.*

Materials for this head may be collected from the foregoing sections.

APPENDIX.

TOWNLANDS, &c. IN ANNAHILT.

No.	Name of Town-lands.	Probable Derivation and Import.	Chief Proprietors.	No. of Acres.	No. of Houses.	No. of Families.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Aughnaleck . .	'Atha,' a ford, 'na,' of, and 'leac,' a stone.	Mr. Mussenden.	3600 arable.—400 bog.	514	514	1297	1401	2698
2	Ballymurphy *	'Baile,' town, 'murphy,' a man's name.	These seven belong to the Marquis of Downshire.						
3	Ballycrune . .	'Baile,' town, 'cruin,' collected.							
4	Ballylintogh .	'Baile,' town, 'lionta', full abundant 'tuah' a district.							
5	Ballymurphy .	As above.							
6	Cargindarah .	'Carrigin,' little rock, 'dar-hach,' oak-yielding.							
7	Cargigrey . .	'Carrig,' rock, and 'craov,' a bough or bush.							
8	Maheraglenluce	'Maghera,' field, 'glean,' vale, 'luce,' unknown.							
9	Cargicreevy .	'Carrig,' rock, 'craov,' a bough or bush.	Mr. Ker.						
10	Cluntogh . . .	'Cluain,' a recess, 'tuah,' a district.	Mr. Rogers.						

* For the various inflections of 'Baile,' and its different acceptations in Irish compounds, see page 12, Vol. I.

Reference to the Gentlemen's Seats, &c. according to the Numbers in the annexed Map of Annahilt.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Larchfield, Mr. Mussenden. | 7 Mr. Magill. |
| 2 The Church. | 8 Lough Aghry. |
| 3 Glebe House. | 9 Bailey's Mill. |
| 4 Capt. Cowan. | 10 Lough Erne. |
| 5 Mr. I. Cowan. | 11 Rev. Wm. Moorhead. |
| 6 Cluntogh, Mr. Rogers. | |

No. III.

PARISH OF

A R K L O W,

(*Diocese of Dublin, and Counties of Wicklow & Wexford.*)

BY THE REV. HENRY LAMBART BAYLY, RECTOR.

I. *The Name of the Parish, Situation, Extent, &c.*

Situation.

THE parish of Arklow, which is situated in the barony of Arklow, and south-eastern extremity of the county of Wicklow, occupies a small portion of the barony of Gorey, in the county of Wexford. It consists of the union of the parishes of Arklow, Enorily, Kilbride,

Boundaries

Templemichael, and Killahurler, or Kilmain. It is bounded on the north by the parish of Dunganstown; on the east by the sea; on the south by the parish of Inch; and on the west by the parishes of Ballintemple and Castle-M'Adam.

Extent.

The outlines of this parish form something like a parallelogram, the greatest length of which from north to south may be estimated at eight miles; and the greatest breadth from east to west at about four, but in some parts lessening to three; containing an area of about twenty-eight square miles.

Division.

It is divided by the river Ovoca, (which flows through

the centre of the parish from west to east,) into the north and south shires; the former, with the parish of Enorily, containing thirty-three townlands; the latter thirty-nine. The north shire is the property of the earl of Wicklow; the south shire, which is subdivided into the upper shire and constablewick of Arklow, is the property of the earl of Carysfort. The parish of Enorily is divided into several small properties, of which Lord Netterville, Mr. Fitzsimmons, Mr. Hamilton Rowan, and Mr. White, are the principal proprietors.

The woods of this parish, chiefly lying on the banks Woods. of the Ovoca, are considerable, and cover about one thousand acres, of which Lord Carysfort possesses eight hundred, and Lord Wicklow the remainder. There is no old timber to be found, except near the mansions of Lord Carysfort and Lord Wicklow; young plantations are only to be seen about gentlemen's houses.

The Ovoca, the only river in the parish, takes its River. rise among the mountains of Glendalough, and Glenmaler, where its different branches are distinguished by the appellations of the Avonmore and Avonbeg; these uniting their wild streams at the charming retreat of Ovoca Cottage, form the Ovoca, or beautiful winding stream; thence pursuing its meandering course, (increased by the tributary Darragh, or river of oaks, which rises in the neighbourhood of Shillelagh) it flows through the romantic vale of Ovoca, and passing under a bridge of nineteen arches, falls into the sea, at the distance of about 500 yards below the town. About thirty years ago the river Ovoca was remarkable for the great quantity of salmon which it produced; but

the mineral qualities of the copper water which flowed from the mines situate on its banks, that were then worked to a considerable extent, have entirely destroyed the fish from thence to the sea, a distance of eight miles; and the salmon which attempt to run up the stream in the spawning season, are frequently taken out dead, or almost in a torpid state. A proposal has lately been made, to turn the mineral stream in another direction, by means of metal pipes, and thereby to restore the river to its native purity, and the fishery to its pristine excellency; but this project must remain in embryo, unless undertaken by a company, or by those proprietors whose interests are immediately concerned.

Climate.

The eastern part of the county of Wicklow, extending along the sea coast, and sheltered from the prevailing western blasts, by a range of mountains which traverse the county from north to south, possesses a more genial climate, than most parts of Ireland, and is remarkable for its early vegetation.

Mountains.

The highest ground on the south side of the river Ovoca, is the mountain Croghan Kinshela, elevated at its summit 2044 feet above the level of the sea, and rendered remarkable by the discovery of native gold found there a few years since, to which we shall advert in the sequel. From this high ground the land gradually declines to the coast, broken however at the surface by intervening elevations and hollows; and immediately on the coast are the low depressed conical hills called the greater and the smaller Arklow rocks. North of the river, and adjoining to the coast, are the two ranges of Glanteigue and Rockfield hills, nearly parallel to

each other, in a north-west and south-east direction, separated by the vale that follows the course of the Potter's river.

II. *Mines, Minerals, &c.*

All the rocks which form the basis of this parish Minerals. belong to the primary class, and they may be reduced in general to the heads of granite, clay-slate, and primary trap.

Granite occurs only in the western portion of Crogh- Granite.
an mountain. East of this, clay-slate is incumbent upon, Clay-slate.
and several times alternates with the granite, containing
also occasional beds of primary trap, and thus it extends Trap.
to the coast. The clay-slate, with its subordinate beds, has a pretty uniform north-easterly direction, and south-easterly inclination. Great and little Arklow rocks, and again Glenteigue and Rockfield hills, are principally composed of rocks belonging to the trap family. Varieties of greenstone, from the perfectly characterized Greenstone
greenstone, as composed of distinct crystals of hornblende and felspar, to the complete incorporation of these two substances, then bearing a close affinity in aspect to basalt, is to be found. Felspar-porphry also Felspar-Porphry.
occurs, a greyish compact felspar base, spotted with the matter of hornblende, and including crystals of glassy felspar. The usual concomitant of trap rocks also is not wanting, common and magnetic pyrites, which Pyrites.
appear disseminated more particularly in the compact greenstone mass. The trap rocks of Rockfield and Glenteigue hills are conformable in position to that of the clay-slate; while those of the Arklow rocks are unconformable.

The nature of the different rocks is distinctly marked, even at a distance, by their external aspect; the greenstone and other trap rocks presenting a bare, rugged, and sterile appearance, while the clay-slate surface forms smooth flowing outlines. Hence the line of contiguity between these two species of rocks is frequently drawn with considerable precision.

Soil.

With respect to soil, the highest points of land are peaty; the declivities partake of the quality of the subjacent clay-slate, in the upper parts more or less shingly, in the lower merging into loam; but the coast and inlets between the hills are composed of superior land, abounding in valuable deposits of excellent marl, the use of which is well understood by the intelligent and industrious farmers of this district.

Quartz.

Mines.

The particular repositories of minerals found in this parish, are confined to Croghan. The clay-slate of that mountain is traversed by numerous cotemporaneous veins of quartz, mostly barren, but some are metalliferous, bearing magnetic ironstone, blende, iron pyrites, and copper pyrites. Several mining operations, with a view to the extraction of the latter metal, were carried on in the course of the last century, which however proved unproductive from the great predominance of the iron stone, in the mass of the veins.

Gold.

But the most interesting circumstance in relation to this mountain, is the discovery of native gold, made there a few years since. It was found in lumps (one of which was nine ounces in weight, a second eighteen ounces, and a third even twenty-two ounces,) and in

grains,* in some cases, under a very considerable depth of soil, mixed with clay, gravel, sand, fragments of rock, and metallic substances, forming a kind of stratum next to, and reposing on the subjacent solid rock. Govern- Gold Mine.
ment in consequence established streamworks on the several streams descending from the mountain in order to obtain the gold. In the processes of washing, by which all the metallic particles, dispersed through the soil, are collected in a concentrated mass, and which are well known to professed miners, it was shewn that the native gold was constantly attended (more particularly in the principal stream-work of Ballinvally stream) by quartz, magnetic iron-stone, (some in the octahedral form,) magnetic sand, cubical and dodecahedral iron pyrites, specular iron ore, brown and red iron-stone, iron ochre, tinstone crystals, wolfram, and grey ore of manganese. It appeared also that the gold, magnetic ironstone, and wolfram, were each of them frequently intermixed with quartz; and also that the gold sometimes, though rarely, occurred incorporated with iron ochre, and even with wolfram; of all which the writer has specimens in his possession.†

A due consideration of these circumstances, in connection with the known existence of metallic veins in the mountain, led to the inference that these veins

* A few of these are in a crystalline form. The occurrence of crystals of gold however was extremely rare.

† Thomas Weavers, esq. a gentleman well known in this country as eminently skilled in mineralogy and mining, having studied in the celebrated school of Freyberg. It is to his liberal communication, that the author is indebted for this summary view of the mineral relations of the parish of Arklow.

might upon adequate trial be found productive of gold; and hence the directors of the works were induced to propose to government to extend their researches upon a systematic plan, in order to ascertain the truth of this conclusion. The measures suggested for this purpose were, to continue the stream-works to the head of the several streams: to examine more narrowly the solid mass of the mountain by means of trenches cut in every direction down to the firm rock; to explore more fully the veins already known, and those that might be discovered by the trenches on the surface of the rock; and lastly, to try these veins in depth, by means of a level or gallery, to be driven into the mountain in a direction nearly at right angles with the general range of the veins.

These measures met the approbation of government, and were consequently carried into effect. Numerous trials were made by driving and sinking on the veins previously known, and subsequently discovered. The mineral substances obtained, were subjected to the operations both of fire and of amalgamation; but in no instance was a particle of gold elicited from them, either by the one or the other operation.

This result persuaded government, that no gold was to be found as an inherent ingredient, in the veins which traverse the mountain, and hence they were induced to abandon the works.

What then is the origin of the gold found in the beds and banks of the streams of this mountain? Are these depositions to be deemed of a date approximating to

that of the first formation of the soil, as produced from the detritus of the subjacent rock, and of the mineral repositories contained within it, by the agency of the universal waters on their gradual retreat to the ocean? The occurrence of veins of ironstone in the mountain, and of rolled masses of the same substance in the vallies springing from it, seems to lead to an answer in the affirmative. But as the mining operations have wholly failed in discovering in the solid mass of the mountain, any fixed portion of gold, tinstone, wolfram, or manganese, the primary source of these substances appears at least in this instance to be very problematical.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c.*

The town of Arklow, which stands on the banks of Town. the Ovoca, about 500 yards from the sea, affords a striking instance of the encreased prosperity of the inhabitants in the improved appearance of their houses, and in their enlarged population; about 40 years ago, it was merely a fishing hamlet, and with the exception of one slated house, consisted of a number of thatched cabins built of mud.

There are at present sixty-three slated houses, two stories high, with considerable accommodations in the rere. The town consists of one large street, sufficiently wide, with a gentle fall towards the sea; it has been much ornamented by the erection of an handsome church with a tower and minarets, built from a plan of Church. Francis Johnson, Esq. from whose designs the beautiful buildings of St. George's church, Dublin, and the royal chapel in the Castle have been lately erected. It is

Chapel.

well situated on a rising ground, about the centre of the town, and is capable of accommodating a numerous congregation. A handsome square chapel has also been built within these few years, in an open and convenient spot in the upper part of the town, which, when finished, will considerably improve its appearance.

Barracks.

The barracks, placed in a commanding situation over the banks of the river, are sufficiently large to accommodate two companies of soldiers; they are surrounded by a wall, which encloses a yard for exercise, and are connected with the ruins of a fine old tower, which, with six others that formerly defended this position, were destroyed by Oliver Cromwell, on his passage southwards; they were once in the possession of the Ormond family, who still retain considerable portions of the royalties through this country, although the properties to which they were attached, have been long since alienated.

Ancient
Tower.

The town of Arklow may be properly divided into two parts, the upper town and the fishery. The former has been already alluded to. The fishery is extremely populous, and rapidly encreasing in extent; but the houses, which are without exception built of mud, are irregularly placed, and badly constructed; their number is 233.

Dispensary

A dispensary was established in the town, about seven years ago, and a small fever-hospital built for the prevention of disease. It is supported by subscription, and an equal sum is allowed by the grand jury; the physician attends regularly three days in the week, and me-

dicine is distributed to from three to four hundred patients in the year.

There are few resident gentlemen in the parish; the property (with a small exception) belonging to the earls of Carysfort and Wicklow. The principal mansions are those of the earl of Wicklow, at Shelton; the earl of Carysfort, Kilcarra-castle; Mrs. Atkins, Ballyrane; William Christmass, esq. Emma-vale; Rev. H. Lambart Bayly, Lambarton; Joseph White, esq. Sallymount, and the Rev. M. Eaton, Emoclew. There are some good houses possessed by gentlemen farmers, of which Woodmount, Mr. Peter Murray's, is distinguished for its situation and appearance.

Shelton, the seat of the earl of Wicklow, is beautifully situated on the north bank of the Ovoca, and at the distance of about two miles from the town; it stands at the base of a range of hills, gently rising around it, and luxuriantly clothed with oak and birch-wood, affording a charming prospect of a highly improved demesne, richly studded with some of the most magnificent beech and chesnuts in Ireland. The house is an ancient building, but the interior was completely modernized by the present earl; it is two stories high, and presents a long front of eleven windows, with a projecting roof. The coup d'oeil, although not magnificent, has a fine effect, and with the surrounding scenery of hills and vale, forms one of the most characteristic and charming retreats that this romantic country can boast of.

Kilcarra-castle, the seat of the earl of Carysfort, Kilcarra-Castle.

stands on the south of the river, nearly opposite to Shelton, but not within view of the vale of Ovoca; it has lately been ornamented with towers, and a castellated front, by its present possessor, who has expended a considerable sum in its improvement. It is situated in a very retired spot, on a gentle declivity, commanding a fine view of a glen, the brows of which are clothed by his lordship's woods; the house, which Lord Carysfort has much enlarged, was formerly a hunting lodge belonging to his ancestors.

Ballyrane. Ballyrane, the property of the late Mr. Atkin's children, is situated within a mile of the town of Arklow, and commands a fine view of the town and sea; the house is modern, with a handsome elevation, and is remarkably well finished.

Lambarton. Lambarton, the seat of the Rev. Mr. Bayly, is built on a farm of Lord Carysfort's, about half a mile on the south side of the town of Arklow; it enjoys a beautiful view of the sea, and the richly wooded hills of Shelton and Ballyarthur. The prospect is terminated by the magnificent range of mountains in the neighbourhood of Lugna Cuillah. It is well sheltered from the western blasts, by ornamental plantations, which form a striking feature in the country.

Emma-vale Emma-vale, the seat of William Christmass, Esq. is situated to the south-west of the town, at the distance of a mile and a half; the house has lately been much improved and enlarged, and with the surrounding plantations forms a most desirable residence; it commands a fine view of Lord Carysfort's extensive woods.

Cooladangan, the property of Mrs. Atkins, is situated to the south of Arklow, at the distance of about two miles, and near the borders of the county of Wexford; the house is lately built, on an excellent plan, and forms a most comfortable and well sheltered residence.

Sallymount, the seat of Joseph White, Esq. is five miles distant from Arklow, on the northern or Dublin road; it is well sheltered with thriving plantations, which are peculiarly ornamental in a part of the country where there is no wood.

Emoclew is a neat and prettily situated lodge, built by the Rev. Matthew Eaton, near the town of Arklow, towards the south, and possesses a fine view of the sea and the mountains.

The roads in this part of the country, are generally speaking, bad; materials being drawn from a distance. The new mail-coach road from Dublin towards Wexford, which was commenced some years ago, is at length in a state of forwardness, although for a considerable time retarded by the great expense incurred in its construction, by running it for miles, in many instances, on the side of precipitous brows, and through beds of the hardest rock, the width of forty-two feet; but nothing can exceed the beauty of its course; entering the parish at the bridge of Kilcarra, at the distance of three miles from the sea, it winds along the banks of the Ovoca, beneath the lofty and magnificent brows of Ballyarthur, and through the beautifully wooded hills of Kilcarra and Shelton, until it reaches the town of Arklow.

The present road from Wexford to Dublin, passes along the sea-shore, from Wicklow to Arklow, the distance of twelve miles, through a country rich in its soil, though of an uninteresting aspect. A new road has lately been constructed at the suggestion, and under the directions of Mr. Symes, of Ballyarthur, which opens a communication between Arklow and the western parts of the country.

Projected Roads.

A line of road has been surveyed from Arklow to the bounds of the county of Wexford, to communicate with a new line of road from Gorey; which, when completed, will shorten the distance between Arklow and Gorey, nearly two miles, and avoid all hills.

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c.*

Ruins.

The antiquarian can find little in this district to arrest his attention; the ruins of an old and extensive monastery were visible some years ago, at the rere of the town, but have within these few years been removed; it was endowed with considerable grants of land, which were forfeited at the reformation.

Castle.

The ruins of a fine old castle standing at the head of the town, in a commanding situation, and clothed with the ivy of many ages, is still in high preservation; the position was formerly strongly fortified, with extensive works, but they were totally demolished by Cromwell.

Raths.

There are some remains of Danish raths, one in particular on the lands of Ballyrane, which is in high

preservation; there are no other relics of antiquity worthy of observation.

The burial grounds of the parish afford no specimens **Monu-
ments.** of sepulchral monuments more striking than that of a simple tombstone, except in the instance of the Howard family. The late Lord Wicklow, father to the present earl, erected a mausoleum in the form of a pyramid, visible from the distant parts of the country; the interior is arranged with recesses for the dead. Within the new church of Arklow, a handsome monument, remarkable for its chaste and elegant design, was lately dedicated by John Knox Grogan, Esq. of Johnstown-castle, county of Wexford, to the memory of his brother, Thomas Knox, Esq. who fell in the year 1798, at the battle of Arklow, whilst gallantly leading on his corps of yeomanry.

V. Present & Former State of Population, Food, Fuel, &c.

The population of this parish, more particularly of **Population** the town of Arklow, has visibly encreased in a rapid proportion, within the last twenty years; which is manifested in the encreased number of habitations that have been erected. The encrease is in a great measure to be attributed to the improvement of the herring **Herring
Fishery.** fishery, which affords subsistence to all those who are engaged in its pursuit; lads of eighteen and nineteen procuring from their fathers a share in a herring boat, frequently marry, when their friends unite in assisting to build them a thatched cabin, in which they are enabled by their earnings to maintain a family, that generally encreases with each succeeding year. Lord

Carysfort has appropriated a considerable portion of ground approximating to the sea, for the enlargement of the fishery, and has wisely given such leases as are an inducement to the inhabitants to lay out their property in this town ; more particularly to such as build slated houses, the encreased numbers, and improved appearance of which, manifest the advantages of this system. No accurate census of the inhabitants has been taken, previous to the year when the measure was authorised by parliament, and became general.

Compara-
tive Popu-
lation.

The proportion of protestants and catholics has not been ascertained, but may be in the ratio of one to three.

Census.

The census, as lately taken under the population act, amounts to the following numbers :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Upper Shire of Arklow,.....	866.....	917.....	1783
Lower Shire of ditto,	657.....	650.....	1307
North Shire of ditto,	676.....	699.....	1375
Constablewick of ditto,.....	1411.....	1582.....	2993
Enorily, part of the Union,	461.....	499.....	960
	—	—	—
Total in Arklow parish,	4071.....	4347.....	8373
Of the above the town contains...	1217.....	1375.....	2592

Proprietors

The landed property of the Union is chiefly divided between the earls of Carysfort and Wicklow ; neither of whom are resident.* The few gentlemen whose places have been enumerated, and who reside in the parish,

* These observations were written during the life of the late Earl of Wicklow ; the present Earl, his brother, is expected to reside.

have improved on the Earl of Carysfort's estate, except in the instance of Mr. White, who resides at the extremity of the parish.

The extent of farms vary from twenty to eighty acres, and as the old leases of three lives or thirty-one years terminate, new ones are substituted for the reduced term of one life, or twenty-one years; and generally speaking, the rent demanded does not exceed the value of the ground.

Size of
Farms.

Rents.

This decrease in the tenure of farms, has latterly become very prevalent through Ireland; and as it is a new system, introduced from the other side of the water, it may be a fair subject to enquire how far it is likely to prove beneficial or prejudicial to the interests of this country. In England it is practised with success, when the tenant, at the expiration of his lease, is almost always preferred, on agreeing to raise his rent, according to the rise of the times; besides on taking possession of his farm, the Englishman finds a comfortable farm-house, which the landlord is obliged from custom to build, and keep in repair; his farm, although perhaps somewhat exhausted, is still well fenced and divided, and there is no impediment or delay to his immediately tilling it with profit to himself. His taxes no doubt are heavy, but as no man in England can undertake the management of a farm without an adequate capital, his means, with industry, are equal to his demands. In Ireland the case is sadly reversed; without capital, without a house to reside in, the peasant takes a piece of ground, at possibly its utmost value; if he should find on the ground four mud walls, with some

Tenures.

Tenures. thatch, which but imperfectly repels the wintry blast, it is the utmost he can expect. To build when he has no capital is impossible; he therefore takes possession of the hovel he finds, and stops the broken windows with the first material that comes to his hand; in many instances great part of his farm is covered with furze, which requires manure and constant tillage for a considerable period to eradicate; therefore he is with difficulty enabled to discharge his rent and taxes, and to maintain his family.

If, after many years of his life, he should by the greatest exertions become independent of his creditors, he finds himself grown old, the years of his lease expired, and the only prospect for the maintenance of probably a numerous family, depending on his own life, and the money he may have laid aside. Few under such circumstances will expend the savings of many a hard year, in improving a tenure, which the loss of one old life may snatch from his family. Thus the wretched state in which the Irish have hitherto existed, is likely to be perpetuated, and instead of that gradual amelioration in the manners, comforts, and general civilization of the country, which should be expected to take place, from the improvement of the age in which we live, the same indifference to the moral comforts of themselves and their families will be manifested.

The example of our sister country has no doubt been adduced, as sufficient to authorise the practice of similar measures in this country, with a prospect of similar success. But perhaps in no one point do the two countries differ more, than in their agricultural and

commercial means. Ireland is at least a century behind Tenures. her elder sister in all the advantages of civilization, and requires every possible encouragement and stimulus to rouse her numerous, though indolent population into exertion; blessed with every physical advantage that can dignify and elevate her among nations, she only requires time, and a fostering hand to repay with interest the attention which may be bestowed on her.

These remarks have been drawn forth, not from the observance of this system, as being peculiar to this part of the country, but from its general prevalence of late in many parts of Ireland; and their justness receives the strongest corroboration, in the opinion lately expressed on the subject by that first and most enlightened of agriculturists and landlords, Mr. Coke of Norfolk, in a speech delivered at his agricultural meeting at Holkam, last July. In it, he strongly advised the landed proprietors, to grant good leases to their tenantry, by which alone they could ensure the improvement of their estates, and the prosperity of the country.

The general food of the lower classes in this country Food. consists of potatoes, herrings, oatmeal, and buttermilk, which is sold from the different dairies in the neighbourhood. There are few of the cottagers who have not the advantage of a cow, or goats, so that the people of this part of the country, are better fed than those of many other parts of Ireland.

Fuel in the neighbourhood of Arklow is scarce, as it Fuel. is also along the sea coast; the inhabitants purchase

coal, at the great price of two guineas per ton ; an inferior quality is sometimes procured for the sum of thirty-five shillings. In the neighbourhood of the mountains turf is used, but it is not of the best quality. Lord Carysfort has, during the late inclement winters purchased a large quantity of coal, and sold it at reduced prices, which has relieved great numbers. The encreased facility of conveying turf to the town, afforded by the new road into the interior, has considerably diminished the price of fuel.

Dress.

The general appearance and dress of the lower orders of this country, are, with the exception of the county of Wexford, much superior to that of the neighbouring counties. On sundays the whole population is well clad ; the men are industrious, and very peaceably inclined ; few serious disputes taking place, even at the public meetings of the country.

Middlemen

The class of middle-men is fortunately almost unknown in this parish ; Lords Carysfort and Wicklow letting their ground to resident tenants.

Houses.

The houses of the inhabitants are neither of the best nor worst construction ; they consist of mud cabins thatched, but certainly much superior to those in many parts of Ireland. They are divided into two rooms, or more, according to the means of the inhabitants.

Diseases.

The diseases most prevalent in this parish, are fevers, pleurisies, and agues, which are seldom fatal, when treated with attention. Those who dwell in Arklow are subject to ague, which is attributed to the neighbourhood of a marsh of about one hundred acres situated to the north of the town.

There are some instances of longevity. A few years ago a woman died at the age of 110, and in speaking of her children, she said her youngest boy was then 80; he is still alive. There is at present the crew of a herring boat, five in number, who fish during the season, and whose united ages amount to 335 years.—A strong instance of hale old age.

VI. *Genius and Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.*

There is little variety to be observed in the genius or disposition of the inhabitants of this parish, by which they can be distinguished from that of the other inhabitants of Leinster. The English language is exclusively spoken.

The labouring classes, as has been already mentioned, are industrious and orderly. The fishermen, who are a distinct race, and inhabit a separate part of the town, are solely given up to their own pursuits; nor will they, even when reduced to distress, employ themselves in labouring works. Their lives afford the greatest variety; at times enduring all the hardships of a sea-faring life, at other times sitting in perfect indolence for days in succession; sometimes abundantly supplied with money, at other times enduring the effects of improvidence and poverty; probably differing little from the same class of men in all parts of the world.

VII. *Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

The education of the lower classes in this parish, is not established on any extensive scale, owing to the

Endow-
ment.

total want of funds for the maintenance of a master, or providing a commodious school-house. An application has been made to the board of Erasmus Smith, for assistance towards such an undertaking; but the demands on their funds have been so great, as to render an immediate compliance with this request unattainable. Some prospect is afforded however, of founding an establishment commensurate with the wants of the lower classes, and the population of the town, from the probable application to such a purpose, of a property left by the late Miss Mary Bowland, of Arklow, to the amount of nearly £200. per annum, for the endowment of a charter school, which was established near this town; but which, being lately suppressed by the committee of fifteen, the property is claimed by the trustees for charitable donations, and it is their intention, if successful in the suit now pending, to appropriate the funds towards the establishment of a school, on a large and improved plan, in the town of Arklow. A protestant master holds a small school in the town, which in consequence of his contracted salary, is not extensively useful.

Rates of
Tuition.Classical
School.

The rates of schooling depend on the advance of the pupils, and are from two shillings and sixpence to five shillings per quarter. A classical school has been lately established, by the Rev. Mr. Harris, who was educated in Trinity College, Dublin, at the house formerly occupied by the charter-school, which he has greatly improved. Mr. Harris, from his education, appears qualified for succeeding in such an undertaking.

Sunday
School.

About three years ago, a sunday-school was commenced in the town of Arklow, which has fully an-

answered the most sanguine expectations of its utility; ^{Sunday School.} perhaps no measure adopted for the religious improvement of the lower classes of the rising generation has afforded so fair a prospect of producing the desired effect. The introduction of any new system is always attended with obstacles, which the experience of its advantages can alone remove; time therefore is required, to give any undertaking of this nature a fair trial. The annual reports of the sunday-school society, as far as they have gone, have tended to recommend the general adoption of such institutions; and the personal experience which is obtained in those districts, where the advantages have been felt, forms a valuable corroboration of this fact. The school was opened on the most liberal principles; all books, which could be supposed to give offence to any religious persuasion, were excluded; the object being to communicate general religious instructions. The number of scholars on the list, amounts to nearly two hundred; of which, from 120 to 140 attend regularly during the whole year.

The expenses of the institution are defrayed by private subscriptions; but considerable grants of books have been obtained at very reduced prices, from the committee of the Hibernian Sunday-schools in Dublin, which has materially forwarded the object of the institution.

Two examinations are annually held, when premiums are adjudged for merit and regular attendance; which have had the effect of exciting a general spirit of emulation.

VIII. *State of Religious Establishment, Tythes, &c.*

Advowson.

The union of Arklow consists of a rectory and vicarage, episcopally united, of which the Archbishop of Dublin is the patron. The parish contains about nine thousand acres. The rector and curate reside near the town. The inhabitants are divided into protestants and roman catholics.

Glebe.

The only glebe which is known in the parish, consists of half a rood of ground, in the town of Arklow; but, from its situation, it is by no means adapted for the construction of a glebe-house. There is no record of such a building having existed.

Tythes.

Tythes are very moderate through this parish; which is evident, from no instance having occurred for the last forty years, of their being given in kind. During the high price which corn produced, wheat was valued at one guinea and a half per barrel; barley, at fourteen shillings; and oats at ten shillings; hay at from six to ten shillings the load of five hundred; potatoes from two shillings and sixpence to five shillings, and ten shillings the acre. Cottagers are never charged for their gardens.

The half corn-tythe of most of the parish, is impropriate, and the property of a Mr. Johnson. The parish of Killahurler, a small parish in the union, pays two thirds of its tythes to the Dean of Christ Church; the remaining third is the property of the rector of Arklow.

IX. *Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c.*

The system of agriculture in this district has been much improved within these few years, owing to the example and exertions of the farming society of this county, who have distributed premiums among the farmers, for the best specimens of ploughing; in consequence of which, the Scotch plough, driven with long reins, is now very generally used. The drill system in the culture of potatoes, where the soil will admit of it, is generally practised, and the good effects are universally acknowledged. Where marl is found in a convenient situation, the farmer usually spreads from eight hundred to fifteen hundred loads per acre on his ground. In those districts which lie contiguous to the mountains, lime is the most usual manure; which is brought from Carlow, a distance of twenty-eight miles, and costs, when laid on the ground, about six shillings the barrel, of four bushels. The industry and indefatigable perseverance of the smaller farmers who possess a horse, in drawing lime from so great a distance, to fertilize the unprofitable brows, which have been covered with furze perhaps for ages, are strong proofs of what the Irish peasant is capable, when the hopes of better days excite his energies. Frequently their rents are paid in the country by drawing lime to gentlemen and richer farmers, who are in most instances glad to procure it; they generally leave home about two o'clock in the morning, and reach Carlow about one on the following day, when they load their cars, and return over bad and mountainous roads, within twenty-four hours. They purchase one barrel and a half, or six bushels, as a sufficient load, which being well heaped, enables them to

Agriculture.

Mode of Ploughing.

Manures. Marl.

Lime.

retail about nine bushels ; they pay at the kiln, sixpence-halfpenny per bushel, or three and threepence per load ; for which they subsequently receive from one shilling and three-pence, to one and sixpence per bushel ; or from eleven and threepence, to thirteen and sixpence the load ; making their profit from eight shillings to ten and threepence*. A considerable quantity of limestone has latterly been brought from Howth.

Rotation of Crops.

The usual rotation of crops is oats, potatoes, wheat, potatoes ; when the ground is often laid down with barley, sometimes with grass-seeds ; but not unfrequently it is left to its natural produce.

Green Crops.

The great advantage of green crops, as affording winter food for cattle, and cleaning the ground, is as yet but imperfectly understood, although vetches in some, and in a few instances, turnips, have been lately grown. In some parts of this parish, wheat answers extremely well, and the produce may generally be computed from seven

Irrigation.

to eleven barrels per acre. The advantages of irrigation are universally understood by the farmers of this district, and practised in many instances with great success, where the nature of the soil, and the position of the ground admit of it.

Cattle.

The stocks of cattle through this parish are indifferent, chiefly consisting of milch-cows of an unimproved breed, young horned cattle, and some mountain sheep. Good dairy-cows are in high estimation, in consequence of a considerable portion of the parish, extending along the sea coast, being particularly well calculated for the

* The price of lime has since decreased.

dairy. Fed calves, and large quantities of butter are constantly sent to the Dublin market.

The market day in Arklow is Thursday, when articles of various descriptions are exposed for sale; great irregularity is however visible on market days, in consequence of the want of a market-house, and of some arrangement for the proper distribution of cars and removal of obstructions to the business that is to be transacted.

Large quantities of potatoes are sold for the consumption of the town, and considerable quantities of oats; wheat is generally purchased by the different millers of the country, and therefore seldom exposed for sale in the market. The medium market prices of provisions are given in the appendix.

The soil of this parish, on the low grounds near the sea, is chiefly composed of a stiff strong clay, with no small inclination to moisture; it varies in the higher districts to a shingle.

Immediately in the vicinity of the town of Arklow, ground lets at the great price of seven or eight pounds an acre; this may in some degree be accounted for, from its contiguity to the sea, as well as from the quantity of ground, which is occupied by a marsh, almost wholly unproductive in its present state, and which approaches close to the town. It is in the estate of the Earl of Wicklow, and is certainly reclaimable, at an expense, by no means great, and which would be soon repaid.

Rents.

In the more distant part of the parish, the price of ground varies from three pounds to twenty shillings an acre; no ground, except on the mountain, letting at a lower price.

Fairs.

There are four fairs in Arklow during the year, where a considerable quantity of cloth and woollens of different descriptions are exposed for sale, as also, black cattle, pigs, &c. The fairs are held on May the 14th, August the 9th, September the 25th, and November the 15th.

The inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, finding the number of fairs at present established insufficient for transacting the encreased business of the country, have signed a memorial, requesting that four additional fairs may be added to those already granted.

X. *Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, &c.*Manufac-
ture.

The only manufacture carried on in this parish, is connected with the fishery, and consists in spinning hemp, and making nets for the herring fishery; this manufacture, though apparently partial, becomes an object of vast importance, when it is considered, that it gives employment to a great number of women and children, who would otherwise be idle; besides, although at periods of the year, large quantities of fish are taken, yet from the well known improvidence of the class of men employed in fisheries, and from the length of time they are frequently prevented from going to sea by stormy weather, the whole population are often indebted to the industry of the women and children, for their

support; nor are the early habits of diligence and exertion, which are thus imbibed, ever totally eradicated.

The inhabitants of the parish are indebted to Mr. Plummer of Arklow, (a man well known in this district, as the promoter and encourager of every laudable and philanthropic design) for the commencement and extension of this manufacture, which was at first presented to his mind, by witnessing great distress amongst the dense population of the fishery, during unfavorable seasons, when it only appeared necessary to guide the natural bent of their inclinations, by affording them hemp, and a ready market for their manufacture.

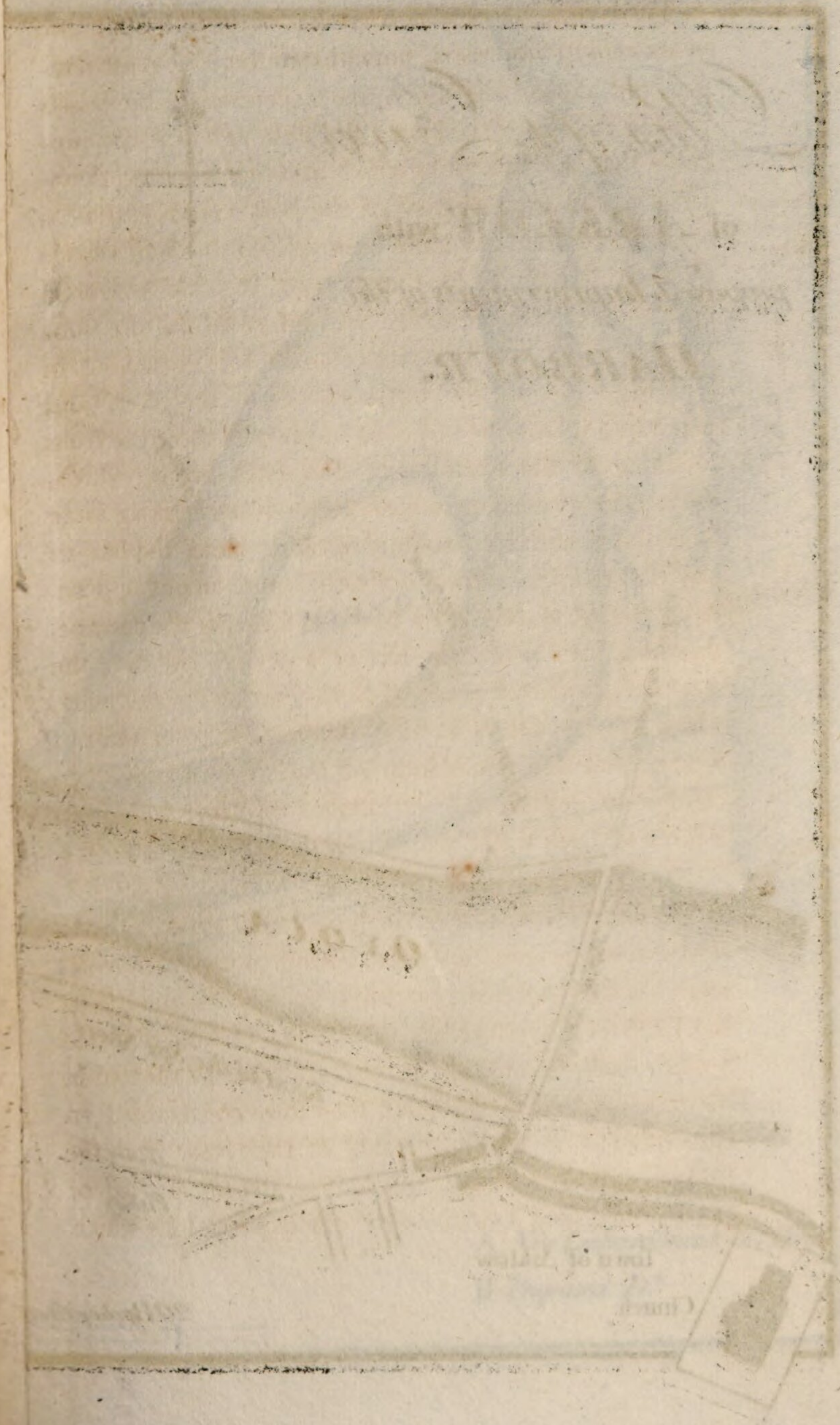
The quantity of hemp manufactured at present in the town of Arklow, amounts to about six tons weight, Hemp manufacture. within the year; and the number of women and children employed in spinning and knitting, is not less than one thousand; each woman is capable of earning from sixpence to ninepence a day, and children from threepence to fourpence. Every pound of hemp is supposed to make seven fathoms of net, and each herring net consists of 75 fathoms. Great quantities of these nets are used in the fisheries along the coast; the redundancy is disposed of in the Dublin and Liverpool markets.

Mr. Plummer has also established a rope-walk, where cordage of a small dimension is manufactured; and as Cordage. he has had the good sense and spirit to adopt and extend the advantages of such useful manufactures, it is much to be hoped that his laudable exertions will meet with the encouragement they deserve.

Commerce. The commerce of this town has within the last two years rapidly improved, notwithstanding the great danger and difficulties which are encountered by vessels passing the bar of Arklow; but although it is not probable that the difficulties which at present oppose themselves to the improvement of the bar, could without a great expense be so totally removed, as to admit vessels of heavy burden to pass safely; yet it is the universal opinion of all men, who are well informed on the subject, that, if a few thousand pounds were expended in building a pier on the northern side of the river, and extending it into the sea, so as to prevent the river from inclining to the northward; the back water which, during the winter floods, rushes with overwhelming force from the mountains, would constantly clear the bar of any obstructions, which collected sand might oppose. After the effects of violent floods in clearing the passage, there has been seventeen feet of water on the bar, the sand being entirely removed to the surface of the marl, which lies beneath it at that depth; but from want of a pier, and the inclination of the river at present to change its course, the advantages resulting from such a force of back water are entirely lost.

Improve-
ment of the
Harbour.

The inhabitants of Arklow have lately exerted themselves considerably, in endeavouring to apply some remedy to this evil; and assisted by subscriptions from the Earls of Carysfort and Wicklow, of one hundred pounds each, in addition to what they have collected in the town and neighbourhood, they have constructed an embankment at the north side of the river, from the bridge towards the sea, which has already proved of great utility, and has answered the expectations which

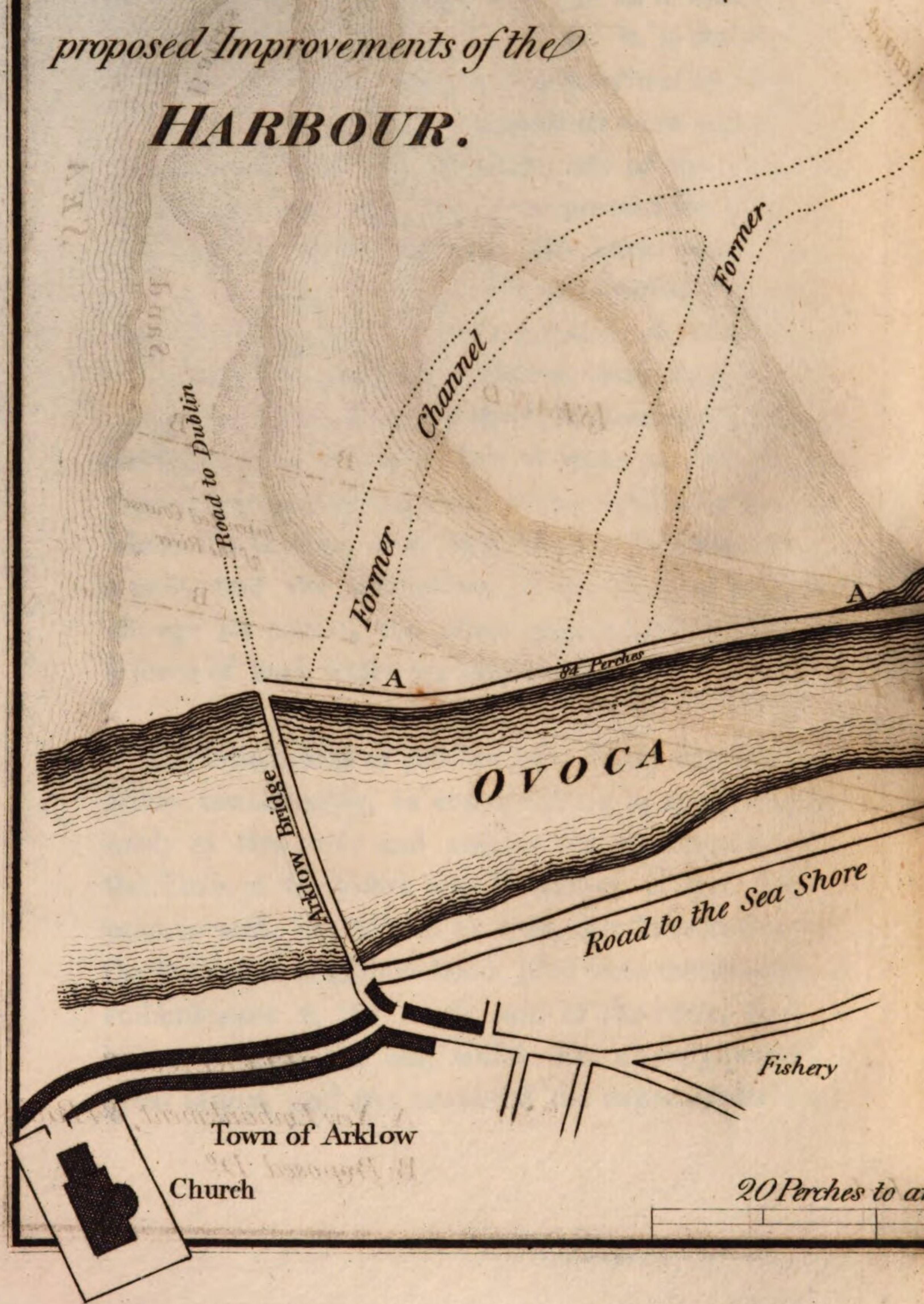


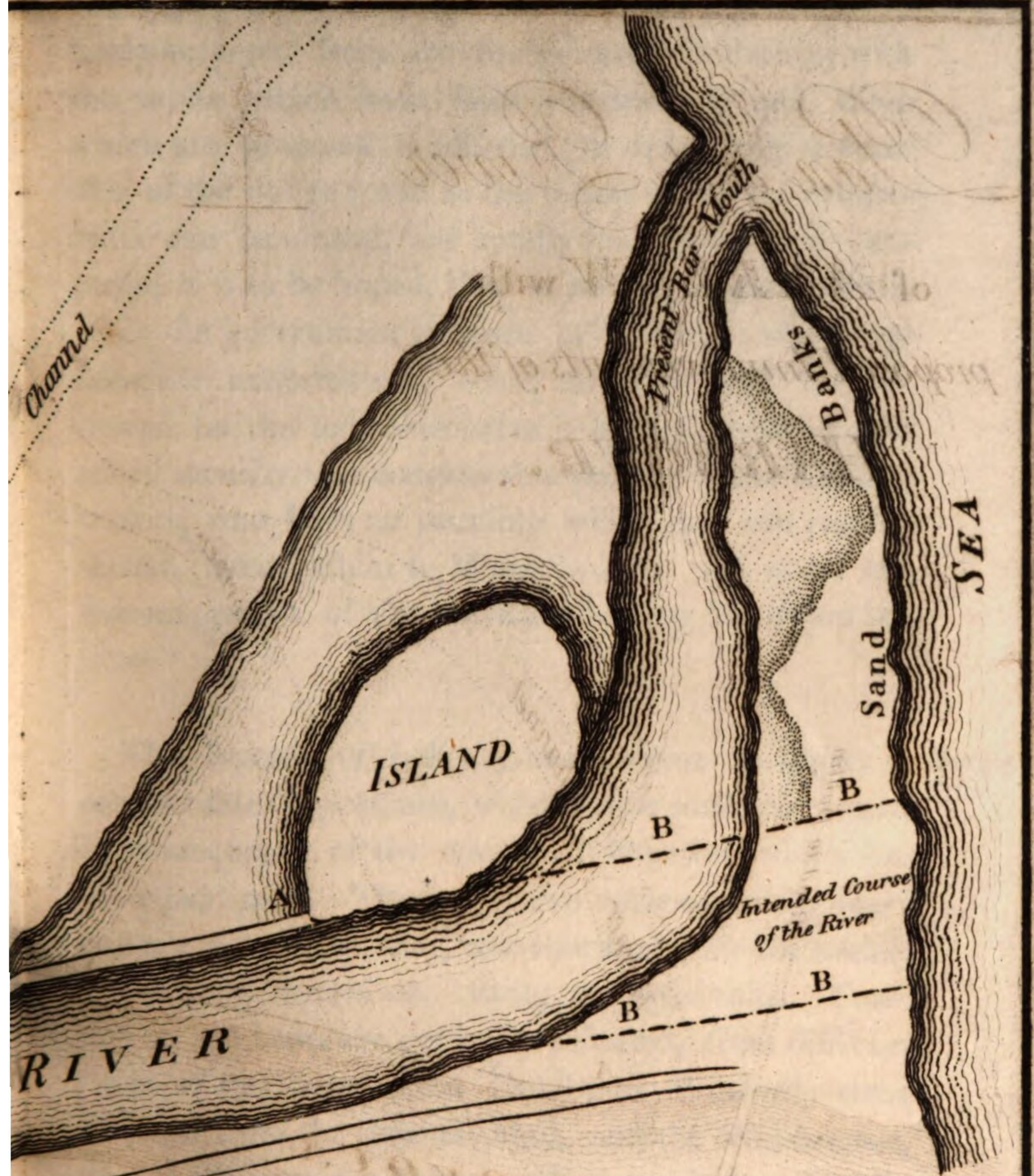
Plan of the River

of **ARKLOW** with

proposed Improvements of the

HARBOUR.





REFERENCES

A: New Embankment 84 Perch.

B: Proposed D^o

1 Inch.



have been formed of it. A sketch of the river, (as Commerce lately surveyed from the bridge towards the sea, with the works which have been constructed, and those which are proposed) is afforded, in order to give some idea of the design; and as the means which the inhabitants can command, are totally inadequate to the expense, it is to be hoped, that at no very distant period, when the government is more at leisure to encourage domestic undertakings, some attention will be bestowed on the improvement of a harbour, which might afford security to a considerable portion of the coasting traders, who have no port into which they can run for shelter, from Dublin to Waterford, as well as for the encouragement of the extensive herring fishery on the coast.*

This branch of industry has become an object of considerable importance, within these some years past, in consequence of the encreased attention which has been paid to it. There are two seasons in the year; one commencing in May, and continuing for six weeks; the other in November, lasting an equal time. From 100 to 130 boats are generally collected, from different parts of the coast, from Dublin to Wexford; some likewise from the Isle of Man, and the Welsh coast, during the summer fishery, when vessels from Dublin and Liverpool lie in the bay, and purchase for their different markets: but much the greater quantity of fish is distributed through the interior of the counties of Wicklow, Wexford, Carlow, and Kilkenny, by carriers, who make a considerable profit, and find a ready market.

* For the number of boats employed in the trade and fishery of the town, see Appendix.

Herring
Fishery.

The prices vary from ten to twenty shillings the maze, of six hundred; and they are frequently sold from a guinea, to twenty-five and thirty shillings.

It is a remarkable circumstance, that the herring fishery in the bay of Arklow, is considered, (next to that of Galway) as the best on the coast of Ireland. And as the numerous advantages to be derived from its encrease become more manifest, it will probably be considered, at no very distant period, as an object of great national importance.

The following is a calculation of the profits arising at present from the fisheries on this coast; which, however, can be encreased in proportion to the additional numbers of men and boats, that may be employed in its pursuit.

	£.	s.	d.
80 herring boats, belonging to the town of Arklow, employed in the winter and summer fishery, each containing six men, are supposed to take 100 maze every season, or 200 maze in the year; besides a considerable quantity of rough fish, estimated at	16000	0	0
100 strand boats, collected at Arklow, from different parts of the coast, which are only employed during the summer; estimated at £50 each boat,	5000	0	0
31 dredgers, employed in the oyster fishery, eight months in the year; estimated at £100 each boat,	3100	0	0
	24100	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	24100	0	0
3 seine boats, that fish near the mouth of the river; estimated at £50 each boat,.....	150	0	0
Total of boats, employed in the fish- eries, 214; producing,.....	24250	0	0

The imports to Arklow, are coal, salt, iron, timber, Imports.
deals, limestone, earthenware, tar, pitch, hemp, ropes,
&c. The exports are corn, cattle, &c. Great quanti- Exports.
ties of barley and oats, have been exported from Ark-
low to Dublin and Liverpool within a few years past;
and large store houses have been erected. But the
shipment of goods is attended with much expense and
trouble, in consequence of vessels being obliged to pass
the bar, (owing to its present deplorable state) and an-
chor in the bay, before they have received half their
cargoes; when the remainder is brought out in small
boats; but it does not unfrequently happen, that the
vessel is under the necessity of running from her moor-
ings, for Dublin, should a breeze spring up from the
east.

XI. *Natural Curiosities, Remarkable Occurrences, &c.*

The natural curiosities of this parish, cannot claim Native
a distinguished recollection in its history, save in the Gold,
instance of the production of native gold, discovered in
the mountain of Croghan Kinchela, and of which a
scientific description has been given, under its proper
head. A more minute and popular elucidation of the

Native
Gold.

measures that were pursued for forwarding the object of government, in endeavouring to reach the source from whence such riches appeared to flow, is afforded in the transactions of the Dublin Society, of the year 1811; with observations of the famous naturalist, Kirwan, which will convey much information on the subject.

The works have been discontinued by government, as not affording any reasonable expectations of success; but a guard is continued on the spot, to prevent the idle assemblage of the populace.

History.

The ancient history attached to the limits of Arklow parish, and the remarkable occurrences, which may have followed from them, are long since confined to a few legendary tales, unworthy of notice, and in many instances most probably unsupported by truth; or they have gradually glided down to the dreary gulf of oblivion, from whence, as from the dark bourn of the grave, no traveller returns.

But in latter days it has obtained a reluctant celebrity, and been noticed in the annals of the busy world, from the brief details of a bulletin, to the voluminous history of the rebellions of Ireland; and from being the scene of an action, which, from its fortunate result, probably preserved the capital, from pillage and conflagration, to the distinction of being numbered amongst the coronets, which grace a royal brow.

To pass in perfect silence the occurrences which took place in Arklow, during the late ever-to-be-lamented

rebellion, would be an unpardonable omission, in recording the village annals of the day; but in raising the veil, which conceals the faults and errors of our countrymen, the reluctance of a parent to discover the infirmities of his offspring, should be more visible, than the stern hand of inflexible justice, which would tear aside the covering that obscures those deformities we should ever wish to conceal; and, however necessary it may be for the future historian of Ireland, to collect from every authentic source, the causes of that unfortunate alienation of mind, which appeared to obscure the rational faculties of our countrymen, and render them the ready tools of every designing villain, of broken fortune, and desperate resolve, yet, in a concise and local description of incidents, which a treatise of this kind requires, it will be sufficient to glance at the passing events related in the histories of that day, and more particularly to remark on any occurrence, into the recital of which error or falsehood may have crept, and which would, (if unnoticed by those who were eye witnesses of the events) be considered hereafter as authentic, because uncontradicted, and become incorporated with the history of the country.

The several details of the battle of Arklow that have appeared in the different narratives of the occurrences of the year 1798, are in the leading features, a fair recital of facts; a few circumstances, however, deserve to be remarked upon. It is asserted by Mr. Hay, the author of the History of the Insurrections of the County of Wexford, when speaking of the Battle of Arklow: “ Various^{ly} did the fortune of the day seem to incline; “ it is necessary to mention, that rumours of the retreat

Battle of
Arklow.

Battle of
Arklow.

“ of the troops were circulated, and that orders were
“ given, and seeming preparations made for that pur-
“ pose ; but this still appears a disputed point, and as
“ the proverb has it, ‘ All’s well that ends well.’ The
“ insurgents, after having displayed singular bravery,
“ courage, and intrepidity, as long as their ammunition
“ lasted, retreated when that was expended, to their
“ former position at Gorey.

Now, the truth is, that the fortune of the day, (how-
ever the great disproportion of numbers might, before
the commencement of the contest, have been supposed
to incline it in favor of the rebels,) was never for one
moment doubtful ; and the “ singular courage, bravery,
and intrepidity,” which they are represented to have
displayed, must degenerate in the mind of a spectator,
into the character of indecision and cowardice, which
even the immense majority of numbers, and the impen-
etrable breastwork of ditches, could not dissipate ;
nor was the smallest impression ever made on the
King’s troops, although they were for some time expo-
sed to a hot but irregular fire of musketry. As to the
idea of retreat, no circumstance of prudence or necessity
which occurred during the battle, rendered such a
measure a subject of consideration ; and the assertion
is totally unfounded in fact. While day-light and am-
munition lasted, there was no cause for apprehension,
and even had both these auxiliaries been absent, the
general who commanded, might have fallen back with
the most perfect safety, until reinforced from the neigh-
bourhood. How therefore, it can be asserted, that the
fate of the day depended on the cast of a die, as stated
by the same author, is a matter perfectly unknown to

those who composed the King's army. The only instance of apparent bravery and resolution which was evinced in the course of the day by the rebels, was manifested in an irregular attack, headed by the Rev. Michael Murphy, a county of Wexford priest, and made on a party of the Antrim militia, who with a gun, defended the entrance of the town. The death of the leader, who boasted of supernatural protection, soon rendered the attack abortive; being with most of his devoted and intoxicated followers destroyed by round and grape shot.

The author of another history of the County of Wexford, Mr. Gordon, has given credit to, and related a story which was never heard of by those who were eye-witnesses of the scenes that took place during, and subsequent to the battle of Arklow, until this history appeared before the public, as affording a just description of the irritating and insulting conduct of the military towards the rebels, and which, could it even have been substantiated by truth, would have been an injudicious circumstance to have held forth to the imagination of an heated and inflamed population, whose temporary derangement was more likely to be perpetuated, than removed by such descriptions; I allude to the disgusting recital, which is now only mentioned to be refuted, of the indignities offered to the body of the deluded Murphy, who was shot through the breast by a cannon ball, within a few yards of the gun. His body lay for many hours after his death, (which was instantaneous,) on the spot where it fell; and after the break of day, the head was cut off, and thrown with the body, and with those of his followers, into the flames of some ad-

Battle of
Arklow.

joining houses, and nearly consumed to ashes; the remains were buried in the adjoining ditch, but no personal indignities were offered to his corpse; notwithstanding the feelings of the moment cannot be supposed to have been of the most temperate kind. The unworthy aspersion therefore cast upon the king's troops of having "oiled their boots with his grease," is as unfounded in fact, as it was injudicious in the recital, and shews the great caution with which historians should adopt such idle tales.

But if the detail of those enormities, which disgraced the inhabitants of many counties in Ireland, is painful to those on whom the recital is imposed, it is on the contrary, a pleasing task to recount, that in the small spot which is at present under consideration, although at one time agitated by the horrors attending a prolonged and sanguinary contest, no instance of provoked or aggravated oppression or torture was practised by the magistrates, or authorised by the officers of the army, before or during the rebellion; nor did the deluded populace appear insensible to such conduct, for there were not above ten or twelve of the worst description, who joined in open rebellion, from this immediate neighbourhood. Neither were there any acts of outrage worth recording committed in the parish, by the disaffected, except the conflagration of Lambarton, the residence of the Rev. Mr. Bayly, now rector of Goresbridge, in the county of Kilkenny, which was effected by strangers, during the heat of battle.

It is a remarkable circumstance, that except in the general advance of the rebels, from Gorey to Arklow,

on the ninth of June, 1798, when the battle was fought, so little impression should have been made by them, on the eastern part of the county, extending from Bray to the bounds of the county of Wexford, and reaching from the sea to the great range of mountains, which traverse the county from north to south; and that so few of the inhabitants, in proportion to the extent and population of the county, should have been actually engaged in the ranks of rebellion.

Battle of
Arklow.

This comparative security enjoyed by the eastern part of the county, was certainly in a great measure to be attributed to the effectual stand of the king's army at Arklow, against the considerable majority of numbers, by which they were attacked; in consequence of which, the further progress of the rebels was prevented; and no doubt the unremitting exertions of the resident magistrates and yeomanry, who collected great quantities of pikes from the voluntary discovery of some of those deluded men, who were implicated in the business, prevented the insurrection from breaking out more universally.

But it would be an act of the greatest injustice, in retracing the events of that period, were the services of Lieut. Col. Hardy, formerly in the line, afterwards Lieut. Col. of the Antrim militia, and latterly an inspecting field officer, to be passed over in silence; more especially in a survey of the transactions of the eventful period of the rebellion; and in a country, which is so particularly indebted to his vigilance and talents, for the comparative tranquillity, which it enjoyed. Col. Hardy was selected by government, to command a

brigade of regular troops and yeomanry, in consequence of the advantages likely to result from his intimate acquaintance with the gentlemen of the country, his general local knowledge, and his tried military experience.

The confidence thus placed in his character and resources, was fully justified by the event; for nothing could exceed the degree of vigilance that was observed, and the acts of prevention that were resorted to, through the large tract of country, over which his command extended. And it adds no small additional credit to his character, to assert, that this service was effected without an instance having occurred of unnecessary or wanton severity.

Col. Hardy retained his command over the forces of the county of Wicklow, until the unfortunate defeat of Col. Walpole, near Gorey, and the subsequent retreat of his army, under Col. Sir Watkin Wynn, to Wicklow, rendered it necessary for government immediately to send forward considerable reinforcements, and a general officer, whose superior rank should command the colonels of the different regiments, of which the army was composed.

List of the Incumbents of Arklow, extracted from the First Fruits' records.

Vicarage of Arklow,———Tibbott Doyle,——an ancient —ster leg.

Thomas Crompton, institut. fuit 28^o. die Januar. 1662, ad vicar. ecclesiæ parochial. de Arklow, in dioc. Dublin.

Archibald Mc.Neale, cler. in artib. collat. fuit, 20^o. die Martii. 1682, ad et in rectoria. de Arklow, et ad vicar. ibm. Dioc. Dublin, et com. Wicklow, not in tax.

Guliel. Caldwell, collat. fuit 17 July, 1707, ad rect. et vic. de Arklow.

Holt Fruell, 28 Nov. 1751, rect. Arklow, vic. Arklow.

Fowler Comins, A. M. 5th Feb. 1756, rect. Arklow, vic. same. Vic. Enorelly, parishes of Templemichell, Kilbride, Killahurler, and Killmain. Cures of Bolaugh, Kilmairagh, and Newbawne, Co. Wicklow.

John Gast, A. M. 27 May, 1761, R. V. Arklow, V. Enorelly als. Noragh, cur. Templemichall, Kilbride, Killahurler, and Killmain. £13. 6s. 8d. Ir.

Edward Bayly, A. M. instituted 7 Dec. 1775, R. Arklow, V. Arklow, V. Enorelly, n. t.

Henry L. Bayly, collated 10 Sept. 1799, R. & V. Arklow, V. Enorelly, parishes Templemichael, Kilbride, Killahurler, Kilmaine. Cures Bolaugh, Kilmacragh, part Newbawne.

XII. *Suggestions for Improvement, and Means for meliorating the Condition of the People.*

To point out any plans of local improvement, beyond those which have been alluded to in this treatise, would from their general applicability, become uninteresting and of little avail.

In Ireland, there is a great field for the statesman and patriot to range in, and to merit the gratitude of their countrymen; for though we are blessed with a constitution, the admiration and the model of the

world; and with a soil, the riches of which are proverbial; yet there are few parts of civilized Europe, that require more of the meliorating system, which the present auspicious era holds forth to the world, or which could be more likely, from the uneducated inhabitants of the country, to the ill cultivated soil on which he stands, to return from their native stores an hundred fold.

If Ireland has hitherto been a scene of lawless and indiscriminate turbulence; if she still continues a byword to nations, for her disregard to the restraints of religion and good order, may we not at least indulge the fond hope, that from the attention which now appears to dawn upon the hitherto-neglected improvement of the lower orders, in furnishing some general system of education, which will reach the humblest cottage, the elevation of our countrymen to the rank of a civilized nation, may ere a distant period be realized; and that, possessing every physical requisite for acquiring the esteem of mankind, she may rise in the scale of moral duties, until she fills that place designed for her by providence, in his government of the world.

APPENDIX.

MEDIUM MARKET PRICES.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Beeffrom	0	0	5	to	0	0	8 per lb.
Porkfrom	0	0	5	to	0	0	8 per lb.
Mutton ...from	0	0	6	to	0	0	8 per lb.
Butterfrom	0	0	10	to	0	1	4 per lb.
Fowls.....from	0	1	5	to	0	2	2 per couple.
Geesefrom	0	1	8	to	0	2	4 each.
Turkeys...from	0	2	0	to	0	5	4 each.
Oatmeal...from	0	1	8	to	0	2	6 per stone.
Barley ...from	0	10	0	to	0	14	0 per barrel.
Oatsfrom	0	8	0	to	0	14	0 per barrel.
Potatoes..from	0	3	4	to	0	5	0 per barrel.
Wheat.....from	1	10	0	to	2	0	0 per barrel.

NUMBER OF BOATS AND OTHER VESSELS.

80 Herring Boats, for winter and summer fishing, containing 6 men each.
 31 Dredgers, 7 men each.

	Tons.	Feet.	Feet.
1 Vessel ...94...draws...10...loaden, and...5 in ballast.			
3 Ditto, ...87	10	5	Ditto.
1 Ditto, ...70	6½	4	Ditto.
1 Ditto, ...60	6	4	Ditto.
3 Ditto, ...50	6	4	Ditto.
2 Ditto, ...30	6	4	Ditto.
1 Ditto, ...28	6	4	Ditto.
11 Undecked, from 18 to 20 tons ; the total of Vessels being 134.			

The undecked vessels are employed along the coast, particularly between Dublin and Arklow, in carrying corn, iron, oysters, sand, limestone, and different other articles.

No. IV.

PARISH OF

BALLYMASCANLON,

(Diocese of Armagh, and County of Louth.)

BY THE REV. DENNIS MAGRATH, CURATE.

I. *The Name of the Parish, Situation, Extent, &c.*

Name.

BALLYMASCANLON is the ancient and modern name of the parish, so called from the Scanlon family,

Situation.

banished by King James the first. It is situated in the half barony of Lower Dundalk, county of Louth, and

Boundaries

diocese of Armagh. Its longitude is $6^{\circ} 40'$ west; and latitude, $51^{\circ} 5'$ north; and it is bounded on the north, by the parish of Jonesborough, and part of Killevy parish; on the south, by part of Carlingford parish, and the sea; on the west, by part of Dundalk parish, and the sea; and on the east, by part of Carlingford and

Contents.

Killevy parishes. It contains thirty-four townlands,

Extent.

and is in length, from north to south, about nine miles, and in breadth, about five miles and a half.

There are about 6000 cultivated acres, of which there may be 200 used as meadow; all the pasture land, except the mountainous parts, receives the plough in turn.

One river, called the Flurry, nearly bisects the parish, River. in a course from north-west to south-east; it rises in a bog, north-east of Slieve-gullin; and taking a south-east direction, runs into the sea at Dundalk, together with a trifling stream, called the Pluister river, which rises south-east of Slieve-gullin, and meets the former river at Ballymascanlon. A circular lough also, in the centre Lake. of a very fertile field, near the shore, covers about a rood of ground, and is remarkable only for its beauty, and for giving name to the townland of Loughanmore.

A vast range of mountains, lying in the eastern part Mountains. of this parish, goes by no particular name, except one which is called Carraquit. They are all heathy, yet afford tolerable pasture in summer. Their direction is nearly north and south, and they extend about seven miles and a half.

This parish has some turf-bogs, but they are not Bogs. worth naming. There are no woods, except in Ravensdale demesne; no thickets, nor any plants of an uncommon kind.

II. *Mines, Minerals, &c.*

Vast iron mines may be supposed to exist in the Mineral Springs. mountains, from the quantity of chalybeate water springing out of them. The quarries consist of limestone, of Quarries. which there is great abundance.

The river Flurry is well supplied with trout and sal- Fish. mon. There is an extensive shore south-east of the

parish, joining the bay of Dundalk, productive of all kinds, and particularly of flat fish.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c.*

Bridges.

Gentlemen's Seats,

There are no infirmaries, or other public buildings of a similar nature in the parish. On the old great northern road, a bridge is built over the Pluister water; and another over the same river, on the new great northern road. Also, over the Flurry, stands another bridge, on the road from Carlingford to Newry. On the east side of the new great northern road, are Ravensdale park,* the seat of Lord Clermont, and that of Baron M'Clelland, which is also known by the name of Ravensdale, from its vicinity to the village of the same name. This village, which contains about thirty-six houses, is situate five miles and a half from Newry, and four from Dundalk. On the east side of the road from Dundalk to Carlingford, distant from the latter ten, and from the former, two miles, is the seat of J. Wolfe Mc. Neale, Esq. much improved as to soil, but not well planted. There are many other gentlemen's seats in the parish, but not so conspicuous as to merit description.

Roads.

The great northern roads, old and new, run through the parish, for about five miles. It is intersected about eight miles, by a good road, leading from Carlingford to Newry, and meeting the new great northern road at Feed; this Carlingford road also branches off at Rock-marshall, towards Dundalk, and cuts the parish about

* Part of Ravensdale Park belongs to the Rector, and others, who recovered it by law from Lord Clermont.

five miles; a branch of it takes a direction about a mile from Ravensdale village, to the new great northern road towards Dundalk; another from the old great northern road at Carrickanena, cutting the new great northern road at right angles, towards Ballymascanlon.

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c.*

On the burial ground of Foughart hill, are the remains of an old church. No other old buildings, either religious or military, are to be seen, except the remains of an old castle in Ballymascanlon, and some Danish forts, not worth notice.

Ancient
Church.

Ruined
Castle.

Danish
Forts.

V. *Present & Former State of Population, Food, Fuel, &c.*

There are about 1400 inhabited houses in the parish, which, from the best observation, cannot be averaged at more than four persons to each house; of these there are about eighty families of the established church, and nearly as many dissenters: the majority is on the female side. The general occupation is spinning, weaving, and agriculture.

Population.

Employ-
ment.

Where industrious exertion arises more from necessity than will, the lower order never can be wealthy. It is so with the generality of people here, who are therefore poor. Their usual food is potatoes: their appearance not superior to their wealth or food. They are perfectly contented and quiet, except when their bad passions are excited by the artifices of the designing, or by the harsh treatment of landlords and agents, of which, it is to be regretted, instances have been found.

Wealth.

Food.

General ap-
pearance.

Longevity. They are of course, generally healthy and long-lived ; there being numbers now in the parish, from 80 to 90 years old. Though there is no public house in Ravensdale village, both beer and spirituous liquors are universally drank ; the latter however, is the favourite beverage.

VI. *The Genius & Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.*

Genius and Disposition The inhabitants have in them a vast shrewdness of talent, and infinite good-nature under a certain mode of treatment ; but when irritated, they are cruel and treacherous, and but too easily led by the voice of faction and discontent.

Language. It is gratifying to a person attached to British policy, to have it in his power to say, that the English language is gaining ground fast ; and that it is very generally spoken and taught.

Patrons. There are two patrons ; one on the first of February, in honor of Saint Bridget, on Foughart hill ; and the other on the fifteenth of August, in honor of the Virgin Mary, at Piedmont. Near each patron place, is what is called an holy well, named after the saint, at which the people do penance. Their original objects were auricular confession, and other religious rites ; but they are now converted to the purposes of idle amusements and riot.

VII. *The Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

There is no industrious employment for the children previously to the age at which they may be supposed capable of assisting their parents in the culture of their grounds. They are indeed generally sent to school for a very short time, and then, except the few who are trained to mechanical trades, they are all turned out to agricultural labour.

Employment.

There is one protestant schoolmaster in the parish, who has a free house, with a salary of £4. yearly. There are eight Roman catholic hedge schools; and the number of scholars may be calculated from what is stated in the fifth section. The usual rates of tuition are from 2d. to 5d. per week. No Irish manuscripts, or any historical documents relating to Ireland are to be found in the parish.

Endowed School.

Hedge Schools.

VIII. *State of Religious Establishment, Tythes, &c.*

The parish of Ballymascanlon is in the gift of Lord Clermont, who has a house in it, but he generally resides in England.* This parish is not united to any other. Here are one church, two Roman Catholic chapels, and a glebe of twenty acres, on which is built a glebe-house, which is situate about two miles from the church.

Advowson.

Church.
Chapel.
Glebe.

There are no tythes taken in the parish, being Abbey Tythes.

* From the First Fruits' records it appears that about the year 1634, the impropriety belonged to Lord Moore, under whom the Rev. Roger Briscoe held as Curate.

lands. King James I. granted the tythes, with the lands, to a Mr. Hamilton, who set them tythe free, and the succeeding proprietors followed his example. The incumbent is paid £20 annually, by Lord Clermont, and £80 from primate Boulter's fund. He holds his glebe at a sworn valuation, the late Lord Clermont, who gave it, being incapacitated from receiving a fine. The amount of the clergyman's income therefore is barely £100 per annum. An application was lately made to the present incumbent, through Lord Clermont's agent, to sign a bond, indemnifying his lordship from the small portion paid by him, but it was immediately rejected.

No parish register was kept here until the time of the present incumbent. Any information derived from it must be unsatisfactory, or rather useless, because the mass of the people are Roman catholics, who keep no register.

IX. *Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c.*

Mode of Agriculture	The Scotch mode of husbandry is rapidly gaining ground in the parish. The breed of all kinds of cattle is now so much crossed, that it is hard to know how to
Rents.	distinguish them. The best land sets from £5 to £3 per acre, but it graduates downwards to 16s. The
Size of Farms.	farms are small, being generally from fifteen to even so low as three acres. The price of labour is from 10d. to
Wages.	1s. per day, without victuals.

Fairs. There are patents for two fairs, at Foughart and Ravensdale, but none are held.

X. Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, Navigation, &c.

The occupations here are spinning and weaving. Linen Ma-
There are two bleach greens, and a small starch manu-
factory. The number of hands engaged in the linen
manufacture may be estimated at fifty. A weaver can
earn about fifteen shillings a week by his loom.

XI. Natural Curiosities, Remarkable Occurrences, &c.

None.

XII. Suggestions for Improvement, and Means for meliorating the Condition of the People.

The means of improving and meliorating the situation of the people, lie chiefly with themselves. A strict adherence to habits of industry; a respect and veneration for the laws of their country; a contempt and hatred of disaffected and rebellious principles; and the constant practice of true religion, honesty, and virtue, are the unfailing sources of comfort and independence, not only to the inhabitants of this parish, but to those of Ireland: and no man with health, thus acting, can be called poor or wretched. The different degrees of poverty and affluence among the people, grow chiefly from the manner in which they severally act, more than from the state of rent, wages, or any other cause; which may be seen from a multiplicity of instances of a number of men being joint tenants in a farm, similarly circumstanced, and under similar rents; some of whom become independent and happy, while others are insolvent and wretched; and in truth, I know many who

would become beggars upon a portion of land, even rent free, which at a high rent, would be to others a source of independence and comfort, that is not to be judged of by their food or external appearance, but by their correct dealing, and good conduct in society; for it is a common thing to see a man, worth £50 above his immediate wants, wearing the same coat for several years; while others, who practice drunkenness and its attendant vices, will appear neat on a sunday, though their effects are under seizure for rent. Common experience is sufficient proof that the price of labour is generally regulated by the price of agricultural produce, and the success or decline of manufactures and commerce. Were the gentry to shew an example of that good conduct, which they would wish to see in the people; did the great land proprietors in their treatment of the peasantry, decline in general to make their own capricious will the law, and thus deprive the ever watchful rebel of his wished for opportunity, to diffuse the destructive poison of his doctrines, these measures would tend much to fix the peace, contentment, and industry of the people. I will add another calamity, as an obstacle to improvement, namely, road jobbing, which comes every half year, a most heavy and unexpected burden upon the poor. It is now become a tax of such magnitude, as nearly to equal the revenues necessary to support the government, and to save the state.

APPENDIX.

NAME OF TOWNLANDS, &c.

NAME.	DERIVATION.
Eddintubber	'Eadan,' front, 'tubber,' a well.
Carrickarnon	'Carrig,' a rock, 'fearn,' land.
Dromad	'Drom,' back (of a hill,) 'fad,' long.
Feed	'Faha,' field, 'eird, or ard,' a height.
Aughnaskea	'Acha,' a field, 'na skeah,' of the thorny bush.
Drumnacana	'Drom,' a back or hill, 'na cunna,' of wood; or 'cain na cana,' of the tribute.
Drumnasilla	'Drom,' a back or hill, 'na selleach,' of shallows.
Bröleck	'Bar,' summit, and 'leac,' a stone.
Borohatna	'Borradh,' producing, 'eattan,' furze.
Colfow	'Cul,' a back recess, 'faoi-aw,' near the river.
Ballymascanlon ..	'Baile,' townland, 'mac-Scanlan,' son of Scanlon.
Aughaboy	'Aha,' a field, 'booe,' yellow.
Navan	'An,' of, 'avvuin,' the river.
Foughart	'Faoi,' under, and 'ard,' a height.
Ballynamannon ...	'Baile,' townland, 'na-meannan,' of kids (or monks.)
Plaister	'Beul,' a pass, 'aister,' a removal or distance.
Carrickanena	'Carrig,' a rock, 'an end,' perhaps on the end, if not it may be, 'an eun,' of the bird,
Monascrub	'Moan,' bog or turf, 'a shrub,' of the shrub.
Mullyard	'Mullee,' summits, and 'ard,' high.
Aughnaverna	'Acha,' a ford, 'na,' of, 'V-fearran,' the farms.
Dulargy	'Duihe,' a country, 'lorga,' a shin bone, leg-like.
Ravensdale	An English name of obvious import.
Ballymakellet	'Baile,' townland, 'mac,' a son of Kellet or Elliot.
Jenkenstown	Name and import obvious.
Spellikane	Import not obvious.
Aughnameen	'Acha, or aha,' a field or ford, 'na-mbun,' of the bottoms.
Moonagorockroa ..	'Moan,' bog, or turf, 'curragh,' moor, 'rua,' red.
Killin	'Kile or koil,' a church or wood, and 'in or een,' a particle of diminution, meaning a little cell or wood.
Piedmont	'Pied,' foot, and 'mont,' a mountain. (French.)
Loughanmore	'Lochan,' loughs or pools, 'and 'moar,' great.
Rampark ..:.....	Name and import obvious.
Rockmarshal	Name and import obvious.
Annas	'Acha, or Ahan,' a little field or ford; the rest not obvious.
Kilcurry	'Kile,' a cell or church, 'curragh,' a shrubby moor.

No. V.

PARISH OF

BALLYMOYER,

(Diocese and County of Armagh.)

BY THE REV. JOSEPH FERGUSON, CURATE.

I. *The Name of the Parish, Situation, Extent, &c.*

Situation. BALLYMOYER, otherwise called Ballymoier, is situated in the county of Armagh, and barony of Upper Fews. It is separated from the parish of Armagh, and

Boundaries bounded on the north by the parish of Mullaghbrack; on the east, by the parish of Loughgilly; on the south, by the parishes of Loughgilly and Newtown Hamilton; and on the west, by the parish of Newtown Hamilton.

Division. This district consists of one large townland, called Ballymoier; divided again into eight townlands, with sub-denominations, for which, see appendix. It contains about four thousand acres.

Soil and Surface. Very nearly two-thirds of the district is heathy mountain ground and bog. The encreasing population causes a considerable portion of the mountainous land

to be annually reclaimed: the abundance of fuel also holds out a strong inducement to settle in this neighbourhood.

Many small rivers issue from the mountains, and run Streams. through this parish; some direct their course to Lough Neagh, and some to Dundalk bay. A little below the junction of three of these rivulets, stands a handsome corn-mill, lately rebuilt by William Reed, Esq. which is busily employed during the greater part of the year.

II. *Mines, Minerals, &c.*

Chalybeate waters are very common; and there are Mineral Springs. some fine quarries of blue field-stones. Two lead mines Lead Mines. were formerly worked here, but they have been deserted, as they turned out unproductive. Soap-rock, (steatites) Steatites. of a good quality, has been discovered in several places. Good potter's earth, with a number of brilliant cubic pyrites, as also iron-stones of a very rich quality, have Pyrites. been found in all parts of the parish.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c.*

Three main roads intersect this district; one leading Roads. from Armagh to Belleek, in this county; another from Port Norris to Newtown Hamilton; and the third from Newtown Hamilton to Newry.

There are two gentlemen's seats, with suitable houses Gentlemen's Seats. and offices; one belonging to Marcus Synnot, Esq. and the other to Walter Synnot, Esq. both sons to Sir Wal-

ter Synnot. That on the left hand side of the road from Port Norris to Newtown Hamilton, occupied by the former of these gentlemen, was built by Sir Walter about forty years ago. The demesne is laid out with admirable taste, and beautifully planted. It contains about one hundred and twenty acres, fifty of which are wooded. Three mountain streams having taken their course through as many glens, unite in the lawn, forming a scene at once beautiful and romantic. That on the right hand side of the same road, and occupied by Walter Synnot, Esq. was lately built by himself; and the grounds are laid out with taste and judgment. The trees are flourishing and healthy. On the left hand side of the same road, William Reid, Esq. has a very neat lodge. He is a most spirited improver, and has of late planted a number of trees round his farm, which in a few years cannot fail of adding greatly to the general effect of the landscape.

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c.*

Barrows.

No ancient buildings are to be met with; but there are several tumuli in the mountains, three of which were opened by Sir Walter Synnot; in one he found

Sepulchral Urns.

two circular urns, rudely ornamented with regular figures; measuring about six inches in diameter, and containing small particles of burnt bone. Each urn was covered by a slate.

Military Antiquities

Arrow heads of flint, (vulgarly called elf-stones,) an ancient bridle with large rings of copper gilt, and a pair of large spurs, of the same metal, were found in a bog, and sent to the museum of the Dublin Society.

V. *Present & Former State of Population, Food, Fuel, &c.*

As to the present state of the population, there are Population
 17 families of protestants of the established church; 37
 of dissenters; and about 179 of roman catholics. These,
 if taken at an average of five or six to a family, will very
 easily give the amount of persons.

Neither poverty nor riches have been allotted to the General ap-
pearance.
 inhabitants of this parish; a few are in a comparative
 state of opulence; a large proportion possesses all the
 comforts of life; and none are without its necessities:
 beggars, who may be seen here occasionally, are from
 other parts of the country. Potatoes, oaten-bread, and Food.
 porridge with milk, constitute a principal part of their
 diet; but few are so poor as not to lay in a stock of
 bacon and salt beef; many make cheese and butter, the
 former entirely for their own consumption, the latter
 principally for sale.

The people are in general a healthy, hardy race; no Health.
 local disease prevails among them; the ague is a disor-
 der scarcely known, though the soil near the mountains
 is generally wet. They may be called a long-lived peo- Longevity.
 ple; many attain the age of eighty, and instances of
 longevity above a hundred, are by no means unfrequent.
 They are plentifully supplied with turf, at a very rea- Fuel.
 sonable rate. Their appearance on sundays at their
 respective places of worship, is decent and comfortable.
 The dress of both males and females is frequently ma- Dress.
 nufactured by themselves, though purchased finery is
 becoming perhaps too prevalent among the youthful

Dwellings. females. Their cottages are in general neatly thatched, and many of them whitewashed, and roofed with foreign timber, (as the bog oak, which formerly supplied them, is nearly exhausted.) Their feather beds, curtains, quilts, sheets, and blankets, are mostly manufactured in their own houses. The inside of their dwellings is in general clean, and provided with every thing essential to the comforts of a plain farmer, and indicating a state of society not entirely debarred from luxuries: the clock has universally taken place of the hour-glass. In some of their houses cupboards full of cups, saucers, &c. arranged with rustic taste, are common. Those little luxuries may be justly considered as the rewards of industry and sobriety, as there is not a single public house in the parish, where spirits are sold, and the greatest care has been taken to prevent illegal distillation. It must however be observed, that the neatness and comfort of their habitations vary exceedingly, according to the religious persuasions of the owners; the superior industry and orderly conduct of the protestant settlers of all denominations being eminently conspicuous: yet, there are many praiseworthy exceptions; several of the roman catholics, incited by the prosperity which they saw attend the exertions of their protestant neighbours, have fully equalled them in a regular course of industry, sobriety, and neatness.

VI. *Genius and Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.*

Genius and Disposition. Remarkable quickness of intellect, not untinctured by cunning, may be accounted a strong feature in the character of the inhabitants of this parish; they are too apt to apply to the attorney and magistrate on trifling

occasions; their habits of industry have been already noticed; convinced it is their interest to remain peaceable and loyal, they do not readily join in unlawful associations.

A few speak Irish, but the prevailing language is ^{Language.} English, strongly marked among the dissenters by a broad Scotch accent. A marked difference of manner distinguishes the protestant from the catholic; in the former there is a freedom and bluntness, approaching to incivility; much profession of respect and attachment, with a readiness to oblige, designates the latter.

Some remains of pagan superstition still exist, as also ^{Prevalent Superstitions.} the belief in fairies, and in lucky and unlucky days. A girl chasing a butterfly was chid by her companions, saying, "that may be the soul of your grandfather."* Upon enquiry it was found, that a butterfly hovering near a corpse, was regarded as a sign of its everlasting happiness.

VII. *Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

The children are instructed in reading, writing and ^{Education.} arithmetic, some at private schools, and some at one of Erasmus Smith's schools, lately built at Newtown Ha- ^{Endowed Schools.} milton, which is contiguous to the district, and open to the children, as the gentlemen of Ballymoyer contributed to its erection. They are also trained at a very early period to habits of industry, by assisting their parents in agriculture, spinning and weaving. There are no collections of Irish manuscripts, or other documents relating to Irish affairs existing in the parish.

* May not this have some reference to the fable of Psyche?

VIII. *State of Religious Establishment, Tythes, &c.*

Advowson. Ballymoyer is a perpetual cure, belonging to the parish of Armagh; but in the Roman Catholic church it is a part of the parish of Loughgilly. It belongs to the see of Armagh, and is held under his Grace the Primate of Ireland, by Sir Walter Synnot.

Church. The protestant church was built in the reign of Charles the first, and roofed with fine oak, but never had been covered in till after Doctor Dumville had been appointed to the deanery of Armagh, which may be about fifty years ago. In this uncovered state the oak joists were stolen by the country people, and it is now roofed with foreign fir.

Chapel. A new Catholic chapel has been erected within these twelve years. The Rev. Edward M'Kennagh is the pastor.

Glebe. The glebe of this district contains thirty-three acres of arable ground; four or five of which are good ground, the rest indifferent. The glebe-house was erected, like most other buildings of the same description, in a manner reflecting little credit either on the skill of the architect, or the attention of the superintendent. These houses are generally built by contractors, who contrive to make them appear fair to the eye, but care not if they should tumble to the ground after they have received the money.

Tythes. Tythes are very reasonable, and have been so during the incumbency of the present Dean, Lord Viscount

Lifford; also under the late Dean Hamilton, (afterwards bishop of Ossory,) who was a liberal benefactor for many years to this district, and is still gratefully remembered by its inhabitants.

IX. *Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c.*

Reclaiming ground here is attended with vast labour Manure. and expense. The land will not produce crops without lime, and it is naturally so wet, that it must be drained before lime is put on it. The people draw the limestone from near Armagh, some eight miles, some ten, and have afterwards to prepare turf for the kilns, and burn it. On a fair and full calculation, the expense of reclaiming an acre, may be estimated at twenty pounds. It must however be observed, that the limestone is obtained on the most reasonable terms at the Lord Primate's quarries, in order to promote the improvement of the country; and that the farmer is fully compensated for this labour, in three years at the farthest.

Rents are moderate; from 2s. 6d. to £1. 2s. 9d. the Rents. Irish acre. Leases are in general for twenty years, and encouragement is given to new settlers in the mountainous parts of the district.

The rates of labourers' wages vary much: in harvest farmers pay 1s. 8d. per day, with diet: 1s. 1d. per day, Wages of Labour. without diet, is the average wages of labourers who are employed throughout the year. Mr. Ferguson pays 8d. per day the year round, with diet.

There are good fairs and markets in the vicinity; Fairs and Markets. as at Newtown Hamilton, Port Norris, and elsewhere.

None of the new improvements in husbandry have been introduced, except in a few instances by the resident gentlemen. Potatoes first, then flax, next oats, and a little barley in the most improved parts, constitute the general rotation of crops. As the lands are divided into small farms, each tenant proportions his stock of cattle to the extent of his holding: one or two horses, from one to five or six cows, and a very few sheep may be regarded as the general average. The rural implements are such as have been in use for many years.

X. *Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, &c.*

Linen Manufacture.

There is no collective manufactory; but individually almost every member of the several families is engaged in some branch of the linen trade; few houses are without from one to four, or even six looms; the women and children spin, and wind quills; and the husbands and sons weave excellent linen from (what are called) 12 to 14 hundreds; this, with a small trade in pigs and butter, constitutes the whole of their commerce. It has been previously observed, that they also manufacture very substantial broad-cloths, blankets, druggets, &c. for their own use.

Trade.

Woollen Manufacture.

XI. *Natural Curiosities, Remarkable Occurrences, &c.*

The following list, extracted from the First Fruits' Books, contains the names of the incumbents of this parish, when attached to that of Armagh. No mention of those appointed since the separation, is to be found in these records:

John. Simonds, admiss. fuit 8^o. Julii, 1635, ad rector. de Clonaule, Clonkenly, et Ballymoyre, in dioces. et com. Armagh, non tax.

Georgius Baker, collatus 4^o. Junii, Anno Dom. 1637, ad rectorias et vicarias de Clonaule, Clonconebye, et Ballymoyre, in com. Armagh, non tax.

XII. *Suggestions for Improvement, and Means for meliorating the Condition of the People.*

Amongst a people who are at the same time husbandmen and manufacturers, a distribution either of wheels, looms, or implements of tillage appears best calculated to answer the benevolent purpose of this head.

APPENDIX.

TOWNLANDS, &c. IN BALLYMOYER.

No.	Name of Townlands.	Probable Derivations and English Names.	Chief Proprietors.	No. of Acres.	No. of Houses.	No. of Families.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Ballintemple .	'Baile,' townland, 'teampill,' of the church.	Held by Sir Walter Synnot, from the Lord Primate.						
2	Aghnakirk . .	'Agh,' a field, 'na kirke,' of the hen.							
3	Tate	'Tuaith,' country, 'ait,' place, residence.							
4	Corlet	'Perhaps from 'curra,' a weir, or 'curragh,' a moor.							
5	Cavanaghkill .	'Cavanagh,' hilly, 'kile,' a church, or 'quoilt' wood.			233	253			1165
6	Luiganagh . .	'Luigg,' pools, 'an,' of 'agha,' a field.							
7	Oughtlackin .	'Ucht,' a breast, or 'oughtar,' upper, and. 'leaha,' a slaty slope of a hill.							
8	Knockavannan	'Knock,' a hill, 'a vinnawin,' of the kid.							

No. V.

PARISH OF

CAHIRCORNEY,

(Diocese of Emly, and County of Limerick,)

BY THE REV. PATRICK FITZGERALD, VICAR.

I. *The Name of the Parish, Situation, Extent, &c.*

Name.	CAHIRCORNEY is the ancient and present name of
Situation.	the parish. It is situated in the county of Limerick, barony of Small County, and diocese of Emly. It was united by the authority of the diocesan, in the year
Boundaries	1795, to the small parish of Kilkellane. The union thus formed is bounded by the parish of Aney on the south-east; on the west by Grange; by Cahirelly on the east and north-east; and by Rochestown on the north. Its contents may be estimated at sixteen thousand acres.
Divisions.	The parish of Cahircorney is divided into the townlands of Balingoola, Raleighstown, and Cahircorney.
Contents.	It contains 1000 acres, and is the estate of Edward Croker of Balinaguard, Esq.
Rivers.	The river Comogue, or the Crooked River, which runs through the parish, takes its rise near the ancient cathedral of Emly, and after a direction nearly westerly, unites with the Maigue, near Croom. A small stream that joins the Comogue

within a few yards of the glebe of Balingoola, divides the diocese of Cashel from that of Limerick on the north-west.

Two-thirds of the parish are meadow and pasture lands. A chain of the most beautiful and verdant hills, consisting of limestone soil, runs through it. There is a natural fall for springs and rain from these hills into the Comogue, on the opposite side of which river, and parallel to it, is another range of hills, consisting of very rich pasture. The intermediate space is a level plain consisting of corcass lands,* covered with water for nearly six months in the year; caused by the overflowing of the Comogue. The consequence is, that the air is very cold, and the houses and furniture very damp; and in the spring time, when the quantity of stagnant water thus collected is drying up and exhaling by the sun's heat, the inhabitants are very subject to colds, coughs and sore throats. The sinking and widening of the river would in a great measure prove a remedy to this evil, and could be effected by lowering the bed of the stream five or six feet, for about sixty yards near Longford Bridge, and also at the Glebe of Balingoola. At present the river is on a level with these two places, so that cutting drains to convey the water from them into it is of no use.

This parish has adjoining it on the west, Lough Gun, which is four miles in circumference, surrounded by lofty hills, some rocky, others covered with a thick and

* This term is applied to designate low marshy ground, covered with water during the greater part of the year.

beautiful herbage. In the lake are three islands, one of which, called Knock-a-doon, or the Fortress, is a beautiful hill of about 60 acres; the approach to it on the side nearest the land, was defended by a castle. This lake, together with the adjoining estates, containing 4000 acres of very rich land, belongs to the Count de Salis.

II. *Mines, Minerals, &c.*

Under this head very little can be noticed, as there are no indications of mines or minerals of any kind, Limestone. unless indeed limestone be excepted, of which there are some very fine quarries. It forms the substratum of the hills already described.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c.*

The parish does not contain any public buildings, such as workhouses or infirmaries. An excellent slate house near the church has been lately built for the parish clerk, by a general subscription of the gentlemen of the county, as a reward to him for shooting the leader of a banditti, which disturbed this neighbourhood in the year 1809. They assembled in large parties at night, mounted on horseback, and severely flogged those obnoxious to them, making the farmers around comply with certain injunctions, and obliging them to have horses ready bridled and saddled at a certain hour every night. These they abused very much by riding them constantly till morning. The captain of one of these parties, of the name of Howard, coming one night to the house of Flood the clerk, demanded entrance, which

Flood refused, remonstrating strongly at the same time on the impropriety of such conduct. But as Howard persisted in his determination, Flood shot him dead on the spot; on which his party went off, leaving behind the dead body of their leader. In consequence of this, the country has never since been disturbed. Flood also received one hundred pounds from Government, for his spirited conduct.

The high road from Limerick to Hospital, (famous ^{Roads.} for its horse fairs,) passes through Herbertstown, a long village consisting of thatched houses.

About a quarter of a mile to the west of the Glebe- ^{Gentle-} house, but on the opposite side of the Comogue, and ^{mens Seats.} near the high road between Cork and Limerick, is the very beautiful and highly improved seat of Standish O'Grady, Esq. and about a mile to the north of this, is Balinaguard, the fine and extensive demesne of Edward Croker, Esq. It is highly ornamented with extensive plantations of aged oak, ash, beech, and elm.

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c.*

On the opposite bank of the river, near the glebe- ^{Ruins.} house of Balingoola, are the remains of a small abbey, ^{Abbeys.} called Little Friarstown. About four miles to the west of this, on the banks of the same river, are the ruins of a very large and magnificent building, called in Irish, Monister-a-Nenagh, or the Monastery of the Fairs. Mr. Archdall, in his *Monasticon Hibernicum*, gives a fine description of it, and says, there were two great battles fought near it, in one of which the Irish were

totally defeated by the then Lord Deputy commanding the English forces, but in the second the Irish were victorious, and many English officers and soldiers were slain. A gentleman who lived near this abbey, on making a trench in one of the fields adjoining, found a vast quantity of human bones promiscuously thrown together, which probably were the remains of those slain in these battles.

Castles.

Near Balinaguard is Rockstown Castle, built on a hill within two miles of Balingoola; at a short distance from which place, are also the castles of Cahirelly, Ballybricken, Skule, Williamstown, Rathmore, Glenogna, Kilpeacon, Lic-a-doon, Ballygrennan, Knockany, and Baggotstown. In the church is a beautiful monument belonging to the Croker family, with the following inscription:

Monument.

“This burying place and monument were both made and erected at the charges of Edward Croker, Esq. for him and his to be deposited in, till the resurrection of the dead, in the year of our Lord 1723, and in the 70th year of his age, being then blessed with a numerous issue of his children’s children, and an honest handsome provision for them.

Which being done, it may be truly said
He did provide for living and for dead;
For which, to God be thanks and praises due,
And the meet help he gave me so to doe.

EDWARD CROKER.”

In Raleighstown are the remains of an ancient building, defended at its four angles by four small square towers. It is not known by whom it was erected, but

from its stone window frames and flankers, its date seems to be about the reign of Elizabeth or James I.

On the highest summit of the hills, mentioned in Sec. I. are the remains of a kind of fortress or watch tower, from which stone walls seem to have extended in different directions, and in many places, where these terminate, they have been connected by other walls, and these again fortified by small triangular buildings. They extend four or five miles, and seem to have been a strongly fortified Danish settlement. Danish Fort.

In one of the islands of Lough-Gun, on the side nearest the land, stands a strong castle nearly perfect; on another side, at the termination of a causeway, are the fine ruins of what the inhabitants call the Black Castle. A small island in the middle of the lake was also strongly fortified, and the English troops were much annoyed from it at different periods of time, on their march between Cork and Limerick, as the old road between these places passes near it. These castles, if the tradition deserve credit, were built by the Lords of Desmond, one of whom, as related by the Abbé Mc. Geoghegan in his history of Ireland, fought a desperate battle with the Butler family, but being defeated, he fled to his fortresses in the lake of Gun, in the county of Limerick. Ruined Castles.

Near the lake are three stone circles, whether Druidical places of worship, or Scythian, introduced by the Danes, is doubtful. On the top of one of the highest hills adjoining the lake, called Knockfennel, is a Danish mound, and also a Cromlech. In one side of this hill, Druidical Monuments.

which is very steep, and near the summit, is a deep cave called the foxes' den, to which some persons implicated in the rebellion of 1798, retired every night for fear of being arrested, if they slept in their own houses. Nearly opposite to this, in the island of Knock-a-doon, is a very large and deep cave, called the red cellar:

Round
Tower.

On the top of a very steep and craggy hill, called Carrigfeagh, or the Raven's Rock, about a mile from Balingoola, are the remains of a strong circular stone building, around which are many raths or moats.* A report being prevalent, that there was near this a

* Lord Iyttleton, in his history of Henry II. has remarked that raths are generally found situated in low and wet grounds. One near the glebe of Balingoola, is surrounded by a very large and deep quagmire. The like has been observed by the writer of this account on the estate of the late Mr. Fitzgerald of Balinand, near Herbertstown, and many in the parish of Glenogara, the estate of the Count de Salis, in the deepest and wettest grounds. There are also to be seen in the west of the county of Clare, on the driest and most elevated points over the Atlantic, many of these not more than two feet high, and perfectly circular. These low raths have not been noticed either by Boate or Molyneux in the natural history of Ireland: whether they were places of meeting, or of retreat and safety, it is now for antiquarians to decide. About six miles from this parish, at a place called Dun-a-man, near Croom, there is a round tower, of which no account is to be found in Dr. Ledwich's catalogue in his Irish antiquities. This is so very narrow and confined at its summit, that it is impossible a bell placed within it, (for which use the Doctor supposes them to have been erected) could have been heard at any distance. If they were intended for a certain set of Anchorites called Inclusi, as Dr. Milner thinks, the poor anchorite could scarcely incline his head, or help himself to food in this. It also gives such indications of Christian times and founders, and is at such a distance from the coast, that it does away Vallancey's opinion, that they were built by Phenicians in their commercial visits to Ireland as Pyratheia or fire-altars. Many of the Irish from the fifth to the ninth century, built monasteries and abbeys on the continent of Europe;

stone on which were delineated some ancient characters, on examination it was found to be a large rudely shaped rock, on one side of which were raised some lines scarcely discernible, crossing each other at right angles, somewhat like the old Irish Ogham, which are to be seen in Vallancey's Irish Grammar.*

In the parish of Kilkellane, are the walls of an old Ruined Church. church; and also a handsome house, built by the Bouchier family. At a place called Doon, about five miles distant, is buried the famous Irish outlaw Emun-a-knock, or Edmund of the hill, whose song of "Cool ahan das," so much admired and sung by the Irish, is beautifully translated by Miss Brooke, in her Reliques of Irish poetry, into "Bright her locks of beauty grew."

V. Present & Former State of Population, Food, Fuel, &c.

The number of houses in Cahircorney is 65; in Kilkellane, 55; and in that part of Herbertstown which Population.

may it not be supposed that they built the like in Ireland, and also round towers both for ornament and use? They are always found near old churches, or the site of old churches, composed many of them of the same kind of stone, and seemingly of the same antiquity. If the number of these places of worship were only in proportion to the number of round towers now extant, was it not very necessary to point out their situations by something of this kind, in the then state of the country, thickly covered with woods. Lighted lamps, it is said, were hauled up occasionally at night, and the light conveyed around by means of the four apertures at the top, to pilgrims and travellers, and such of the inhabitants adjacent as chose to assemble at the place of worship next day.

* Since this account was written the stone has been re-examined by the writer, with great accuracy, but nothing was discernible that could throw new light on its origin or purpose.

lies within the parish of Kilkellane, 78 ; making a total of 198. The number of inhabitants in the union, therefore at an average of six to a house, is 1188 ; an increase of more than two to one within the last twenty years. The middling classes of people are comfortable and well dressed ; but the lower orders are in general very poor. Their usual food is potatoes and milk. They pay £8. per acre for a small cabin and garden, while their daily hire is but one shilling without food. Those who chance to have a house and garden without being obliged to pay for them by task-work, live more cleanly and comfortably ; they receive more wages, and are more at home to improve their cabins and gardens.

Clothing. Fuel is very scarce in the parish of Cahircorney, as there is no bog attached to it. It is with much difficulty, and at a great expense, they can procure any from the neighbouring parishes. They cut what is called slane turf* in March and April : this can be done by a few hands, and on dry ground. To make hand turf many men are necessary. This work is put off till June or July, for two reasons ; first, because the people are generally employed during the former months, in cultivating their corn and potatoes ; and next, because they could not without great danger stand in the cold water from morning to night, until the warm weather sets in. The diseases peculiar to this district, and the causes are generally those mentioned in Sec. I. In February 1813 died in the parish of Kilkellane, John Ryan, aged 105 ; until a few days before his death he enjoyed the best health, and the use of all his faculties ; he

Food.

Rents.

Fuel.

Longevity.

* Turf cut in the form of a brick, by means of a sharp edged instrument called a slane.

never wore spectacles, and bled those who applied to him as skilfully as a regularly bred surgeon. Dennis Hayes lived in the parish of Cahircorney till the last four years; he is now 107 years old, goes regularly every sunday to his place of worship, walks occasionally from his own house, a distance of 12 miles, and back again the same day, and is still healthy, lively, and intelligent. Potatoes and milk are his usual food.

VI. *The Genius & Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.*

The middling classes speak English; the lower classes Language, generally Irish. They are attentive and friendly to each other when sober. Their place of worship is at Chapel. Herbertstown, at which they regularly attend both on sundays and holydays. After prayers many of them betake themselves to the different houses that retail spirits and beer, several of which the village contains; here they regale themselves and their friends, often continuing in them till night, and they seldom separate without fighting. They constantly fight at fairs, hurling matches, and race-courses; nay, oftentimes at their chapels, though their clergy do all in their power to prevent it, both by exhortation and ecclesiastical censures.

In this parish, and indeed in all those around it, as- Customs. semblages are held on the tops of the highest hills on every St. John's eve, when they light up clears, which are bundles of straw tied to long poles, and as all the most elevated places for forty miles around appear one blaze of fire, the effect is very brilliant. It is a pagan custom, and is conjectured to have been a

K



mode of worship paid to the heathen deity Baal, as the Irish at this day call the 1st of May "La Baal tine," that is, "the day of Baal's fire."

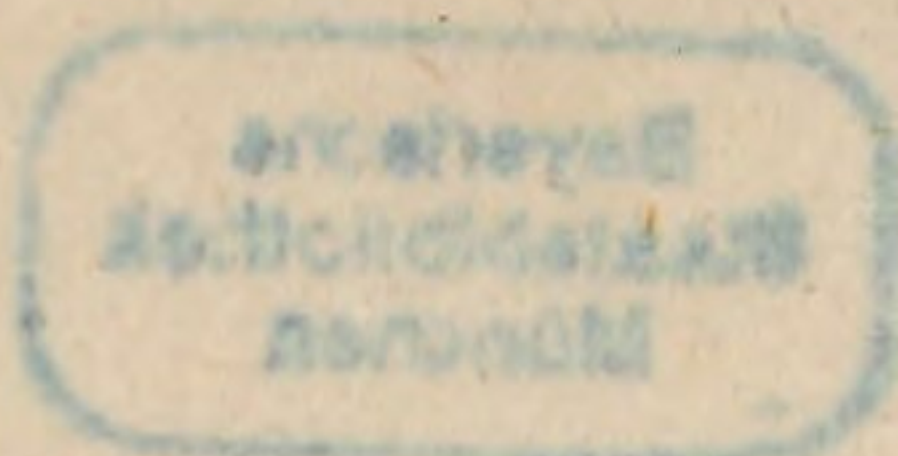
VII. *The Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

Rates of
Tuition.

Schools.

The inhabitants of these parishes have a great wish to have their children instructed, and pay from two shillings to half-a-guinea a quarter for their tuition. There are two Roman catholic schools in Herbertstown, one for instruction in the classics, the other for arithmetic, &c. neither of these is endowed. The average number of pupils in each school may be calculated at seventy, fifty of which at least are boys. They attend about nine months in the year. The younger people, both male and female, with very few exceptions, know how Irish MSS. to read and write. Many of the old men know the Irish language, and have some Irish manuscripts on various subjects of very old date; these are so black with smoke, and so tattered and old, that it is often impossible to know the title, date, or subject of them.*

* We are told that the Saracens under the Caliph Omar destroyed the famous Egyptian library. The Goths and Vandals, according to Robertson, in the 1st volume of his history of Charles V. destroyed all the works of science, taste, and grandeur in the Roman empire during their incursions into it. If the Danes, as Mr. Warner observes, burnt the libraries of the ancient Irish, and such monasteries and places of antiquity as came in their way, and what they had spared, or what was afterwards compiled went to wreck when the English took possession of the island, where are we to look for the proper documents to illustrate the ancient history of the Irish people? Certainly not in the mouldering manuscripts that now remain in Ireland, but in those deposited in the libraries of Louvain, the Sorbonne, and the Vatican.



There are no native mendicants in the parish; those that beg here are from other parts of the country.

VIII. *State of Religious Establishment, Tythes, &c.*

This parish, as has been already said, is united to the Advowson. small parish of Kilkellane: the ancestors of Lord Kenmare presented to it, but since the revolution, it has been in the gift of Government. The glebe-house was built by one of the Croker family, who gave it together with eight acres of land to the church, at the annual rent of £14 sterling. Glebe-House.

The impropriate tythes belong to Edward Croker of Tythes. Balinaguard, Esq. The tythe has not encreased much in this parish, in consequence of a penalty of £10 for every acre turned up, over and above a certain number allowed by lease. For the tythe of potatoes, flax, wheat, and barley, the farmers pay on an average ten shillings per acre, for meadows six, and for oats eight: the tythe for sheep is seldom demanded. Eight guineas per acre was paid by the present incumbent, for some meadow in this parish, which he had occasion to take. For the tythe of these meadows the usual price was paid, which is the one thirtieth part instead of the tenth. The farmers made thirty pounds per acre by their wheat last year, clear of all expenses. They paid as usual ten shillings per acre tythe, which is but the one sixtieth: here therefore is no exaction in the collection. This is the mode not only in Cahircorney, but also in sixteen parishes around it, with all of which the writer is well acquainted. The tythe is never asked for, nor paid in kind.

IX. *Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c.*

Mode of Culture.

The farmers generally meadow the low grounds in this parish. They cultivate all kinds of grain, flax, and potatoes. About the village of Herbertstown in particular, they raise a large quantity of flax, which when dressed they carry to the counties of Kilkenny and Waterford to sell. For the ground on which they raise it, they pay twelve guineas per acre, for which they take two crops, the first of potatoes, the second of flax.

Rents.

The lands have been leased for the last ten years on an average at five pounds per acre. The old takes are

Size of Farms.

set at very moderate rents. The parish is divided into farms, containing from 100 to 10 acres. The land is

Rotation of Crops.

extremely rich. The first crop is potatoes; the second wheat or flax; then barley or oats: of the latter they can raise many crops, and this without any manure. A large field in this parish had been turned up for potatoes, which gave a crop of very fine flax the following year; they then let it run into heart three years, then turned it up for potatoes and flax again, never putting on any kind of manure during the whole time.

X. *Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, &c.*

As this is an inland country, little can be said with respect to commerce or navigation; nor is there any domestic spinning or weaving carried on in the parish.

XI. *Natural Curiosities, Remarkable Occurrences, &c.*

Whatever relates to any of these heads has been already taken notice of in the preceding sections.

List of Incumbents, from the First Fruits' Records.

Ecclia. de Carkorney, rect. impropriat. vic. ibm. Donaldus M'Feig.

Richus. Mayne admiss. 29°. Junii 1638, per presentat. Johannis Browne, mil. ad vicar. de Cahircorney et Kilkellan, 3l. 13s. 3d.

Georgius Brice admiss. fuit 17°. die April, 1661, ad vicar. de Ballynord, Kilfrush, Kilkellan, Cahircorney, Any, Ballymonamore, Ballynloghy, et Dunmoore, als. Knocklong, com. Tipperary. et Dioc. predict.

Constantin. Kieffe, cler. admiss. fuit 12°. die Julii, 1681, ad vicarias de Cahircorney, et Kilcullane dioc. Imolacen. et com. Limerick.

Alphonsus Cullen, collat. fuit 20°. die Julii, 1681, ad vicariam de Cahircorney et Killcullane, com. Limerick.

Henry Bayly, A. M. Vicar Cahircorney and Kilkellane, 27 Jan. 1758, co. Limerick.

Thomas Ryan, V. Cahircorney et Kilkellane 9 Aug. 1769, Limerick.

Patrick Fitzgerald, collated and instituted 8th October, 1807, V. Cahircorney et Kilkellane, vice Thomas Ryan, who held from 9th of August, 1769, and vacated by death, 10th June, 1807.

XII. *Suggestions for Improvement, and Means for meliorating the Condition of the People.*

The people are improving rapidly in manners and dress; their houses are in general comfortable and clean; their farms well stocked and cultivated. There are few prone to drink; none to disaffection. They are much attached to their own clergy and religion, yet highly

respectful and attentive to those of the established church, and greatly gratified when they walk with or talk familiarly to them.

Their great fault is their propensity to fighting; but time will do away this, as the people are becoming more sober and industrious, the magistrates more active, and the clergy more instructive. The parish of Cahircorney has many advantages; there is a large and fine mill at Balingoola, where all the oats raised in this and the adjoining parishes are readily bought up. It is intersected by excellent roads, and is within eight miles of Limerick, and four of the market town of Bruff; yet its want of fuel is a great check to the encrease of its population, and the penalty already mentioned on that of its agriculture. The latter of these could be removed by the liberality of the landlord. The use of coal, which could be had on easy terms from Limerick, (particularly if the river Maigue were rendered navigable, which might be done,) would do away the impediment to the former.

APPENDIX.

TOWNLANDS IN CAHIRCORNEY.

NAME.	PROBABLE DERIVATION.
Balingoola,	'Baile,' town, 'Cool, gcul,' back, 'awa,' river; or perhaps 'gual,' coal, which may merit attention.
Raleighstown, ...	Of obvious signification.
Mobawn, or ...	'Moe or Magh,' a field, 'bawn,' white.
Broughaugh, ...	'Bruach,' border or margin, 'aha or fatha,' field.
Kilkellane,	'Keile,' a church, 'quoillawn,' a small wood.
Herbertstown, ...	Of obvious signification.

Kilkellane parish is the estate of the present Chief Baron O'Grady.—
Cahircorney that of Edward Croker of Balinaguard, Esq.

ANNUAL PRODUCE FOR 1813.

	Cahircorney.	Kilkellane.
	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat,		10
Oats,	33	50
Potatoes,	} 140	70
Bere and Flax,		46
Meadow,	180	
STOCK IN 1813.		
Cows,	200	186
Sheep,	80	100
Pigs,		

No. VI.

PARISHES OF

GARRICK, KILMURRY, AND KILSHEELAN,

(Diocese of Lismore, and County of Tipperary.)

BY THE REV. STANDISH GRADY, RECTOR.

I. *The Name of the Parish, Situation, Extent, &c.*

Name.

THE town of Carrick is said to derive its name from a large rock in the river on the banks of which it is built; Carrig in Irish, signifying a rock. From the

Boundaries

town the parish takes its name. It is bounded on the west by the parish of Kilmurry, or as it was anciently written, Kilmore, which is contiguous to and lies to the east of that of Kilsheelan. These three are in the diocese of Lismore, and are episcopally united by the Bishop of the united dioceses of Lismore and Waterford.

Situation.

The union (except a small part of Kilsheelan which runs into the county of Waterford, and barony of Upperthird, bounded by the parishes of Rathgormick, Windygap, and Dysert) is situated in the county of Tipperary, and barony of Iffa and Offa East. It is li-

mitted on the north by the parishes of Newtown and Kilcash; on the south by the river Suir; divided on the east from the province of Leinster, and diocese of Ossory, by the river Lennan; and it extends on the west Extent. to the parish of Clonmell. The united parishes vary from one to three miles in breadth, and extend about nine miles in length from east to west, containing about Contents. eight thousand acres paying church rates.

A ridge of high hills extends in an easterly direction from the mountain of Slieve-na-mann, into the county of Kilkenny, skirting along the north of the union; those contained within its limits are named Rathclarish, Macreary, Curraghdobbin, and Brittis. That part of Kilsheelan within the county of Waterford consists of mountains named Coolashin, Boulagh, and Knockaree. The country between the river Suir and the hills to the north, within which limits the union is nearly enclosed, is flat, and in general, excellent for tillage. Mountains.

The only rivers in the union are the Suir, which Rivers. bounds the county of Tipperary side of the parish on the south, and that part within the county of Waterford on the north; and the Lennan, which, rising in the county of Kilkenny, and taking a south-easterly direction, falls into the Suir about a mile below the town. There are some nameless brooks, which, running in the same direction from the chain of hills before-mentioned, also fall into the Suir. The first furnishes salmon of excellent quality, and in tolerable abundance; and both produce trout, pike, and eels.

Climate. The climate of this district is remarkably mild; a range of hills protecting it from the northern, and in some degree from the eastern blasts.

II. *Mines, Minerals, &c.*

Limestone. As for mineralogical productions, it does not appear that any exist in the union. Limestone is scarce about the town, but tolerably plenty in the country, and is much used as a manure. No marl has been discovered.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c.*

Town. The town of Carrick is built on the north bank of the Suir. It has one long street running from east to west, which is intersected by three others on the north side, and one on the south, leading to the river. At the extremity of the northern streets is a spacious fair-green, round which are some neat houses. There are also some back lanes.

Public Buildings. The only public buildings which the union possesses, are a barrack, (affording bad accommodation for a troop of cavalry, and two companies of infantry) and six bridges; one in the town, over the Suir, connecting the counties of Waterford and Tipperary; another small one, also in the town, over a mountain stream, which runs into the Suir, and serves as a race to some mills on its banks. There are three small bridges over the Lennan, connecting the provinces of Leinster and Munster, one about a mile from Carrick, on the Waterford road, and a new one at Kilsheelan over the Suir.

The principal proprietors of the town are the Mar- Proprietors
quis of Ormond, Earl of Besborough, and Lord Dun-
sany. There are in it 1432 houses, of which 144 are
at present unoccupied, and 22 now building.

The Marquis of Ormond has a patent for a manor Police,
court, in which any sum not exceeding ten pounds may
be recovered. Proceedings in this court have however
for a long time been disused; but the present Earl has
appointed Mr. Wogan, an eminent solicitor, seneschal;
who sometimes gives hopes of restoring the jurisdiction.
This is the only police the town can boast of.

Of the 1432 houses of which the town of Carrick Inns and
consists, sixty-three are occupied by people licen- Public
sed to sell spirits; there is one tolerable inn, and a Houses,
hotel, which is supported by Lodge No. 308 of Free-
masons: the arms of the Earl of Dorchester are placed
as its sign, in testimony, as the inscription under them
sets forth, of the gratitude of the inhabitants for the
good conduct of his Lordship's regiment, the Dorset-
shire militia, when quartered in the town in the year
1798.

Midway between Clonmell and Carrick, on the right Gentle-
of the road leading from the former town to Water- men's Seats,
ford, is Linville, the seat of Mr. Lowe; two miles further,
Ballydine, Mr. Mandeville Power's; within a quarter
of a mile of Carrick, Lodge, Mr. Mandeville's; both
on the right; and a mile beyond the town, Tinvane,
Mr. Briscoe's, on the left.

At Gurteen, in the county of Waterford, are above Woods;
two hundred acres of wood, which on being advertised

for sale, pursuant to the will of the late Mr. Power of Ballydine, were valued at £90,000. There are some trees at Linville, and some at the entrance of the town at Mr. Herbert's, and at Tinvane; but no others are worth mentioning in the parish. A richer view can nowhere be enjoyed, than from the great road from Clonmell to Carrick; the hills in the parish of Dysert or Churchtown having their bases washed by the Suir, and covered to their very summits with wood. Those of Coolnamuck, Mr. Wall's seat, are truly grand, being mostly of Norway pine of great age and noble size.

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c.*

Ruins of Churches.

There are ruins of churches at Ardcullum, Kilmurry, Burntchurch, and Kilsheelan.

Castles.

At Carrick stands a fine old castle belonging to the Ormond family; in part of it, which is still habitable, is a room commanding a view of several miles in distance; it is thirty feet long, twenty broad, and thirty high. There is also some fine old tapestry, the subject the acts of Sampson, not much injured by time. Over the chimney in one of the rooms, are the arms of Thomas Earl of Ormond and Ossory, cut in stone; they have been daubed over with ochre by some modern beautifier.*

* Since this account was written, much of this fine old building has been taken down; the habitable part and two square towers alone remain. The present proprietor, Mr. Wogan, is making it a comfortable residence, in the manner of doing which, he has displayed much taste; all his additions and improvements being in excellent keeping with the ancient structure.

There is a square castle at Poulakerry in the parish of Kilsheelan. A report is current, that there were the ruins of an abbey dedicated to Saint John the Baptist in the town; but if any such exist, they are reduced to a piece of a chimney, with a small portion of wall attached to it; not sufficient to admit the forming of any opinion as to the probable date of its foundation: from what appears however, the intelligent inquirer would not be disposed to class it among antiquities.

The church of Carrick is ornamented with a large modern marble monument of the Earl of Tyrone, rather coarsely executed. From the epitaph it appears as if his Lordship's relatives did not exactly

“ —hear with a disdainful smile

“ The short and simple annals of the poor;”
for no country church-yard can boast of one more brief and simple.—“ Here lies the body of James Power, Earl of Tyrone, who died 19th of August, 1704, in the thirty-eighth year of his age; and also the body of Ann his wife, who departed this life the 26th day of September, 1729.” There is also a monument of John Earl of Tyrone, who died in 1693.

V. Present & Former State of Population, Food, Fuel, &c

From the circumstance of there being one hundred and forty-four houses unoccupied in Carrick, it appears as if the population had at one time been greater than it is at present. No information however respecting its former state can be procured. There are at present 1424 families, which are composed of 3084 males, and 6095 females, making a total of 9179 in Carrick and

its townlands: in Kilmurry 912 males, 922 females; total 1834, who dwell in two hundred and seventy-seven houses: In Kilsheelan, 517 males, 534 females; total 1051. Grand total of the united parishes, 12064.*

Occupations.

In the country the entire of the male inhabitants are employed in agriculture; and in general they are in comfortable circumstances. This supposition arises from observing in the parochial valuation book that few are without some tillage, exclusive of their potatoe gardens. Of the people of the town and parish of Carrick there are 1217 families employed in trade and manufacture, and 82 in agriculture; the remaining families are without occupation.

Food.

As to food, the report will probably be the same throughout the south of Ireland—"Potatoes and milk." The labouring poor appear to prefer this root to bread:

* The writer had hopes of being able to give a more exact list of the population of these parishes, but was obliged to abandon the attempt in consequence of the throwing up of their farms, (which is unfortunately not confined to this district) by a great number of tenants; scarcely a night passes without at least one tenant and his family decamping with all their goods and chattles. The loss sustained by landlords must be very considerable. The amount can scarcely be stated with accuracy, nor would a conjecture be strictly justifiable in such a case. But with regard to himself, the present incumbent can state that he derived from the parish for the year 1813, £1250;—for 1814, not £900; and a still farther reduction must be apprehended for 1815. For this year the rates have been lowered nominally two shillings per acre, but in reality much more; which however has not hitherto been made known publicly, from an apprehension of his being considered in some measure as compromising the interests of the clergy, by acquiescing in the receipt of considerably less than what the law allows.

the writer of this account having been once or twice under the necessity of substituting the latter for the former, the change was strongly objected to.

Sea coal, in consequence of the communication with **Fuel.** Waterford by the Suir, can in general be had on reasonable terms; but as there are no bogs in the lower lands, turf is brought from the tops of the hills, and is therefore very scarce and dear; so dear indeed, that once when a little was wanted for a particular occasion, the writer paid in the market sixteen pence for a basket containing fifteen small sods.

The following observations on the subject of local **Diseases.** diseases were compiled by Dr. John Briscoe, an active and intelligent physician:—The diseases to which the inhabitants of Carrick-on-Suir and its immediate vicinity are chiefly subject, originate in a great measure from the decay of manufactures in this once flourishing town; the necessary consequence of which is, poverty among that class of people who were formerly employed in the cloth business, and its usual concomitant among the poorer inhabitants of this country, a want of due attention to cleanliness, which is so very necessary for the preservation of health. The population of this town being very great, the poorer classes are necessarily much crowded together in their small habitations; whenever therefore a fever occurs, (however mild at first in its type) it must in a little time acquire a great degree of malignancy, from the circumstances above-mentioned. July and August are however those months in which typhus fever most generally prevails; its fatal termination to individuals, depends in a great measure on the

Diseases. want of a proper hospital, or house of recovery to convey the patients to, on the first attack of the disease, thus preventing the extension of the contagion; and to the want of the precaution of frequently whitewashing their dwellings, and speedily burning the straw, and washing the bed clothes which have been made use of by the person first attacked. Agues too occur here frequently, occasioned most probably by the miasmata exhaled from the putridstagnant pools of water, which are in general opposite to the doors of their habitations.

With regard to the vaccine inoculation, the writer has not observed that any prejudice exists against its use in the minds of the common people, whenever an opportunity occurs of fairly pointing out to them its superior efficacy, and proving by example the certainty of its preventing that formidable disorder, the small pox. It must however be confessed that its practice is not so general as it ought to be, in places more remote from the town, in consequence of a class of men, (itinerant inoculators) who procure a livelihood by the practice of the variole inoculation, for which they shew a decided preference, either from the facility with which it is kept up, by a greater opportunity of procuring fresh infection, or the difficulty of obtaining the vaccine lymph in its pure state, when only it can ensure success. The writer is well convinced that many cases of small pox occurring after the cow pock, have originated in those men taking the infection at an improper time, when it could only produce a spurious pustule which they called cow pock; the patient therefore was fully as liable as before, to the infection from the small pox.

Many people in this parish have lived to a great age. Longevity. Susan Willis died about a year ago, at the advanced age of 105 years. A man named Fenton died some time since at 108; another at 102; and in November last another, whose name was Bennett, lived to the age of 96.

VI. *The Genius & Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.*

From the name of the church, which is called Saint Patrons. Nicholas's, it might be supposed, that he was the patron of the parish; yet he is not held in particular reverence, nor are there any patron days now kept in the union. Formerly there was a patron held at Kilsheelan on Lady-day, the 5th of May, which has been discontinued, for what reason is not known, these last thirty years.

There is no church yard at Ardcullum, nor do they Tradition, ever bury within the walls of the church; for the story goes, that this church belonged to a cemetery on the opposite side of the river, and was transported by some supernatural being to its present situation; therefore if the common people have occasion to speak of it, they always mention it as the church that jumped across the water.

The English language is but little used in the hilly Language. parts, but is universally understood by the inhabitants of the low-lands; Irish, however, is the language which even there is commonly used; and it is only when they perceive they are not understood in that tongue, that they speak the other, which they always do with evident reluctance.

Genius and
Disposition

At a time when the insurrection act is in full force throughout the greater part of the county, it is scarcely fair to draw a picture of the disposition of the lower classes; and much cannot be said in their praise; it is however but justice to say, that they have evidently the advantage over other parts of the county of Tipperary. Among the higher classes there are many families professing the Roman catholic religion, between whom and the protestants the utmost cordiality subsists; indeed so great is the liberality of mind and amenity of manners evinced by both parties, as to dispel the apprehension of a difference in religious opinions in the slightest degree disturbing the harmony subsisting between them.

Dress.

The peasantry appear to have, in respect of dress, the advantage in some degree over those in other parts of Munster. Few men are without shoes and stockings, a comfortable loose coat, and a decent hat. Young women, when dressed, generally wear a black or brown beaver hat, which gives them a neater appearance than the close cap with deep borders, worn in the county of Limerick, and part of Cork. Old women wear a head dress, which appears to be general throughout the south, made of a coloured or ill-washed white handkerchief tied tight over the head, with all the ends hanging down behind; it is singularly unbecoming and ugly.

VII. *The Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

Schools.

In the town of Carrick there are two schools, in which children are educated gratis; one in which one hundred and thirty boys are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, by a company of friars; and a society

of nuns in the other instruct one hundred and twenty girls. There are ten other schools, in which three hundred and twenty-six boys, and one hundred and twenty-three girls are instructed in English, writing, reading, and arithmetic. The rates of tuition vary from three shillings and threepence to one pound two shillings and ninepence per quarter. Fifty boys and six girls attend the school in Kilmurry, and pay two shillings and twopence per quarter. There is also a school at Kilsheelan, in which the rates and number of scholars are nearly the same: an exact list cannot be procured, as the number of pupils is perpetually varying. None of the schools are endowed. The parish clerk is the teacher, appointed by the incumbent. As to public libraries, manuscripts, or documents relating to Irish affairs, there are none which have come to the writer's knowledge.

Rates of
Tuition.

VIII. *State of Religious Establishment, Tythes, &c.*

The Marquis of Ormond is patron of the united parishes; he generally resides in England, but occasionally in Kilkenny, where he has a fine castle. The parish church is in good order, and is in the town. There is a Methodist meeting house, and also a large and very handsome Roman catholic chapel; each of the other parishes of Kilsheelan and Kilmurry have one of those last-mentioned places of worship. The protestant vicar keeps a curate assistant, at a salary of ninety pounds per annum. Each chapel is supplied with a Roman catholic clergyman. There is also a monastery of friars and another of nuns.

Advowson.

Church.

Meeting
House.

Chapels.

Tythes. The charge for tythe is, for wheat twelve shillings per acre; oats eight; barley twelve; potatoes twelve; meadow eight; fallows twelve; orchards ad valorem, which are always compounded, and never taken in kind.

Glebes. There are two spots of glebe in the town, one of about three quarters of an acre, surrounded by houses, of which some are cabins of the most wretched description; the only possible passage for a carriage is through the church-yard. In this uncomfortable situation, a small glebe-house, for which £670 has been granted by the Board of First Fruits, is now nearly finished. There is another small spot of less than half an acre, also in the town. A glebe of eight acres is annexed to Kilmurry, and several spots, making in the whole about seven acres, to Kilsheelan, which last however the incumbent does not enjoy, as the bounds were completely defaced long before he came into the parish; nor can they now be discovered.

Parochial Funds. Ten pounds per annum are left by the will of a Mrs. Cooke to the vicar of Carrick in trust, to be by him divided among six poor protestants.

Parochial Records. The registry of births, marriages and deaths, which was first regularly kept by the present incumbent, and the vestry book, are the only parochial records.

Church History. Carrick parish is a vicarage, the impropriate tythes of which are in the possession of Mr. W. H. Bradshaw, who purchased them from Mr. Henry of Straffan. What was the original extent of Ardcullum cannot

now be distinctly ascertained; but there is no trace of its ever having been a parish in itself; it is reduced to a townland of no great extent, and included in the parish of Kilmurry. The parishes of Kilmurry and Kilsheelan belonged to the Abbey of Athassel; they are not, properly speaking, vicarages, though it is only as such that Lord Ormond presents to them. By letters patent of the 33rd. Chas. II. the rectorial tythes were granted to Hugh Bishop of Waterford in trust for the persons having actual cure of souls. The bishop therefore gives institution into the entire rectories. There are two estates, Seskin, the property of Lord Clonmell, and Gurteen, Mr. Power's; the tenants of which refused paying the rectorial tythes. The incumbent proceeded against them, but was defeated in consequence of their producing a grant of those estates, with all the tythes, to Walter Lawles, in trust for Thomas, the then Earl of Ormond, by letters patent bearing date the 9th of May, in the 6th. James I.

IX. *Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c.*

In the neighbourhood of towns, rents are in general Rents. much higher in proportion to the value of lands, than at a distance. For a mile round Carrick, ground lets at from eight to twelve guineas per acre; in the country it would be difficult to average the rents, as the lands vary through every variety, from the richest pasture to rocky hills scarcely affording browsing for a goat.

There are some very large farms in the union; Michael Size of and James Daniel hold in partnership a farm of three Farms.

* Ardcullum is noticed as a separate parish in a legal instrument of 8th James I

hundred and eighteen acres, from Lord Clonmell, the greatest part, if not all of which they farm themselves; there are thirteen of above one hundred acres, twenty-three of fifty and upwards; on the whole more farms through the district exceed twenty acres than fall short of that number.

Proprietors This extensive district is possessed, as may be seen by the list of townlands, by thirteen proprietors, none of whom have a residence in it. It may be presumed from the last observation, that no improvement has taken place in the mode and implements of husbandry. The lower orders have so great a dislike to change, that without the exertions of some person possessing influence sufficient to induce them to alter the old mode for the better, it is in vain to expect any agricultural improvements. The actual state of the culture confirms the inference now drawn.

Value of Crops. From May valuation book for the year 1813, it appears there were in the parish,*

Acres.		£.	s.	d.
1009	Of wheat, valued at	605	0	0
1021	Of oats,	407	0	0
57	Of Barley,	34	0	0
2087		1046	0	0
1041	Of potatoes,	624	0	0
606	Of meadow,	242	0	0
15	Of sallows,	10	0	0
15	Orchards,	10	0	0
1677		886	0	0

* It may not be uninteresting to know the difference of the value of tillage between the years 1813 and 1815. The following table is extracted from the rector's valuation book for that year. The vicarage of Carrick is

As this is about a twentieth part of the value of the entire, it may perhaps be taken as worth £38,644.

There are several extensive dairies, the aggregate number of milch-cows on which does not fall short of two hundred. Nothing particular is to be observed in the breed of cattle, horses, or swine. In or near the town labour is high; from one shilling and fourpence to two shillings. In the country parts it varies from tenpence to one shilling and fourpence. There is a weekly market in Carrick-on-Suir on saturday, and fairs on the 8th of June, 16th of August, and 14th of October.

Stock.

Labour.

Fairs and Markets.

X. Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, Navigation, &c.

The town of Carrick has been long famous for the manufacture of ratteen, which has latterly much declined; before the rebellion there were three thousand hands employed, and five or six thousand pieces of cloth sold annually; since that time there have been two cloth fairs at Enniscorthy discontinued; which, with other circumstances, connected with that deplorable era,

Manufactures.

not included, as a lease of the tythes has been set. The entire value of both rectory and vicarage of Carrick may be estimated at £250 per annum. Having set a lease of the vicarial tythes, a certain account of it cannot be had for last year; it is included in the table of 1813.

Acres.		£.	s.	d.
932	Of potatoes, at 10s. per,.....	466	0	0
848	Of wheat, at 10s. per,.....	426	0	0
872 $\frac{1}{4}$	Of oats, at 8s. per,.....	348	16	0
342 $\frac{3}{4}$	Of meadow, at 8s. per,.....	136	16	0
55 $\frac{1}{2}$	Of barley, at 8s. per,.....	14	10	0
10	Orchards,	8	0	0
		1400	2	0

has given a shock to the trade it will probably never recover. There are now not above five hundred hands employed in it.

Commerce. A brisk trade is carried on from Carrick both with Waterford and Clonmell, by the means of flat bottomed boats, which are drawn by horses up to Clonmell; but the river is so broad and deep down to Waterford, that they hoist a sail, and if the wind be favourable make the trip in a few hours. The river is navigable for small sloops up to the castle, however it is not in the writer's recollection to have seen more than one during his residence. There are 45 boats, and 102 men employed on the river. The exports from this town for the years 1813 and 1815, are to be found in the Appendix.

XI. *Natural Curiosities, Remarkable Occurrences, &c.*

**Eminent
Men.**

A gentleman named Mandeville, a few years ago published a collection of his poems; his friends admire them, but they have not yet fallen within the observation of the writer of this account.

In consequence of some misfortunes having befallen a former register of Waterford, the parochial books go no further back than the time of the present venerable Archdeacon Henry. He had been in office above thirty years, subsequently to the appointment of the Rev. Nicholas Herbert, the former incumbent of this benefice; he enjoyed his church preferment above forty years. The want of parochial documents however, has been supplied by reference to the First Fruits' Records, as follows:

1615. Carrick rector. pertinet ad regem. Vicarius Incumbens. ibidem Absolon Gethin, cancellar. Lismoren. minist. et predi—— residens.

1633. Rectoria improp. de Carrick, dictus dominus Laurentius Esmond tenet. Vicarius ejusdem, Absolon Githin, incumben. absens in Anglia, valet 40 marc. Vicar de Carig. Absolon Gethin. The church repaired. He keepes residence. Enjoyes the fruits, valued at £VIII. Ir.

Wm. Kidley, admissus fuit 10^o August, 1634, ad vicar. de Carrig M'Griffin in com. Tipperary. £6. 16s.

Arthur Stanhope, cler. admiss. collat. et installat. fuit 2^o die October, 1663, ad vicar. de Carrick, infra dictum, dioc. Lismoren. et com. Tipperary. 5l. 2s. ster.

Jacob Hierome, S. T. D. admiss. et institut. fuit, 16^o die April, 1679, ad et in rectorias sive parochias de Clonagain in com. Waterford, et dioc. Waterford, 60s. et de Newtownlinnan in com. Tip. et ad vicarias sive parochias de Kilmurry, 10l. Kilshellan, 10l. et Carrick, in com. Tipperary, et dioc. Lismoren. 5l. 2s. ster.

By certif. of Hugh Ld. Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, dated 1^o die November, 1682, vicariæ de Carrick, 5l. 2s. ster. Killshellan 10l. ster. Killmurry 10l. Newtownlennan, not in tax. Clonagain 60s. Dioc. Lismoren. per mortem Jacobi Hierome vacuæ.

Robertus Breedin, cler. admiss. fuit, 24^o Januar. 1682, ad et in rector. seu paroch. de Clonagain, 40s. et Newtownlennan, et ad vicariam de Kilmurry, 10l. Killshellan 10l. et Carrick, 5l. 2s. dioc. Lismor. et com. Tipperary.

Johes. Hinton, cler. L. Dr. institut. et admiss. fuit 31^o die Jan. 1705, ad vicar. de Carrick, 5l. 2s. Kilshe-

Incum-
bents.

lan, 10l. Killmurry 10l. Newtownelinnan, com. Waterford et Clonagain, in com. Tipperary, 60s. dioc. Lismore.

By certif. of Chas. Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, the vicarage of Carrick with its union in the diocese of Lismore, and boundaries of Tipperary and Waterford, void by the death of the Rev. John Hinton, clerk, last vicar thereof, dated 2d. Nov. Anno Domini 1743.

Charles Thules, R. of Kilmurry, and vic. of Carrick and Kilshelane, 26th of June, 1745, 25l. 2s.

Nicholas Herbert, B. A. Vic. Kilshelane, 10l. V. Kilmurry, 10l. Ardculum, Carrick, 5l. 2s. 10th Sep. 1761, Co. Tipperary.

Standish Grady, 15th Oct. 1803, vice Nich. Herbert, who held from 10th of Sept. 1761, and vacated by death, V. Carrick, 5l. 2s. V. Killshelan, 10l. vicar. Ardculum, R. Kilmurry, 10l.

XII. *Suggestions for Improvement, and Means for meliorating the Condition of the People.*

It will appear from the remarks of Doctor Briscoe, that a house of recovery for the sick is much wanted. Before the present incumbent came into possession of the parish, a plot of ground was granted with great liberality, rent free, by the Earl of Clonmell, for the purpose of erecting one, and several persons agreed to subscribe towards it; but the project was laid aside.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

PARISH REGISTER.

Years.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1813	4	3	1
1814	25*	5	5
1815	16	3	8
Total ...	45	11	14

* Of those 25 only 8 were children of parishioners ; 3 were foundlings ; and the remainder belonged to the military quartered that year in the town.

No. 2.

EXPORTS FROM THE TOWN OF CARRICK FROM NOVEMBER 1812, TO NOVEMBER, 1813, AND FROM NOVEMBER 1814, TO NOVEMBER 1815.

	1813.	1815.
Bacon, fitches of...	39,406	37,502
Lard, Cwts. of.....	1,482	1,394
Beef, tierces of.....	605 & 100 barrels.	453 & 100 barrels
Pork, Ditto.....	101 & 163 barrels.	150 & 150 barrels
Wheat, barrels of ...	100	14,700
Oats, Ditto.....	397	49,500
Barley, Ditto.....	0	8,400
Butter, firkins of....	0	10,200
Flour, Cwts. of.....	31	0
Oatmeal, Ditto.....	35	0

In order to account for the apparent excess of the exportation of corn during the latter of these years, it must be observed, that much is bought here for Waterford merchants, and never stored in the town ; with which fact the writer was unacquainted when he drew up the return for the former year.

No. 3. STATE OF THE UNION OF CARRICK, &c.

No.	Name of Townlands.	Probable Derivation and English Import	Chief Proprietors.	Quality.	Acres.
TOWNLANDS IN CARRICK PARISH.					
1	Tinvane,	'Teach,' house, 'an vawen,' of the plain or field.	Earl of Besborough.	Arable.	140
2	Ballylinch,	'Baile,' a townland, 'Lynch,' the occupier's name.	Sir Thos. Osborne.	Ditto.	90
3	Ballinderry,	'Bealach,' a road or horseway, 'an dheirre,' of the extremity of the farm.	Earl of Besborough.	Ditto.	
4	Deer-park,	Derivation obvious.	Earl of Ormond.	Ditto.	
TOWNLANDS IN KILMURRY PARISH.					
5	Ballydine,	'Baile,' a townland, 'dhuinn, or yooim,' of Dunn, or Doayne.	—Mandeville, Esq.	Arable.	353
6	Kilmurry, (8 acres of Glebe,)	'Keile,' a church, 'muirre,' of Mary.	James Scully, Esq.	Ditto.	215
7	Ballineale Moonroe and Deer park,	'Baile,' a townland, 'neile,' of O'Neile 'Moain,' bog, 'rua, rooa,' red.	Ditto.	Ditto.	353
8	Butlerstown,	'Deer park,' and 'Butlerstown,' of obvious import.	Earl of Clonmell.	poor but arable.	312
9	Curraghdobbin,	'Curragh,' a bushy moor, 'a Dobbin,' of Dobbyn; perhaps belonging to one of the Tobyns or Dobbins.	Ditto.	Heath for the most part.	338
10	Clashmakee,	'Clash,' a pit or furrow, 'mac Ae,' son of Hugh.	Ditto.	Arable.	
11	Ardcullum,	'Ard,' a height or hill, 'cullum,' a pidgeon.	Ditto.	Very good.	203
12	Ballymadurragh,	'Baile,' townland, 'magh,' field, 'durragh,' of oak.	Hambden Hely, Esq.	Arable.	215
13	Molough,	'Mullach,' a top or summit of a hill, &c.	Ditto.	Ditto.	273
14	Lisadobber,	'Liss,' a fort or entrenchment, 'an dtubbair,' of the well.	Ditto.	Rocky.	207
15	Brittas-Hill,†	Perhaps from 'Breith,' judgment, 'ais,' a hill.	Ditto.	Ditto.	215
16	Ballycurkeen,	'Baile,' townland, 'kurke,' oats.	C. B. Ponsonby, Esq.	Arable.	179
17	Ballynamona,	'Baile,' townland, 'na moana,' of the bog.	Ditto.	Ditto.	215
18	Figlash,	'Fioga, Feega,' woods, 'gloss,' verdant, or 'faha,' field, verdant field.	Chas. Wm. Wall, Esq.	Arable, but some moor.	417
19	Maccreary,	'Maghaire,' a field, 'Reeree,' of Roderic.	Ditto.	Much moor.	418

STATE OF THE UNION OF CARRICK, &c. CONTINUED.

No.	Name of Townlands.	Probable Derivation and English Import.	Chief Proprietors.	Quality.	Acres.
TOWNLANDS IN KILSHEELAN PARISH.					
20	Ratholarish,	'Rāh,' an entrenchment, 'clawr,' a board or plank over a stream.	Ditto.	Mountain.	170
21	Seskin,	'Sheishkin,' sedge, sedgy, &c.	Earl of Clonmel.	poor but arable.	585
22	Skeheana, and Lisnahasa,	'Sgeach,' a thorny bush; 'skeahana,' bushes.	Ditto.	Ditto.	91
23	Ballina,	'Liss,' a fortress or entrenchment; rest not obvious.	John Mandeville, Esq.	Arable.	183
24	Clough Correegeen,	'Baile,' townland, 'noa,' new.	Earl of Clonmel.	poor but arable.	150
25	Ballinaraha,	'Cloch,' stone, 'carriggeen,' small ledge of rocks.	—Shaw, Esq.	Arable.	449
26	Poulakerry,	'Baile,' town, 'na rawha,' of the entrenchment.	Edmund Power, Esq.	Ditto.	215
27	Linville,	'Powl,' a hole, 'an choerrē,' of the chaldron.	Sir Thos. Osborne, Bt.	Ditto.	170
28	Kilsheelan,	'Lindville from the plantation of lime trees.	Pierse O'Donnell, Esq.	Ditto.	134
29	Curtistown,	'Keele,' a church of Sillawne.	Michael Cox, Esq.	Ditto.	183
30	Minorstown,	'Of obvious import.			
31	Magnerstown,	'Meannanachs,' town, or Monkstown.			
32	Boule, in Waterford County	Name obvious.	Edmund Power, Esq.	Mountain.	40
33	Gurteen,	'Buaiv,' cows, 'lhuee,' to lie down; a dry place in bogs, or mountains, where cattle came together to rest.	Ditto.	Ditto.	300
34	Coalish,	'Gurth,' a sown field, 'een or in,' a particle of diminution, 'Gurtheen,' little field.		Gurteen has a wood of about 200 Acres.	
35	Knockaree,	'Cūl or coal,' back recess, 'eass,' a waterfall. 'Knock,' a hill, 'an Ree,' of the king.			

+This name of 'Brittas, Brittis,' &c. occurs frequently; yct as by analogy it cannot signify British, or a Briton, the writer can offer no other probable Derivation.

No. VII.

PARISH OF

CARRIGALINE,

(Diocese and County of Cork.)

BY THE REV. THOMAS NEWENHAM, CURATE.

I. *The Name of the Parish, Situation, Extent, &c.*

Situation. OF the parish of Carrigaline, otherwise Beavor, somewhat more than one half is situated in the S. Liberties of the city of Cork; the other in the barony of

Boundaries Kerricurrihy, and county of Cork. It is bounded on the east by Cork Harbour, and the parishes of Barnahely, Liscleary, and Marmullane; on the south, by the parishes of Kilpatrick and Tracton; on the west by the river Awnbuy or Awinboy, and parish of Ballinaboy; and on the north, by an inlet of the sea, and the parish of St. Finbars. The form of this parish is very irregular.

Extent. Its greatest extent from north to south is about eight miles; and from east to west about five; in many parts however, it does not exceed two miles.

Forty denominations and sub-denominations of land are registered in the vestry books, as subject to assessment for rates and tythes; and these, according to the

annexed tables, which were furnished by the per-
 sons employed in collecting these charges, appear to
 contain 13,422 acres, English statute measure. Of this
 number about 500 are rough and uncultivated; about
 3500 are under tillage; and the remainder meadow and
 pasture. The whole surface of the parish is hilly, but
 no part mountainous. The soil is various. Of lime-
 stone soil there are about 2600 acres; of yellow clay
 soil 500; and of light brown shingle soil about 4000.
 This last is, for the most part, the worst soil in the pa-
 rish; when properly cultivated, however, it yields very
 good crops of wheat, barley, and oats. A purplish
 shingle soil stretches over the remainder of the parish.
 On the tops of the hills, this soil is but little superior in
 point of natural fertility, to that last mentioned; but in
 the vallies it produces, when well treated, excellent
 crops. There are about 100 acres of bog in detached
 pieces, which afford but a very scanty supply of fuel.
 Of woods, properly so called, there are none; but the
 plantations about gentlemen's seats are considerable and
 thriving.

The climate of this parish is mild, equable, and ex-
 tremely salubrious. Snow seldom covers the ground for
 more than three days in the winter; and does not lie a
 foot deep on it oftener than once in three or four years.
 The atmosphere is rather humid; but rain is seldom
 more frequent than necessary; and the inhabitants are
 uniformly found to be more healthy during the preva-
 lence of the south-west wind, which is generally accom-
 panied by rain, than at any other period.

An arm of the sea extends through this parish about

four miles, as far as the Bridge of Carrigaline, where it meets the Awnbuy, a small river which takes its rise in the parish of Brinny, and forms the south and south-west boundary of the parish of Carrigaline. This estuary is navigable for vessels of 60 tons burden, at the distance of three miles from the sea: a circumstance calculated to afford much greater advantage than its inhabitants have as yet availed themselves of. In this estuary are found salmon, white trout, sole, plaice, and oysters of a superior quality. Towards the close of the summer it is occasionally frequented by herrings, which have been taken in great numbers. Another inlet of the sea forms the north and north-west boundary of the parish; but it is only navigable for small boats. There are no rivers or streams deserving of particular notice; the parish is however copiously supplied in every direction with water.

Fishing.

II. Mines, Minerals, &c.

This parish has hitherto afforded but few specimens of minerals. Pieces of lead ore were, some years ago, taken up in a limestone quarry at Coolmore; but the nature of the vein was never examined; and the quarry having been since filled up, precludes the hope of any benefits resulting from the future experiments of scientific enquirers.

Lead.

The limestone quarries in the Carrigaline division of the parish, are in general very fine; one particularly so on the lands of Shannavally, from which large blocks of stone are occasionally taken, for different public works. At Moonrice, on the lands of West Carrigaline, a small vein of black marble was discovered some years

Limestone.

Marble.

ago ; but the quarry has not been opened since. Grey marble of different shades, and variously clouded, admitting of a high polish, has been found in several parts of the parish. A slate quarry of very fine quality has ^{Slate.} been lately discovered on the lands of Rochestown, which promises to be of much advantage to the country.

At Ballinrea, there is a mineral spring, which has ^{Mineral Springs.} proved very efficacious in cases of debility. It is considered to be of the same nature as the Tunbridge waters.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c.*

There are no modern public buildings, such as infirmaries, hospitals, jails, penitentiaries, or bridewells in the parish of Carrigaline. A commodious house has ^{Dispensary} been lately built by public subscription, for the purpose of establishing a local dispensary, under the act of the 45th Geo. III. c. 3. and to this, it is in contemplation to attach hereafter an hospital for fever patients. A very ^{Mill.} fine bolting mill, capable of supplying 20,000 barrels of flour annually, has been lately erected near the village of Carrigaline, by Mr. William Roberts.

Over the river Awnbuy are erected two bridges, ^{Bridges.} connecting this parish with parts of the parishes of Tracton and Liscleary. The only villages here are those of Carrigaline and Douglas ; the former situated six, and the latter two miles from the city of Cork. The gentle- ^{Gentlemen's Seats.} men's seats are very numerous, particularly in that part of the parish which is situated in the Liberties of

Roads.

Cork. The most extensive and highly improved demesnes are those of W. W. Newenham, esq. Coolmore; George Goold, Esq. Oldcourt; and R. D. Newenham, Esq. Maryborough. The parish altogether exhibits a very pleasing appearance; improvements are found in all directions; and the harbour of Cork, so justly celebrated for beauty, appears to great advantage from most of the more elevated situations. A great many roads intersect the parish; the principal are those which lead to Cork, Kinsale and Bandon.

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c.*

Ruined Castle.

Near the church of Carrigaline, are the remains of a castle, said to have been built by Milo de Cogan. On the lands of Ballygarvan, are some ruins of a building, supposed to have been a religious establishment; but there are no records or inscriptions on the walls, from which any certain information respecting it can be derived. Remains of small Danish forts are visible in many places; but none deserving of particular notice. A few years ago, some labourers employed in levelling ground on the lands of Ballinrea, dug up several pieces of metal, which from their shape are supposed to have been instruments used in war.

Danish Forts.

V. *Present & Former State of Population, Food, Fuel, &c.*

Population

According to the returns in the annexed tables, the present state of the population appears to be as follows:—

Employment.

Males 2899; Females 2833; Total 5732. Of this number, between three and four hundred men, women, and children are employed in the manufacturing of sail-

cloth in and about the town of Douglas; twenty are publicans; eighty are artificers, or trades-people; about one hundred are indigent persons, incapable of earning a livelihood; and the remainder, with the exception of the resident gentry and their families, are engaged in agriculture, or belong to the families of those who are so. Several persons of independent property reside in this parish; and the circumstances of the lower orders, in most parts of it, are comparatively comfortable; in many parts however, there is much apparent wretchedness. Their food is the same as this class of persons in most other parts of Ireland make use of; viz. potatoes, and occasionally fish; they are seldom so circumstanced, as to be able to obtain a constant and sufficient supply of milk. They are well and neatly clad; and an increasing regard to comfort and cleanliness in their habitations is very visible. Many of their houses constructed within the last twenty years, are built with stone and lime-mortar, and slated. The climate of this parish, as before observed, being extremely salubrious, its inhabitants, who are by no means addicted to whiskey drinking, are consequently healthy. They are not subject to any endemial diseases; and if the small pox were eradicated, (the ravages of which have, however, in consequence of the practice of vaccination, been much less frequent of late years than formerly) there are perhaps few districts in Ireland, where a greater number of children would reach the age of adolescence. Several instances of remarkable longevity have occurred.

Food.

Dress.

Health.

VI. *Genius and Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.*

The peasantry of this parish are, for the most part, extremely peaceable, obliging, respectful, and hospita-

Genius and
Disposition

Supersti-
tions.

ble; comparatively industrious, and generally intelligent; with very few exceptions, they understand and speak the English language, but conversations amongst themselves are most frequently held in Irish. The lower orders, generally speaking, do not appear to be as superstitious, as the same class of persons are said to be in other parts of the country; but even here there is a holy well, (St. Renogue's,) at which a vast number of persons assemble every 24th of June; some no doubt with a superstitious view to the recovery of health, through the means of the Saint; but the far greater part evidently for the sole purpose of amusement.

Friendly
Society.

A friendly society, likely to be productive of various beneficial effects, was established in this parish in the year 1813. It consisted of 47 members, of different sexes and ages, at the time this survey was undertaken. Several benevolent individuals resident in the parish, contributed to form a fund for its future support; contributions were also received from distant quarters. Lady Mount Sandford, of Castlerea, contributed £30; Mr. Sandford, of Stowey-mead, in Somersetshire, £10; and Mr. R. Newenham, of Cullenswood, near Dublin, £5. These contributions, together with the deposits of the members on admission, amounted shortly after the institution of the society, to £111. 10s. which sum was almost immediately lent out among the poor and industrious members, in loans of from £2. to £5. each, at one per cent below the legal interest, and payable by monthly instalments. These loans have in general produced the desired effects. In some instances the borrowers have gained three, four, and even five times the sum borrowed, after making due deduction for the

value of their labour. With few exceptions, the monthly instalments have been punctually paid; and the society has as yet sustained no loss worth mentioning. The allowance to sick members, though very liberal in proportion to the quarterly contributions of the members at large, have amounted to no more than £7. 11s. in the two last years.

Friendly
Society.

The constitution and regulations of this society have already been presented to the public, through the medium of the *Munster Farmer's Magazine*. It seems therefore unnecessary to introduce them here; besides, their introduction would extend this survey beyond its prescribed limits. It is greatly to be wished that similar societies were established in other parishes, as they are obviously calculated in an eminent manner, not only to afford ample pecuniary relief to the aged and infirm, but to promote frugality, and foster a spirit of industry. The Carrigaline Society is at present under the superintendence of Mr. Newenham, of Coolmore, on whose benevolence and prudence the utmost reliance is placed. The Rev. Mr. Morgan, P. P. has hitherto discharged the duties of secretary and treasurer in a most satisfactory manner.

VII. *Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

The children of such among the peasantry as can afford to send them to school, are in general instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic; when grown up they are for the most part employed in assisting their parents in the management of their farms; a few are apprenticed out to different trades; and several enter into the sea service.

Education,

Employment,

Schools. The schools are five in number; one Protestant, for the support of which the rector allows £10 per annum; and four Roman catholic. In these there are about 300 children educated during the summer season. The terms of instruction vary from 3s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. per quarter.

Rates of Tuition.

There are no public libraries, or collections of Irish or other manuscripts relative to Ireland.

VIII. *State of Religious Establishment, Tythes, &c.*

Advowson. The parish of Carrigaline is in the gift of the Earl of Shannon, whose residence is at Castlemartyr, in this county. It has a church and a chapel of ease; the latter of which was erected about thirty years since at Douglas, in the northern part of the parish, where the protestant population is most numerous. It has also three Roman catholic chapels.

Glebe. The glebe, which is in detached parts, contains about six acres. No glebe-house has yet been erected.

Tythes. The tythes are paid by a composition with the farmers, and never taken in kind through choice; the valuation is made previously to harvest; and days of meeting then appointed with the parishioners for letting them. Potatoes, corn, and hay are the only tytheable articles. The poor are supported partly and chiefly by their charitable neighbours, and partly by collections made at church on Sundays. These amount annually, one year with another, to between eighty and ninety pounds.

IX. *Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c.*

The agricultural system of this parish, when compared with what it is reported to have been twenty years ago, appears to have experienced very considerable improvement; and that improvement is actually progressive. This is ascribable, partly to the great demand for the different products of the earth, which has prevailed of late years; and partly to the rewards held forth to a successful cultivation of the soil, by an agricultural society established about four years ago, under the auspices of the Cork institution; and likewise to the example set by many of its members. The first object of this society was to improve the mode of ploughing; and this object has been fully attained; in so much that the district of which this parish forms a considerable part, may now boast of possessing some of the most expert ploughmen in the county of Cork, or even in Ireland. The plough in general use is the Berwickshire. The drill husbandry system is now very generally adopted here, even among the poorer classes of farmers, for the cultivation of potatoes; and the cultivation of fallow and green crops, such as turnips, clover, vetches, &c. for the purpose of stall-feeding cattle, is rapidly encreasing among those who farm extensively. The farms vary much as to size, viz. from 10 to 300 acres; the larger ones are chiefly in the hands of dairy-men.

Mode of
Agriculture.Farming
Society.Green
Crops.Size of
Farms.

The manures in general use are, farm-yard dung, sea-weed, and sea-sand; the two former for potatoes, the latter for grain. Lime mixed with the mellow earth of headlands, and the scourings of ditches, is frequently

Manures.

made use of as a preparation for corn crops, and is found very beneficial. Three or four farmers have of late years put sea weed on their lands; and as it is found beneficial, the use of it may soon become general, as it is easily obtained. The Irish breed of cattle, but much improved by judicious crossing with the English, is most prevalent.

Rents.

The rents of this parish differ widely according to situation and circumstances. In that part of it which is situated in the liberties of Cork, the highest may be estimated at about 10l. the lowest at 30s. per English acre; in the other parts the highest at six guineas, and the lowest at 20s. taking an average of the last seven years. What effects the return of peace may eventually produce on the agricultural system, as well as on the rents of lands in this parish, is at present difficult to determine. Should the legislature deem it expedient to afford to the agricultural the same protection against foreign influence, which it has been ever ready to afford to the manufacturing interests of England; it may be hoped that the present apprehension of both landlords and tenant will not be realized.

Wages of Labour.

The average prices of labour are as follows:

	s.	d.
Masons,.....	3	9½ per day.
Carpenters,	3	9½ Ditto.
Slators,	3	9½ Ditto.

Day Labourers.

Men,...from...10d. to 1s. per day.

Women, 6d. to 10d. Ditto.

Fairs.

There are four fairs held annually at Carrigaline, viz. on Easter Monday, Whitsun-Monday, 12th of August, and 8th of November.

X. *Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, &c.*

The trade and commerce of this parish, notwithstanding the many advantages it enjoys in point of situation, are at a very low ebb. Its chief exports are corn and potatoes, and its chief imports, coals. Exports & Imports.

In the village of Douglas, is a sail-cloth, rope, and raven-duck manufactory of very high repute, established and conducted in a most spirited manner, by the Messrs. Besnards. It gives employment to about 100 looms, and about 300 persons, old and young; men and boys about 136, whose average earnings amount to nearly 10s. each per week; women and girls 164, whose average earnings amount to about 3s. each per week. In this manufactory are four mills, two of which, for order and perfection of machinery, may well arrest the traveller's attention. Sail-cloth Manufacture.

XI. *Natural Curiosities, Remarkable Occurrences, &c.*

In natural curiosities or remarkable occurrences, this parish is barren; nor has the writer been able to discover that it was the birth place of any person distinguished in an eminent manner, by any of those various endowments, attainments, or achievements which, in the opinion of the world, exalt, dignify, or render illustrious the character of the possessor.

The following list exhibits the succession of Incumbents, as they appear on the Records of the First Fruits' Office.

Bever, alias Carrigaline, rector. Coll. Youghall.—No curat appeareth. Church and chauncell repayred, valet 20 marcks.

Vicaria vacat. et usurpatur per fir. a vicarage by the Rolls, but usurped by the farmer. Dowglasse, particula ejusdem, capella vasta.

Ricardus Howlett, admiss. 22^o Martii, 1638, ad rectoriam de Carrigaline, in dioc. et com. Corke, not. tax.

John Vesey, admiss. fuit 4^o die Nov. 1667, ad dignitat. decanat. Eccl. Cath. Sanct. Finbarry, Cork, 60s. sterl. et ad rector. de Carrickaline, alias Beaver, dioc. Corcagen, et com. Cork; et ad dignitat. Thesaurar. Eccl. Cath. Sci. Colmani Clonen. dioc. et com. Cork, 60s. nec non ad rector. de Glanbarrahan, dioc. Rossen, et com. Cork. 6l. ster.

Arthurus Pomerioie, in artib. magr. admiss. fuit 5^o May, 1673, ad Decanat Eccl. Cathedral. Cathlis. Sti. Finbarry, Corkagen. in com. civit. Cork. 60s. ad rectoriam integram, Eccle. parochial. de Carrigaline, alias Bever, ad Dignitat. Thesauriat. Eccl. Cathedralis Sti. Colmani Clonen. dioc, 60s. ad rectoriam de Shandrome, alias Sandrome, dioc. Clonen. et com. Corke, 7l. 6s. 8d. ad rectoriam de Glanbarraghane, in dioc. Rossen. et com. Corke. 6l.

Rolandus Davies, cler. legend. Doctr. institut. fuit 27 April, 1710, ad rector. de Carrigaline, dioc. et com. Cork, per mort. natural. Reverendi Arthuri Pomeroy, Sacr. Theolog. Doctoris ult. ibm. Incumbent vacant.

Samuel Webber, clericus in Artib. magister institut. fuit, 15^o Jan. 1717, ad rectoriam integram de Carrigaline, alias Bever, dioces. Cork, et comit. Cork, per voluntariam resignationem Rolandi Davies, clerici. legum. doctoris, ultimi ibidem, incumbent vacant.

Boylius Davies, clericus in artib. magr. institut. fuit 3 Mar. 1721, ad rector. integram de Carrigoline, alias Bever, diocess. Correg. et comit. Corke, per voluntariam resignacionem Roland. Davies, cler. legum Doctoris, ult. ibid. Incumbent. vacant.

Joh. Oliver, A. M. 6^o Sept. 1763, R. Carrigaline, alias Bever.

Lowther Yeates, B. D. instituted 15th April, 1779, R. et V. Carrigaline, alias Bever, Cork.

Thomas Breviter, 6 Feb. 1784, R. Carrigaline, otherwise Beaver, Cork.

Horatio Townsend, instituted 11 June, 1803, R. Carrigaline, otherwise Beaver, Cork diocese.

XII. *Suggestions for Improvement, and Means for meliorating the Condition of the People.*

None.

Besides the final changes to which words are subject in the English and other European languages, for expressing the various relations of persons and things; the initial syllables of Celtic words undergo different mutations for designating the grammatical inflections of case, gender, and other accidents. For the information of such readers as may not be acquainted with the Hiberno-Celtic dialect, it has been deemed expedient to give an exemplification of those changes. Some of the most common words which enter into the component parts of the geographical appellations of places are therefore here selected and the pronunciation annexed, as far as can be effected by means of the English alphabetical sounds.

* ‘Bailé,’ town, ‘an bhailé,’ of the town, (pron. ‘an vollé,’) ‘an sanmbailé, mollé,’ in the town, ‘na bailté,’ the towns, ‘na mbailté,’ ‘molté,’ of the towns.

† ‘Fatha,’ (faha) a plain or field, ‘an fhatha,’ (an ahha) of the field, ‘an sab-fatha,’ (vohha) in the field, ‘na fathigh,’ (fahhee) the fields, ‘na bfathigh,’ (vahhee) of the fields, and also—

• ‘Achad,’ (acha) a field, ‘an achaidh,’ (ahhe) of the field, ‘an sa bhachadh,’ in the field, &c.

‡ ‘Kilé, or Cil,’ a cell or church, ‘na cillé,’ of the church, ‘an sa geil,’ in the church, (geil) ‘na cilté,’ the churches, ‘na ceilté,’ ‘geillté,’ of the churches.

§ ‘Knoc,’ ‘cnoc,’ (knuk, hill, ‘an chnuic,’ of the hill, ‘ar an ccnuc,’ (gnuk) on the hill, ‘na cnuic,’ the hills, ‘bailé na ccnoc, (na gnok) town-land of the hills, &c.

TOWNLANDS IN CARRIGALINE.

No.	Name of Townlands.	Probable Derivation and English Import.	Chief Proprietors.	Acres.	Houses.	Families.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Ballinagrassane,*	'Baile,' townland, 'na-grossawn,' of cross-paths.	Thos. Daunt, Esq.	261	9	10	30	28	58
2	Fahalea,†	'Fawha,' a plain field, 'leah,' grey.	Thos. Daunt, Esq.	288	9	9	24	27	51
3	Boycestown,	'Derivation and import obvious.	Miss Daunt.	155	10	12	28	35	63
4	Ballinvorosig,	'Baile,' townland, 'vor awsig,' (fasach) great growth.	Edw. Warren, Esq.	181	7	7	22	21	45
5	Ballinlining,	'Baile, townland, 'an leeneen,' of the little pool.	Earl of Shannon.	73	1	2	2	1	3
6	French-Furze,	Derivation and import obvious.	Lord Harburton.	540	51	51	103	91	194
7	Commeen,	Commeen,' (from the English word) small commons; 'een,' in Irish, is a particle used for diminution.	Thomas Hayes, Esq.	597	56	56	91	84	175
8	Kilnagleary,†	'Keil,' church, 'na g-cleirre,' of the clergy.	Earl of Shannon.	551	54	56	158	157	315
9	Knocknalurgan,§	'Knock,' hill, 'na lurgan,' of the shin or leg.	Edw. Warren, Esq.	184	9	9	25	15	40
10	Carrigaline West,	{ 'Carraig,' a rocky cliff, 'awluin,' fine, charming; or 'a leenne,' of the pool; or 'a leen,' of the flax.	Earl of Shannon.	461	47	50	139	147	286
11	Carrigaline Middle,		Ditto.	372	41	44	117	141	258
12	Carrigaline East,		Ditto.	346	28	32	83	73	156
13	Shannon park,	'Shean,' old, 'awvuin,' a river,	Ditto.	200	6	6	21	20	41
14	Knockmore,	'Knoc,' a hill, 'moar,' great.	Ditto.	184	3	3	12	11	23
15	Shanavally,	'Shean,' ancient, 'vaile,' townland.	Thos. Warren, Esq.	329	87	87	188	216	404
16	Kaheens,	'Cae,' a dyke or fosse, 'een,' little, i. e. small dyke.	W. H. Newenham, Esq.	260	48	51	150	138	288
17	Coolmore,	'Cool,' back recess, 'moar,' great.	Ditto.	500	6	6	25	27	52
18	Curribinny,	'Curragh,' a shrub-bearing moor, 'been,' summit, 'four-ha,' brow.	Mrs. Fitzgerald.	376	70	70	198	208	406
19	Coolindinish,	'Coolleen,' small recess, 'da innish,' two islots.	Thos. Warren, Esq.	164	112	12	31	27	58
20	Ballinmetagh,	'Baile,' townland, 'na m-beatach,' of victuallers, or of stall-fed cattle, for 'bo-beata,' is a stall-fed cow.	Earl of Shannon.	146	6	6	14	16	30

No.	Name of Townlands.	Probable Derivation and English Import.	Chief Proprietors.	Acres.	Houses.	Families.	Male.	Female.	Total.
21	Hilltown,	Derivation obvious	Wm. Dore, Esq.	125	18	20	75	51	124
22	Ballinrea,	'Baile, townland, 'ree, a king; or 'reach, yellow.	E. Syng Cooper, Esq.	1100	62	63	200	178	378
25	Ballygarvan,	'Baile, townland, 'garruv-vawn, rough plain or field.	— Denis, Esq.	1300	24	25	67	75	142
24	Ballydubig,	'Baile, townland, 'duv, black; Duby or Duffy, or Du-hig's town.	Ditto.	340	18	21	80	67	147
25	Ardnaclehy,	'Ard, a height, 'na clethy, of the hurdle; or	Earl of Shannon.	62	4	4	14	13	27
26	Ardarig,	'Ard, height, 'earruig, of the spring.	Dr. Hill.	56	3	3	8	7	15
27	Rahanoring, and	'Bahawn, a cabin, 'earruin, of a farm.	Earl of Shannon.	500	16	18	49	59	108
28	Ballyorban,	'Baile, townland, 'iar, west, 'bun, a bottom.	Geo. Goold, Esq.	527	30	32	100	83	183
29	Moonees,	'Moan, turf, 'nees, below, underneath.	Ditto.	281	20	22	61	52	113
30	Ballincurrag,	'Baile, townland. 'an churrag, of shrubby moor.	Ditto.	533	27	27	64	71	135
31	Montfieldstown,	Derivation and import obvious.	{ Rev. M. Donovan, and Rev. B. Davis.	324	32	32	78	71	149
32	Skartavaleen,	'Skairth, cliff, 'avawleen, of the little bog.	Earl of Shannon.	105	5	5	11	14	25
33	Ballinimlah,	'Baile, townland, 'in iomil, on the border.	Dr. Hill.	259	8	9	28	22	50
34	Castle-Treasure,	Derivation and import obvious.	Geo. Goold, Esq.	300	6	6	13	17	30
35	Oldcourt,	Derivation and import obvious.	D. Sarsfield, Esq.	330	3	3	7	10	17
36	Knocknamallagh,	'Knock, hill, 'na mulloch, of summits.	{ Sir T. Keating and W. Beamish.	309	150	140	400	350	750
37	Douglas and Grange,	'Doov, black, bleak, 'gloss, verdant green.	R. D. Newenham.	300	18	18	56	70	126
38	Maryboreugh,	Derivation and import obvious.	Dr. Hill.	218	11	11	30	26	56
39	Barnhile, otherwise	'Bawr, top, 'an choile, of the wood.	Ditto.	485	50	50	99	114	213
40	Culdaff,	'Cool, back, neck, or recess, 'doov, black, gloomy.							
41	Rochestown,	Derivation and import obvious.	P. Ronayne, Esq.						
				13522	1005	1048	2899	2833	5634

No. VIII.

PARISH OF

CLONMACNOIS,

(Diocese of Meath, and King's County,)

BY THE REV. PATRICK FITZGERALD, VICAR.

I. *The Name of the Parish, Situation, Extent, &c.*

- Name.** CLONMACNOIS* is the ancient and modern name
- Situation.** of the parish. It is situated in the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County, and in the diocese of Meath.
- Boundaries** Longitude $8^{\circ} 5'$ west; latitude $53^{\circ} 20'$ north. Its boundaries are, on the north the river Shannon, by which it is separated from the county of Roscommon; on the east, by Kilcleagh and Lemanaghan parishes; on the south, by Thesaurin parish; and on the west, by part of Thesaurin parish, and by the Shannon,
- Extent.** which divides it from Galway and Clonfert. The length of the parish from east to west is about eight Irish miles; the breadth from north to south is about three.
- Contents.** About 3723 acres are arable, and fit for pasture; the meadow ground is in general indifferent; there is but little upland meadow, as it mostly lies along the banks of the Shannon. But it contains more than double the above-named number of acres of bog; as a large branch of the great bog of Allen, runs up into the parish; so

* See Remark, p. 149.

that, including every kind of soil, it contains upwards of 12,000 acres.

There is no river in or adjoining to this parish except the Shannon, which mears it as already mentioned. A Lake. lake called Clonfalagh, which is computed to cover ninety acres, produces good pike and perch, and some eels. This sheet of water is situated nearly in the centre of the parish, and derives its name from the town-land in which it is. On the north and east it is surrounded by hills, which, if planted, would produce a fine effect; and on the south and west by a large bog. The parish abounds with hills, the tops of which are Hills. allotted to pasturage, as all the vallies are tilled, and produce fine crops of corn; though the general appearance of the soil, which is very light and sandy, might lead at first view to an opposite conclusion. There are neither mountains or woods here, nor have there been any remarkable indigenous plants found.

II. *Mines, Minerals, &c.*

Limestone is the general substratum of the soil in all Limestone. parts: when mixed with bogstuff and clay, it makes an excellent compost for the purposes of manuring.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c.*

The high road leading from Ballinasloe to the coun- Roads. ties of Meath, Kildare, &c. runs through the parish, in a direction east and west; another crosses it nearly from north to south; there is also a third road, but of very little note. It can boast but of one town, that of Village.

Bridge. Shannonbridge, so called from a very handsome bridge
 Barrack. built across the river. Here is a small barrack, capable
 of accommodating a company of soldiers. A large tower
 Battery. and battery are building and in a state of great forward-
 ness on the western (or Connaught) side of the bridge, as
 this is the great pass from that province to Leinster. A
 Magazine. magazine has been already erected behind the barrack.
 There is no market held here, the want of which is se-
 verely felt by the soldiers, who are obliged to purchase
 their meat at Ballinasloe, six miles distant. The village
 contains a few slated houses of two stories high; the
 rest, to the number of 280, are thatched. In consequence
 of the great number of artificers employed in the mili-
 tary works, house rent has encreased rapidly. The
 average rent for building ground amounts to three
 shillings per foot. Its inn is nothing more than a car-
 man's stage; but it contains several shops for retailing
 spirits without licence, better known throughout the
 country by the name of Shebeen houses.

Resident It is singular, that not a possessor of a fee simple es-
 Proprietors. tate resides in the parish: neither, if we except the
 glebe-house, is there more than one good slated house
 in it, which belongs to Mr. Coghlan, who holds about
 200 acres of land, on which he resides.

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c.*

Abbey. The abbey of Clonmacnois is situate near the river
 Shannon. It was built about the year of our Lord 561,
 at which time it was held in high veneration. The
 church-yard annexed to it contains nearly two Irish
 acres; it is one of the greatest burial places in Ireland;

upwards of four hundred corpses are supposed to be ^{Monastic} buried there annually. There are also the remains of ^{Ruins.} ten other chapels of lesser note, now totally in ruins; a door of one of them is very curiously and beautifully carved.* About half quarter of a mile thence, are the remains of a bishop's palace, now wholly in ruins; some of the walls are the only parts that have as yet escaped the ravages of time. In the church-yard are two ^{Round} large round towers, one about 62 feet high, and 56 in ^{Towers.} circumference; its walls are 3 feet 8 inches thick; the other is 56 feet high, 7 feet in diameter, and 3 feet thick. Here are also two large crosses, one of which ^{Ancient} is marked with some rude carving, and bears an inscrip- ^{Crosses.} tion in antique and unknown characters. At a small distance stands, what appears to have been a religious house for nuns; it is also in ruins, no part of the building remaining except a single arch. A full account of this interesting place may be found in Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, and Ledwich's *Antiquities of Ireland*.

V. *Present & Former State of Population, Food, Fuel, &c.*

From every information that could be procured, it ^{Population.} appears that there are 586 families in the parish, comprising 1618 males, and 1558 females. Eight only of these families are Protestant, the rest Roman Catholic. The people in general are very comfortable, and ^{Dress,} dress neatly, some in grey frize, and some in coarse blue cloth. Potatoes and milk form the general food; ^{Food.} to which is often added, fish procured from the Shannon and the lake. The poorest keeps one cow; some

* Engravings of these may be seen in Ledwich's *Antiquities*.

have three or four. There are very few who do not keep one horse for work; some have two.

Fuel.

The fuel is turf, which is very plenty and of good quality. The houses are in general very neat and

Longevity.

comfortable; mostly built of stone and mortar. One person only is named here, as having lived to 90 years of age; few arrive to 70.

VI. *The Genius & Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.*

Genius and Disposition

The people here are very industrious: they are courteous to strangers; but of a stubborn disposition in

Language.

their intercourse with each other. Their general language is English, though they sometimes speak Irish to one another.

Patron day.

There is but one patron day held here, on the 9th of September, in honour of St. Keiran their tutelar saint; it is numerously attended. From 3000 to 4000 people assemble there to do penance from different parts of Ireland, even from the county of Donegall. Tents and booths are erected round the church-yard for the accommodation of the people. This assemblage continues for two days, and often ends in quarrels. Its abolition would be a desirable circumstance. Some persons have been obliged to keep their beds for weeks, in consequence of beatings received at such meetings.

VII. *The Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

Employment.

The children are brought up to husbandry. Some parents send their children to the petty schools in the

neighbourhood, during the idle season of the year. Education. When asked why they did not send them regularly and constantly, their answer was, that they could not spare them from the work. The girls are generally employed in spinning.

There are no public schools: the parish clerk keeps ^{Schools,} a licensed Protestant school, which is very badly attended; not more than fifteen children receiving instructions from him. There are, however, three Roman Catholic schools, whose average number of pupils fluctuates from forty to eighty. In harvest time and spring, the number sinks much lower, in consequence of the children being kept to assist in the agricultural labours. The quarterly salary for tuition is 1s. 8d. for reading and spelling; 3s. 4d. for writing and arithmetic. There is no public library, nor any collection of Irish or other manuscripts relating to Ireland.

VIII. *State of Religious Establishment, Tythes, &c.*

Clonmacnois is a vicarage in the gift of the Advowson, Bishop of Meath, and is not united to any other parish. About two miles and a half from the church ^{Glebe-House,} stands the glebe house, where the vicar resides on a glebe of about forty acres. All sorts of grain pay Tythes, tythe. Wheat, bere, and barley, are set at from 10s. to 12s. per acre; oats and flax at eight shillings: neither meadow, potatoes, nor rape pay tythe. Sheep pay at the rate of £1. 13s. 4d. per hundred. The tythe is but indifferently collected; some indeed pay punctually; but others very badly. There are two ^{Chapels} Catholic chapels in the parish, with a priest to each.

IX. *Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c.*Mode of
Agricul-
ture.Wages of
Labour.

Stock.

Rents.

Size of
Farms.

The inhabitants adhere very tenaciously to the old modes of agriculture. Burning for manure is much practiced; it is called boiting. The ground when thus prepared, is planted with potatoes, then wheat, barley, and oats. The wages of labourers are 10d. a day in summer, and 8d. in winter, without victuals; but somewhat higher in harvest. The stock is chiefly cows, horses, and sheep, of the old Irish breed. The general acreable rent, particularly for late takes, is from a guinea and a half to two guineas, but on old takes, from 15s. to a pound. No duty services or payments are exacted from the tenants. Most of the land is set in small farms of from 10 to 15 acres; there are a few of 25 acres. There is neither market nor fair, nor even a pound or a constable in the parish.

X. *Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, &c.*

None.

XI. *Natural Curiosities, Remarkable Occurrences, &c.*

List of Incumbents, from the First Fruits' Records.

The Rev. Philip Barret, Clerk, was collated the 26th. day of May, 1743, to the Vicarage of Clonmacnois, in the King's County, and Diocese of Meath.

Stephen Bootle, 14th. July, 1762, Vicarage Clonmacnois, King's County.

Joseph Pasley, 4th. February, 1763, Vicarage Clonmacnois, King's County.

William Donaldson, 7th. November, 1764, Vicarage Clonmacnois, King's County.

John Baily, instituted 15th. December, 1778, Vicarage Clonmacnois, King's County, episcopally united to Recory of Ballygart in County Meath.

John Fitzgerald, instituted 10th October, 1799, Vicarage Clonmacnois, County Westmeath.

XII. *Suggestions for Improvement, and Means for meliorating the Condition of the People.*

None.

REMARKS on some of the names in the following table of townlands.

14 'Cluanmacnois,' or as pronounced 'Cluainmacneesh,' is evidently derived from 'Cluain,' a retired lawn, or small nook of land, free from wood or rocks, near a river; and 'Mac-naoish,' son of Æanguish, pronounced 'Æenneesh,' the adopted son of Enghusius, who is recorded to have been the abbot that succeeded to Kiaran, the founder of the monastery here. In the 11th Number of Vallancey's *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, William Beauford, Esq., defines 'Cluainmacnois' to be the 'retirement or resting place of the sons of the chiefs.'

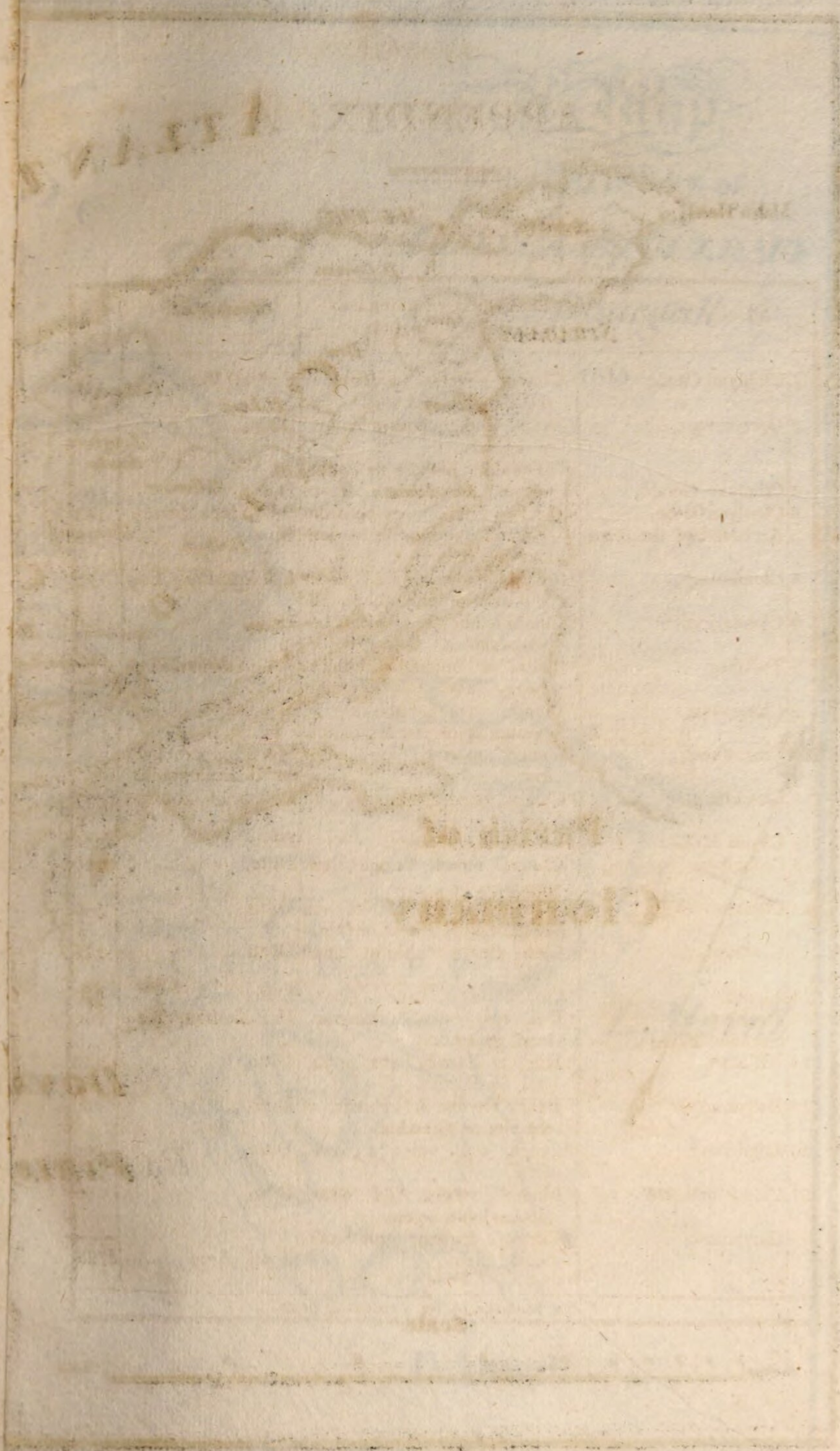
20 'Lagherra,' (See Townland, No. 20. Appendix, next page,) which may also import, according to its accentuation among the native Irish, the 'Pool at the end of the farm,' is, by Mr. Archdall, in his valuable work, the *Monasticon Hibernicum*, said to denote 'the half of Ireland,' as if from 'leah-Eire,' as if the people who first gave the townland that appellation, had determined its geographical situation, with respect to the whole island. This much it may not be unnecessary to observe, as Mr. Seward, and other geographers and writers of gazetteers have adopted those derivations, without enquiry or actual examination.

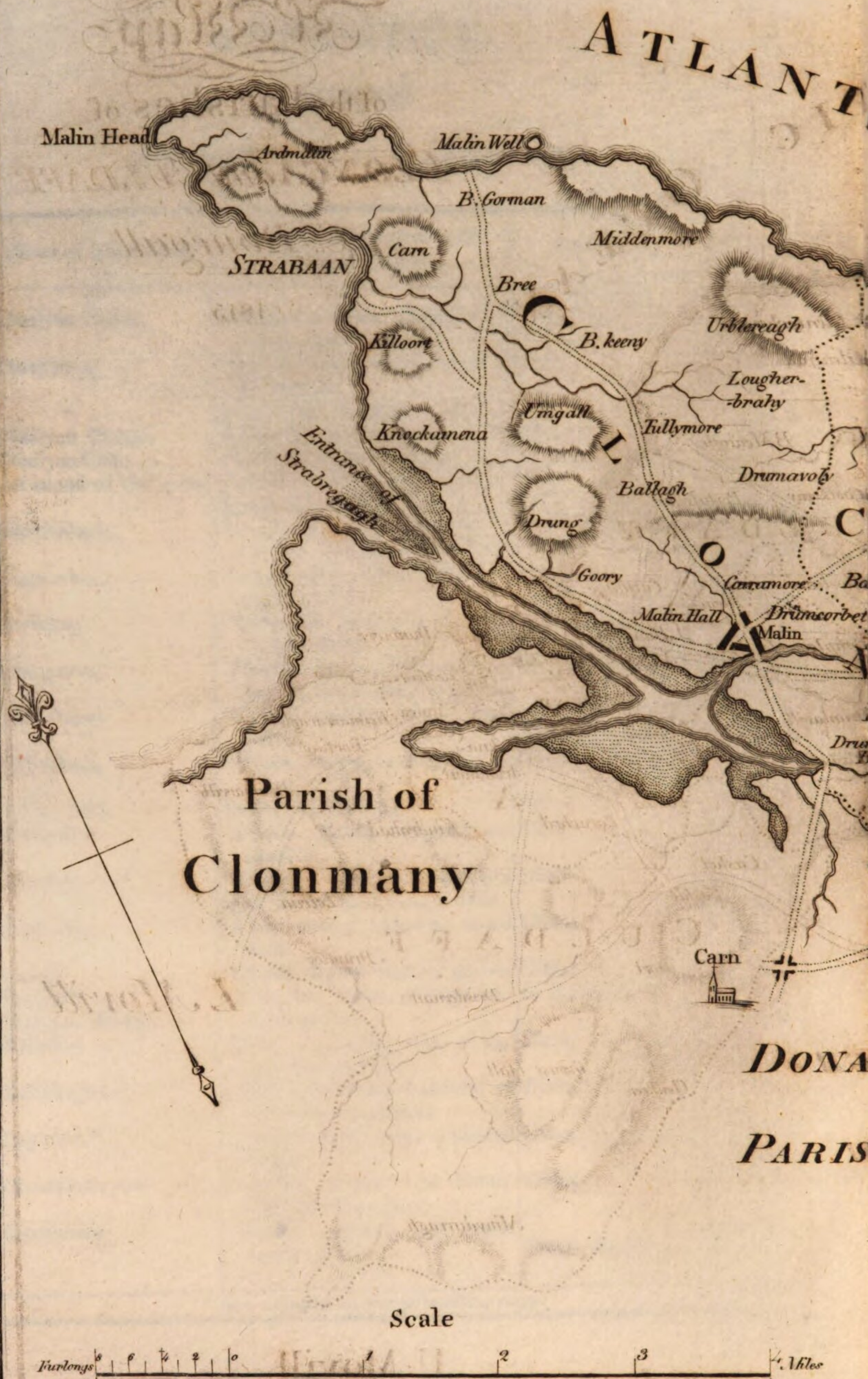
APPENDIX.

TOWNLANDS, &c. IN CLONMACNOIS.

No.	Name of Townlands.	Probable Derivations and English Import.	Proprietors.	Acres.
1	Clonlyan Castle,	'Cluain,' a recess, 'Liahain' of the Leehans or Lyons.	Earl of Ross,	242
2	Derryhorn,	'Deirré,' end, 'hoaran or teorán,' of bounds.	Ditto,	14
3	Clonlyan Gerald,	{ 'Gerald,' Liahain or Lyons, 'cluain,' or nook; perhaps 'Clon Lyon,' may be from 'cluain,' a recess, 'le hawain' near the river.	Ditto,	104
4	Clonlyan Glebe,		Rev. Hen. Mahon,	164
5	An island of the same,		Ditto,	18
6	Clonfenlagh,	'Cluain,' a recess, 'fae,' under or near, 'an loch,' the lough.	Ed. Armstrong, Esq.	357
7	Clonderkin,	'Cluain eiddir cuan,' recess between shores.	Ditto,	34
8	Tullabeg,	'Tulla,' an inundated hillock, 'begg,' little.	— Frazier, Esq.	57
9	Clongowna,	'Cluain,' recess, 'gowain,' of gavana, or of yearling calves.	Mr. Bernd. Kelly,	250
10	Carrowkeel,	'Carroo,' quarter, 'kael,' narrow.	140 acres glebe, the rest Bishop of Meath	95
11	Clonaderig,	'Cluain,' recess, 'a-darragh,' of oaks.	Bishop of Meath,	374
12	Bloom Hill,	Derivation obvious.	Ditto,	238
13	Clonasker,	'Cluain,' recess, 'easgar,' expanding.	Ditto,	120
14	Clonmacnois,*	{ 'Cluain, recess, 'M'Nois, son of Eanghuis, Eneas, or Oen.	Ditto,	540
15	Clerhane,	'Cleir,' clergy 'ahawn,' small field.	Ditto,	178
16	Cloniff,	'Cluain,' recess, 'uaivve,' graves.	Ditto,	40
17	Roghera, or Shannon Bridge,	'Rua,' red, 'earra, or fhearran,' land, ground.	H.P. Lestrangle, Esq.	250
18	Killafert,	'Kile,' a church, 'dha, or ya,' two, feart, farm.	Ditto,	150
19	Ballykaghier,	'Baile,' townland, 'kahhair,' of the city or cathedral.	Ditto,	130
20	Lagherra,*	'Leagh,' half, 'arra,' a plowed farm.	Ditto,	108
21	Clondelora, and Garrymore,	'Cluain,' recess, 'da lowar, (lobhar) two lepers. 'Garree,' garden, and 'mōr, moar,' great.	Ditto, Total Acres,	260 3723

* See remarks in the preceding page.





Map

of the Parishes of

CLONCA and CULDAFF

C^o Donegall

1815



U: Movill

Handwritten text, mostly illegible due to fading and bleed-through. The text appears to be organized into sections, possibly a list or a series of entries. Some legible fragments include:

- At the bottom of the page, there is a signature or name that appears to be "H. H. H."
- There are several lines of text in the middle section, some of which are crossed out or heavily faded.
- The top section contains a few lines of text, including what might be a date or a reference number.

No. IX.

PARISH OF

CULDAFF,*

(Diocese of Derry and County of Donegal.)

BY THE REV. EDWARD CHICHESTER, A. M.

I. *The Name of the Parish, Situation, Extent, &c.*

CULDAFF, (formerly called Coolduff,) is situated in Situation.
the barony of Ennishowen, county of Donegal, and diocese of Derry. It does not appear that this parish ever contained any other, or formed part of any union. It lies between the 55th and 56th degrees of north latitude, and between the 7th and 8th of west longitude; bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean; on the Boundaries
east, by the parish of Lower Moville; on the south, by that of Upper Moville; and on the west, by the parishes of Donagh and Cloncha. In length it is computed Extent.
at nine miles, but from this must be deducted one mile,

* The parishes of Culdaff and Cloncha forming a union, and having their parts much blended together, as may be seen by inspecting the map, the compiler has deviated from the alphabetical arrangement so far, as to give the former the precedence, from its being the more important; and because the writer of these accounts refers to it in his description of the latter.

for a part of the parish of Cloncha, which intersects it. In breadth it is about four miles. It is divided into eighteen townlands, called by the inhabitants quarterlands; and is supposed to contain 11,232 acres, Scotch measure,* of which 4031 are arable; 2401 pasture; and 4800 peat moss, and heathy mountain. The proportion of meadow is almost evanescent.

Rivers.

Culdaff river, which issues from a small lake near Crucknanionan, after many circumvolutions, falls into Culdaff bay, which lies four miles to the north-east of its source. A few salmon appear in it during the months of July and August, but their re-production is much impaired by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, who destroy the mother fish in winter. This offence is difficult to be punished, because information is seldom obtained, and the most minute error in point of form, is fatal to a conviction by a magistrate. A lake at Mooneydarragh abounds with char, a fish rarely seen in any other waters in the vicinity.

Lake.

Bay.

Culdaff bay is a large open road extending from Dunmore in the east, to Glengad in the west. Vessels occasionally anchor there in summer; but it is very unsafe in winter. Small craft can enter the river at spring tides, but cannot advance so far as Culdaff bridge. The coast is steep for several miles on each side of the bay, excepting where a few creeks afford shelter for boats. Previously to the year 1812, cod was taken in

* The Scotch is the only measure to which this report refers, as the plantation or Irish measure is almost unknown in this parish and its neighbourhood.

abundance off that shore; since that period, they have almost disappeared, the cause of which has not been even conjectured. Herrings are seldom taken there in large quantities.

The principal mountains of the parish are Cruckna-Mountain, Clonkeen, Carthage and Croagh. They are covered with black heath, intermixed with a small portion of coarse grass, which serves as a scanty support for cattle in summer.

The most extensive bog in the parish is that of Drum-Bogley. There are several of smaller extent, but all produce good fuel. They abound with buried pine and oak trees, which must have grown in some very remote age, as the country is now wholly destitute of woods. It is remarkable, that peat moss communicates its antiseptic quality to the fir, rather than to the oak: the latter is generally black, which arises most probably from its gallic acid combining with water that holds iron in solution. Yew has been sometimes, though seldom, found in those bogs.

II. *Mines, Minerals, &c.*

Limestone is abundant in some places, especially in the lands of Culdaff, Cashel, and the glebe. In the Limestone two former it is very pure, and is frequently interspersed with chrystallized carbonate of lime. The sea coast at Carthage and Glengad, is principally composed of argillaceous schistose and whin-stone, and at Tierma-croragh and Ballycharry, of argillaceous schistose and

granite. All the strata on the coast of Culdaff, and the contiguous parts of the coast of Cloncha appear to dip towards the east : towards the interior, whinstone is abundant, except in those places, where limestone excludes all other species. The substratum of the peat moss is usually either gravel or potter's clay, and in some instances it is a mixture of both. No metallic ores have ever been discovered here.

Whinstone. **Potter's clay.** **Soil.** In this parish, nature seems to have diversified the soil, in a manner the most favourable to improvement; clay, peat moss and limestone being always near each other. Added to this, the sea offers riches to those who will take them; the marine vegetables furnishing salts, and the sand on the shore, being composed of siliceous particles, and carbonate of lime.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c.*

Village. Although the peasantry build their houses in groups, there is no village deserving of the appellation, except Culdaff, otherwise called Milltown. It contains a church, a school-house, a mill, and nineteen cottages.

Bridges. There are two bridges over Culdaff river; one at Milltown, the other near Cashel.

Gentlemen's Seats. On the left of the road leading from the village of Culdaff to Derry, and about a furlong from the church is Culdaff house, the seat of Robert Young, Esq. and about four miles from Culdaff, on the right of the same road, is Grouse-hall, the seat of Major Ball, now inhabited by Norton Butler, Esq. The glebe-house is situate about a mile from Culdaff, and on the left of the road leading from thence to Green-castle.

There are three principal roads in the parish; one Roads. leading from the village of Culdaff to Derry, one from thence to Malin, and one to Green Castle; there are also many of inferior importance. They have all sustained great injury, in consequence of a clause in a late distillery law, which prohibits the issue of money for the repairs of roads and bridges, so long as any of the fines imposed for illicit distillation remain unpaid.

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c.*

In this parish there are few remains of antiquity; one Ancient Fort. circular fort of earth may be seen at Cashel, and two small stone crosses without inscriptions at Baskill. Crosses. The remnant of a fort called Dunowen*, appears on a small and steep detached rock, half a mile to the north of the mouth of Culdaff river.

Near to Kindrahad there is a Druidical altar, com- Cromleach. posed of two large perpendicular stones, with a horizontal stone at top.

V. *Present & Former State of Population, Food, Fuel, &c.*

The number of families in the parish of Culdaff Population; amounts to 893. That of individuals may be averaged at $5\frac{1}{2}$ to each family; and, of course, the whole population may be supposed to amount to 4911 souls. Of those families 58 profess the Established religion; 18 that of the Church of Scotland, and the remainder are of the Roman Catholic persuasion. The proportion of males to females has not yet been ascertained.

* Owen's Rock.

Fuel.

Although the peasantry are generally speaking poor, there are few who suffer under the extreme of want, except the idle or decrepid. A scarcity of fuel seldom occurs, by means of which advantage, they are exempt from one of the greatest miseries of the poor in other parts of the country. But they impair their means of living by their adherence to the use of tobacco, the most odious of all luxuries: the practice of illicit distillation also keeps the price of grain considerably above its level. Added to this, it is with difficulty that oats can be ground into meal; for the mills are occupied at least three days out of four, in grinding contraband malt.

Food.

Dress.

The food of the peasantry consists of potatoes, oatmeal porridge, eggs, milk, butter, and fish; butcher's meat is seldom used. Their dress has improved considerably within the last fifteen years; and there are few men who have not shoes and stockings, and few women who do not occasionally wear muslin gowns, with hats and bonnets. The use of tea is also becoming more extended, which may be easily known, by the increase in the number of petty shops in which it is retailed.

Dwellings.

The cottages are in general extremely deficient in point of cleanliness: as they seldom have a chimney, they are almost always full of smoke. Large heaps of filth lie across the doors; and in some instances, cows and horses are inmates with the family. For obvious reasons, this mode of living must be injurious

to the health of the inhabitants; and hence it follows, that, notwithstanding their hardy constitutions, they are subject to diseases which frequently cause extensive mortality among them. Their treatment of these mala- Diseases:
dies often determines them to a fatal issue, when they might otherwise have afforded hope of recovery. Stagnant air, innumerable visitors, unseasonable blood-letting, and the unlimited use of ardent spirits, constitute the regimen applied to all disorders. Pleurisies and pulmonary complaints carry off great numbers; and their predilection for quackery forms a most powerful auxiliary to the malignity of disease. As soon as a patient appears to be dangerously ill of any disorder, application is made to every person in the neighbourhood, who pretends to medical skill. All the discordant prescriptions thus obtained are combined and administered along with their grand specific, whiskey; the quantity of which is encreased in proportion to the exacerbation of the disease. Typhus fevers and dropsies are to be met with in this and the adjoining parishes: intermittents are extremely rare; scrofula is common; dyspepsia very prevalent; vaccination superstitiously resisted.

An infant at its birth is generally forced by the mid- Customs:
wife to swallow spirits, and is immediately afterwards suspended by the upper jaw with her fore finger: this last operation is performed for the purpose of preventing a disease called the head-fall. Many children die when one or two days old, of the trismus nascentium, or jaw-fall; a spasmodic disease deemed peculiar to tropical climates: here, however, it is probably a

dislocation, caused by the above mentioned barbarous practice. No extraordinary instances of longevity have been recorded in the parish of Culdaff.

VI. *The Genius & Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.*

Genius and
Disposition

The genius of the poorer classes is in most cases excellent; their talents only require cultivation to render them brilliant and useful: their disposition is benevolent, and when they are not misled by Jacobinical emissaries, or by the vices attendant on drunkenness, they possess many virtues. They set no value on trouble in the performance of kind offices; their charity and hospitality to strangers are unbounded; and they are free from many of the faults of those who inhabit more civilized regions.

Adminis-
tration of
justice.

Distance from the administration of justice has a natural tendency to produce insubordination. The large extent of the county of Donegall has rendered it impossible, according to the existing statutes, to hold sessions of the peace in Ennishowen; so that the execution of the laws in that great barony is with difficulty performed. In consequence of the expense and trouble in punishing offenders, assaults and riots occur too frequently, yet not so often as might be expected; for if the want of a proper tribunal, along with their contraband habits, and the maddening effects of the French revolution be taken into consideration, it will be a cause of wonder that the morals of the lower classes are so little corrupted.*

* The severe measures lately adopted by the Board of Excise, for the purpose of levying fines, imposed for illegal distillation, have produced

The frequency of shipwreck on the coast also offers Wrecks.
a powerful inducement to misconduct; and yet the tendency to plunder on these occasions is diminishing every day, and even when the principles of the peasantry are overcome by the hope of gain, they notwithstanding use their utmost exertions, and often exhibit acts of the greatest courage in preserving the lives of the seamen.

The encreasing number of public roads, by means of Roads.
which intercourse has been lately much facilitated, affords a hope of speedy advancement in civilization; but the most cheering prospect lies in the disposition Education.
manifested by the peasantry, to educate their children. On this subject they are generally willing to co-operate with those, who have the means of directing and assisting them; and have, on several occasions, taxed themselves with small sums, to bring instruction within the reach of the indigent.

The language spoken by the peasantry is English. Language.
The greater part of them, however, can speak a patois, which is more nearly allied to Erse than to Irish.

Of customs, there are some which appear extraordinary. Customs.
though not confined to the parish of Culdaff. One of these is elopement previously to matrimony, notwithstanding the absence of all difficulties, which might stand in the way of the union of the lovers. For this practice no motive can be assigned, except the romantic appearance which it gives to marriage.

a ferocious re-action on the part of the peasantry; and in some instances, elicited a degree of cruelty, which they were not supposed to possess. For the amount of those fines; see Appendix, No. 1.

In this and some of the neighbouring parishes, a custom prevails for young women to assemble at spinning parties, to which each of them brings a wheel, for the purpose of enjoying society without impairing their industry.

Wakes.

Howling at funerals, and holding wakes during two or three days previous to interment, are customs regularly observed here: the latter seems to be derived from the funeral games of the ancients. These wakes are often attended with unbounded mirth and festivity, which are not restrained by the presence of the nearest relatives of the deceased. The duty of a magistrate is here, and in the adjacent parishes, almost insupportable; and the country people lose much of their time in bringing before him disputes, which might have been settled without such interference.

Customs.

Previously to Christmas, it is customary with the labouring class to raffle for mutton, when a sufficient number can subscribe to defray the cost of a sheep: and during the Christmas holydays they amuse themselves with the game of Kamman*, which consists in impelling a wooden ball with a crooked stick to a given point, while an adversary endeavours to drive it in a contrary direction.

On St. John's eve (the 23rd of June) bonfires are made on the tops of all the hills. This ceremony is denominated Beal-Tyn; its origin is unknown, but it is probably the remnant of some ancient sacrifice to the Sun, on his arrival at the summer solstice.

* Derived from Kam, which signifies crooked.

Near the village of Culdaff is a deep part of the river, into which it is usual to plunge diseased cattle, and at the same time to pray to Saint Bodhan, who is supposed to intercede in their favour. There is no account extant of the canonization of this saint, nor are there any particulars known of his life; but Bodhan is an Irish term for an idiot; and superior sanctity is here generally ascribed to fatuity. Superstitious practice.

VII. *The Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

There are seven sunday-schools in the parish of Culdaff, at which all children are taught reading gratis, and no child is obliged to travel more than a mile to attend any of them. The number of pupils varies according to the seasons of the year: but on an average there are 40 constantly attending each master. In addition to gratuitous instruction on sundays, schools are held on all other days at the sunday-school houses, where reading, writing, and arithmetic, are taught. The rates of tuition for the first is two shillings and six-pence per quarter; and for the two last three and four-pence. Bibles and testaments are procured for the scholars on cheap terms, and sold at prices still further reduced: by which means the poorest families generally possess at least one or other of these books. Moral tracts are also distributed gratis. Sunday-Schools.
Rates of tuition.

On comparing the advantages with the disadvantages of educating the poor, the preponderance appears evidently on the side of the former; and it is not instruction, but the abuse of it, which is any instance Advantages of Education.

dangerous to society. The power of reading, without access to improving books, is perhaps an evil rather than a good; and it is from this that most of those mischiefs have sprung, which are so often attributed to the education of the lower orders. It may be true that ignorance is not so quickly put astray, as incipient knowledge, but when once it has forsaken the right path, it is nearly impossible to induce it to return; we therefore find that the enormity of crimes generally observes an exact proportion to the ignorance of the inferior classes.

This parish does not contain any libraries, books, manuscripts, monumental inscriptions, or any other document relating to Ireland.

VIII. *State of Religious Establishment, Tythes, &c.*

Church.

The parish of Culdaff possesses no place of worship except the church; the Roman Catholic chapel belonging to it having been erected in the parish of Cloncha.

Glebe-House.

There is a glebe containing about 100 acres of good land, and a bad glebe-house; also a small gort, by which is meant a field, where it is said the tythe of milk was formerly taken in kind.

Tythes.

Flax, potatoes, hay, and grain of all kinds pay tythe. In the year 1814, the present incumbent agreed with the parishioners, for the succeeding ten years, at a rate, which on an average, amounts to 2s. 4d. per acre, on the whole of the arable land in the parish. During the last twenty years, there has not

been an instance of a law-suit on the subject of tythes, between the inhabitants and any of the incumbents; and it is but justice to state, that the parishioners of Culdaff are averse to litigation upon that point. Three townlands* pay two thirds of their tythes to the rector of Culdaff, and one third to the rector of Cloncha. The reason of this is not known, but it may have arisen from the circumstance of the parish of Cloncha having formerly contained a monastery, to the support of which, a portion of the tythes of Culdaff might have been appropriated.

There are no patron days in this parish, nor do the names of places appear to be derived from any roots which throw light on the transactions of former ages. The Irish denominations seem to have been given in consequence of some peculiarities in the nature or situation of the lands themselves.

IX. *Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c.*

When most other parts of the united kingdom have ^{Mode of} made a rapid progress in the science of agriculture, ^{Agriculture} it is to be lamented that the inhabitants of the parish of Culdaff still pursue the modes practised in remote places above a century ago.

The custom of holding farms in rundale†, is alone ^{Rundale.} sufficient to impede agricultural improvement. The

* Moneydarragh, Drisdern, and Drumley.

† When two or more persons possess a field in partnership, the tenure is denominated run-dale or run-rig.

Size of
Farms.

want of enclosures is another insuperable obstacle. Hence it follows, that the arable ground becomes a common for cattle during winter, and is greatly impaired by being trodden upon. The farms are generally of the smallest description, seldom amounting to ten acres, and in many cases not to one. Potatoes are always planted in ridges, except by Mr. Norton Butler, who drills them. Grain is sown at a very advanced period of the spring; and the lateness of the climate is erroneously made to serve as an argument for delay.

Manures.

The proper management of dunghills is not well understood: yet one circumstance is curious in their method of manuring land. After it has been exhausted by a succession of crops, and again destined for potatoes, the middle of each ridge is dug up throughout its whole length, and scattered over the surface of the field, on the supposition that it will tend to fertilize it: for it is thought that this part having been undisturbed by the plough-share, must possess qualities different from the remainder.

Rotation of
Crops.

The common routine of crops is, 1st potatoes; 2ndly barley; 3rdly oats; 4thly oats; 5thly flax; 6thly oats; after which, the land is again prepared for potatoes, either with dung or sea-weed, assisted sometimes with a little peat moss broken against it.

Stocks of
Cattle.

In this parish the horses are small and ill proportioned; yet their strength and swiftness are often severely tried, and their performances are sometimes astonishing. The cows are small, and generally ill shaped. In summer their pasture is overstocked; and in winter

mere subsistence is deemed sufficient. Sheep are kept in great abundance, without sufficient pasturage. Being extremely wild, pressed by hunger, and ranging over a large extent of country, their owners seldom enquire after them until April or May, when they are found and delivered to a herd, half famished, and often infected with mange. They are of a species which does not seem to deserve much attention; their carcasses being small, their legs long, and their wool coarse; and in addition to these defects, their wildness and fleetness enable them to set at nought the best fences. In cases, however, where they have been tamed and fed on good pasture, their mutton has proved delicious, surpassing even the Welch in flavour.

Very few of the inhabitants possess wheel cars or carts. The substitute for them being slide cars. A pair of shafts, connected by a few cross bars, constitute this vehicle, which is dragged along the ground by a horse, to the great injury of the public roads. Their ploughs are too small to penetrate the ground to any great depth; and their harrows are formed with their teeth in consecutive order. A great impediment to good husbandry in the parish of Culdaff, is the necessity of preparing and carrying home peat fuel. This operation being practicable only in summer, a valuable portion of the farmer's time is lost to the purposes of tillage. But the most powerful enemy to agriculture is illicit distillation. To this a great majority of the inhabitants are addicted, like those of all the other parts of Ireland where fuel and inaccessible retreats abound. The labour and time applied to this baneful practice, if bestowed on the improvement of waste ground,

Implements.

Fuel.
Illicit Distillation.

Illicit Dis-
tillation.

would return a greater profit than it is possible for them to obtain from a trade presenting so many risques and losses. The consumption of fuel, the wages, and the maintenance of servants, with the purchase and feeding of horses, (all of which are requisite to make whiskey and carry it to market,) would eventually produce greater gains if applied to agriculture. But injurious as this habit is to their industry, it is still more so to their morals; for its direct tendency is to promote dissipation, perjury, rebellion, revenge, and murder.

Experience has proved the difficulty of enacting laws likely to abolish this destructive trade. Notwithstanding all coercive measures, the evil still exists. The system of seizure is not always acted on, by excise officers, with the impartiality necessary to give it effect; and in addition to this, the illicit distiller soon repairs a loss of that nature; a new apparatus costing only seven pounds. The act of parliament which authorises the imposition of heavy fines on the parishes where illegal stills have been found, is made in many instances to defeat itself, as their great extent prohibits any one individual from observing or controlling the actions of another, who may reside at a distance of many miles from him. The offender also calculates, that each parishioner will pay but an imperceptible share of the penalty, caused by his transgression. The limitation of fines to townlands appears more certain of success; yet, even in this case, the law is often pointed against its own object; for he who opposes the illicit trade, is hated by the private distillers and their adherents, and they gratify their malignity by leaving within his

premises contraband articles, which subject him to the whole of the penalty, if proceedings be taken for recovering it off him. Excisemen have also formed collusions with distillers, to impose fines in a similar manner; and in both these cases, detection is impossible from the secret nature of the transaction. Where landlords are so short-sighted as to connive at illicit distillation on their estates, the act in question promises beneficial consequences. Yet even in this point, it has in some instances been perverted from its salutary purposes; and tenants have been known to distress their landlords by this means, in revenge of their efforts to support the laws, and have invited offenders, possessing no leases, to impose, by their illicit practices, fines far exceeding the value of the property; and these fines must remain for ever as a charge on the estate.*

Illicit distillers are also aware of the great delay, difficulty, and expense in proceeding against them by ejectment†; and in cases of a numerous and poor tenantry, they conclude, that no landlord would attempt it. Minors being incapable, and officers in the army being generally absent, are necessarily unable to repress the disorderly proceedings of their lessees. A permis-

* At the summer assizes for the county of Donegal, held at Lifford in the year 1814, it was proved in open court, that some of the inhabitants of the townland of Ross, in the parish of Clondevadoch, had acted in this manner; and similar perversions of the law may be expected in all those townlands where the amount of the fines exceeds the means of payment.

† The expence of ejecting one tenant is £22. when the dispossessed party takes no defence. In cases where the ejectment is contested, the costs amount to £140.

sion to use small stills on paying a low duty, would probably be a measure attended with success, notwithstanding that those who distil on a large scale, would utter complaints against so partial a mode of taxation*. But by whatever law this criminal trade shall be finally suppressed, the person by whose counsel it shall have been enacted, will be entitled to the warm and lasting gratitude of his country.

Proprietors. In some parts of the parish, the occupiers of the soil have leases; in others verbal promises, and in many they are tenants at will. The Marquis of Donegal is the proprietor of the whole, except the townland of Culdaff, which belongs to the see of Derry. He gives long leases on the most liberal terms, to the resident gentlemen who take large tracts of his estate, and in their turn, let them to the cultivators of the ground. These last, however, in a few instances, hold directly from the Marquis of Donegal himself.

Rents. Rents are high, in consequence of the high price of grain. Good arable land having been in some instances let at three pounds per acre within the last three years; but two guineas can always be had. The right of turbary, however, is understood to be included. But if the enormous prices be taken into account, which are paid by the peasants, to obtain the tenant-right to land, even when the term of agreement is expiring, (amounting often to 8 years' purchase) it will appear that the proprietors might obtain rents considerably higher than those

* It is said that this measure contributed powerfully towards the diminution of illicit distillation in Scotland.

above-mentioned. Middling arable land brings from a guinea to two pounds per acre; bad in similar proportion. Few of the labouring class are not possessed of at least one horse, and one cow; as well as sheep, poultry, and a dog.

Females are usually employed in spinning flax, by ^{Employment.} which they can earn from 4d. to 5d. per day; males in illicit distillation or tillage. A few of them are weavers, who might earn two and six-pence per day, were they not occupiers of land; but it is very improbable that the same man should be a good manufacturer and a good farmer.

There are no markets. One fair is held in the vil- ^{Fairs.} lage of Culdaff, on the 10th days of February, May, August, and November. The manufacturers of spirits depend upon the great whiskey market held every day at Bunnafoable, on the shore of Lough Foyle, where smugglers carry on a constant trade in that article, with the County of Derry.

X. *Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, Navigation, &c.*

There are not any fishermen in the parish of Cul- ^{Fishery.} daff who subsist entirely by that trade; but previously to the present scarcity of cod, there were many persons who occasionally earned money by taking them.

Small craft from the Hebrides sometimes bring to Culdaff river, herrings, barley, and young horses; and return with cargoes of whiskey.

XI. Natural Curiosities, Remarkable Occurrences, &c.

There are no natural curiosities in this parish, nor have any remarkable occurrences taken place, except the disarming of a part of the Culdaff yeomanry corps by the rebels, in the year 1797.

Eminent
Men.

It has been said by some, that Macklin, the celebrated comedian, was a native of the parish of Culdaff.

Incum-
bents.

Succession of incumbents, from the First Fruits' Records :

Robertus Young, collat. fuit 6^o die April, 1661, ad Rector. de Coldagh, in Com. Donegall.

Robert Young, admiss. institut. et induct. fuit 26^o Feb. 1668, ad Rector. de Cooldagh. vel Coldagh £10 ster. et Cloncagh in Com. Donegall, £13. 6s. 4d. ster.

By Certificate of William Lord Bishop of Derry, 2d Nov. 1757, George Sandford, Rector Coldaffe, £10.

By Certificate of William Lord Bishop of Derry, dated 8th April, 1761, Arthur Hyde, R. Culdaffe, 22d Nov. 1757, Com. Donegal, £10.

By Certificate of Frederick Lord Bishop, dated 30th April, 1770, Samuel Stone, 18th July, 1769, R. Culdaff or Coldagh, Com. Donegal, £10.

Edward Chichester, collated 1st March, 1798, R. Culdaff, Donegal, £10.

William Chichester, instituted 27th Feb. 1800, Rect. Culdaff, Donegal, £10.

Edward Chichester, collated 31st July, 1807, vice Incumbents,
William Chichester, who held from 27th Feb. 1800,
vacated by resignation, 2d April, 1807, Rector of Cul-
daffe, Donegal, £10.

XII. *Suggestions for Improvement, and Means for me-
liorating the Condition of the People.*

Among the suggestions which present themselves for the improvement of this parish and its neighbourhood, the establishment of a licensed distillery occupies the foremost place. The capital, however, which according to the present excise laws, is necessary towards such an undertaking, makes it a matter to be wished rather than expected. It would perhaps be prudent to fine the townlands in a smaller penalty, and punish the actual offenders in a more summary and severe manner, than the present laws authorize. If illicit distillation should ever be suppressed, there might then be an opportunity of introducing improvements in agriculture and domestic economy.*

If the laws gave a limited power to vestries, to levy the sums necessary to build school-houses, and pay schoolmasters for instructing gratis, it might tend towards the general education of the poor; a measure for which every patriotic Irishman has long most ardently wished,

* A heavy penalty on licensed distillers for mixing deleterious ingredients with their spirits, would tend towards the accomplishment of this desirable object; for the superior purity of the unlawfully distilled whiskey, is a powerful recommendation of it to its consumers.

Towards the better preservation of public order, it is indispensably requisite that sessions of the peace should be frequently held in the barony of Ennishowen. An act of parliament for the better regulation of constables, is also much wanted; for when they are inefficient, the best laws are nugatory. A rigid execution of the statutes against strolling beggars, would contribute towards a provision for the resident poor, and exclude the emissaries of sedition.

It is difficult to propose an adequate remedy for the errors which prevail amongst the lower classes, respecting the treatment of diseases; but if a dispensary could be established, under the management of a skilful medical man, their prejudices on this subject would probably, after some time, yield to reason and experience.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

In order to account for the enormous sums imposed as fines for private distillation, it is necessary to observe, that one distillery is often made a pretext for several penalties. For a still, the legal fine is £25; for the head £25; for the worm £25; for pot-ale £25; and it often happens, that each vessel, containing the pot-ale, is the cause of a separate fine. Hence it happens, that one concealed distillery, in an obscure retreat, belonging to an insolvent adventurer, may cost the townland an hundred and fifty pounds.

The following table of fines comprehends only those imposed during the last two years.

FINES IMPOSED ON THE PARISH OF CULDAFF AT LARGE, AND THE TOWNLANDS COMPOSING IT:—

SPRING ASSIZES, 1814.			<i>Fines. Amount.</i>	
	<i>Fines.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	TOWNLANDS.	
Parish of Culdaff at large,	33	£825	Carried over,	7 £175
TOWNLANDS.			Balleighan,	5 125
Avishmore*,	1	25	Carramore,	3 75
Aghaglassan,	2	50	Ballycharry,	1 25
Carramore,	3	75	Muff,	2 50
Carrowbeg,	1	25	Carthage,	1 25
Ourt,	1	25	Ourt,	4 100
Baskil,	3	75	Glengad,	3 75
Culdaff,	2	50	Aghaglassan,	7 175
Carthage,	1	25	Moneydarragh,	9 225
			Tiermacroragh,	2 50
Total... 47		£1,175	Kendrahad,	1 25
			Avishmore,	2 50
			Baskil,	5 125
			Glinshany,	1 25
			Letrim,	4 100
			Total... 57	£1,425
SUMMER ASSIZES, 1814.				
	<i>Fines.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>		
Parish of Culdaff at large,	7	£175		

* Many townlands in this parish are known by two or more appellations.

SPRING ASSIZES, 1815.

TOWNLANDS.		<i>Fines. Amount.</i>
Letter,	4	£100
Balleighan,	7	175
Aghaglassan,	2	50
Bunagee,	2	50
Muff,	2	50
Tiermacroragh,	3	75
Portaleen,	1	25
Carramore,	3	75
Cashel,	5	75
Kindrahad,	4	100
Culdaff,	1	25
Clegan,	1	25
Figharn,	1	25
Maghinard,	2	50
Ballycharry,	12	500
Garrareagh,	1	25
Letrim,	4	100
Drumaville,	1	25
Moneydarragh,	14	550
Glengad,	1	25
Carromenagh,	1	25
Keadycarragh,	1	25
Ourt,	5	125
Bootiagh,	3	75
Ballymagarraghy,	1	25
Knock,	1	25
Stramddan,	1	25
Total...	82	£2,050

SUMMER ASSIZES, 1815.

TOWNLANDS.		<i>Fines. Amount.</i>
Moneydarragh,	25	£625
Letrim,	5	125
Drisdern,	2	50
Glengad,	10	250
Aghaglassan,	4	100
Balleighan,	1	25
Ballymagarraghy,	2	50
Bootiagh,	1	25
Cashel,	1	25
Tiermacroragh,	1	25
Carramore,	1	25
Baskil,	1	25
Ourt,	3	75
Ballycharry,	4	100
Terrawee,	1	25
Total...	62	£1,550

There were imposed upon the parish of Culdaff and its townlands, at

		<i>Fines. Amount.</i>
SPRING, 1814,	47	£1,175
SUMMER, 1814,	57	1,425
SPRING, 1815,	82	2,050
SUMMER, 1815,	62	1,550
Total...	248	£6,200

It is to be remarked, that no part of the above sum was ever demanded of the inhabitants, until the summer of the present year, (1815) when £2,000 was collected, by distress and sale of their goods. The previous neglect tended to encrease their natural incredulity respecting the dangers they had been incurring. In order to estimate their ability to discharge the fines, it is necessary to observe, that the whole rent of a townland, paid by the occupiers of the soil, is on an average about £250 per annum.

1817

Office of the Collector

C. DOZIER

1817

April 3

1817

1817

1817

1817

1817

1817

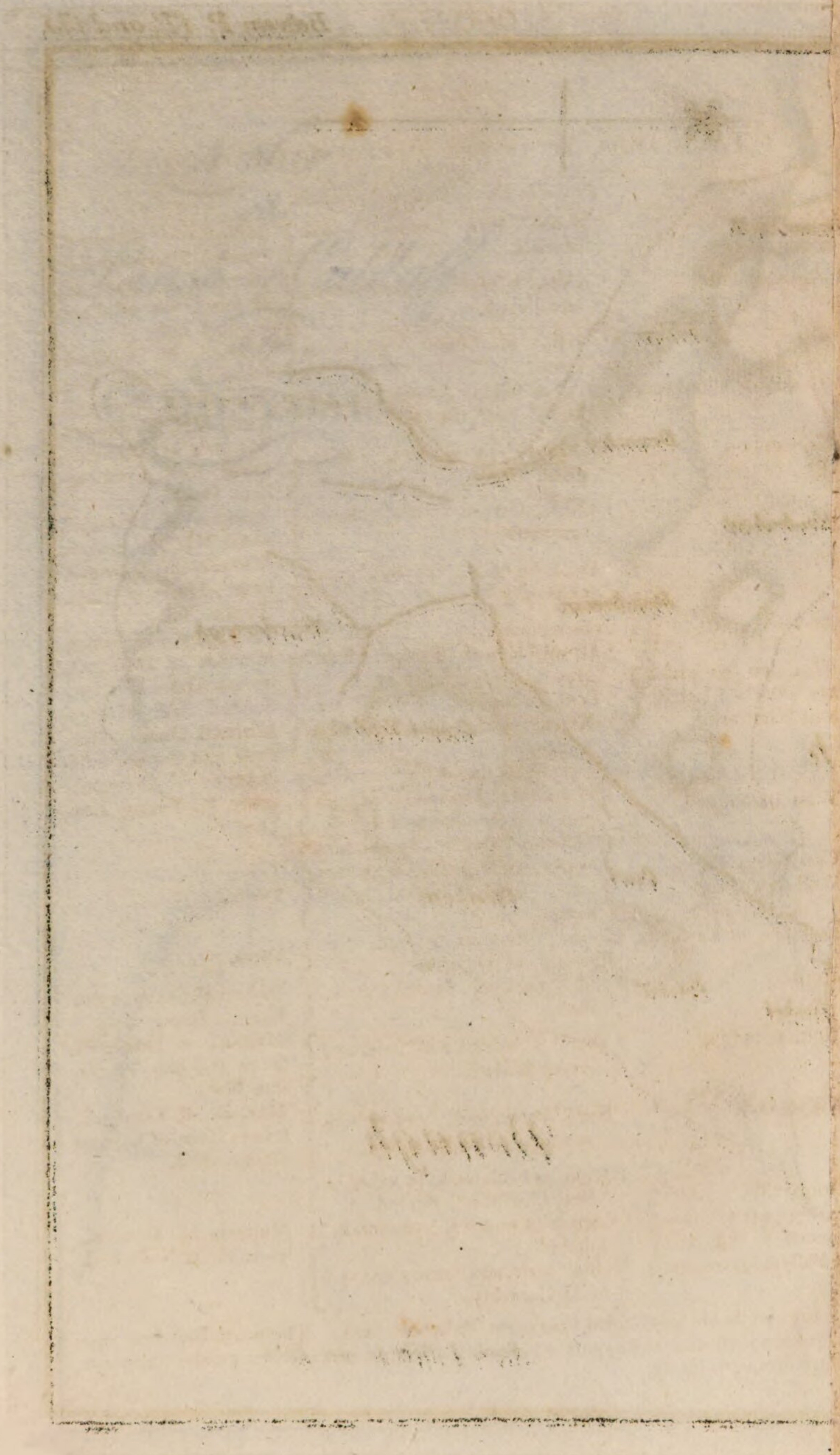
A MAP
of the
Parish of Culdaff
in the
C^o. DONEGALL



Between P. 174 and 175.



Scale 1 Mile to an Inch.



No. 2.

TOWNLANDS, &c. IN THE PARISH OF CULDAFF.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Probable Derivation and Import.</i>	<i>Proprietors.</i>
1 Moneydarragh,	'Moain,' turf, 'darrach,' oak bearing,	Marquis of Donegall, lessee S. Thomson, Esq.
2 Aghaglassan,	'Ahha,' a plain, 'glashsheen,' small verdure.	Marquis of Donegall, lessees Heirs of Capt. Samuel Ball.
3 Ourt,	'Arth,' or 'fearth,' glebe or farm.	Marquis of Donegall, lessee N. Butler, Esq.
4 Baskil, or Clonkeen,	'Ba,' or 'Buaiv,' cows, 'fhogas' koile,' near the wood.	Marquis of Donegall, lessee Mrs. Gledstones.
5 Carramore,	'Carrhoo,' a quarter, 'mör,' great.	Marquis of Donegall, lessee Rev. Cunningham Porter.
6 Cashel,	'Caish,' fortress, 'ael,' calcareous earth.	Marquis of Donegall, lessee Mrs. M'Donogh.
7 Drisdern,	'Drish,' a briar, 'derreen,' small extremity.	Marquis of Donegall, lessees Heirs of Capt. Samuel Ball.
8 Glebe,	Name obvious.	Rev. Edw. Chichester.
9 Drumley, to which	'Drum,' a back or ledge, 'liah,' grey.	Marquis of Donegall, lessees Heirs of Capt. Samuel Ball, George
10 are attached Letrim	'Leah,' a moiety, 'tirrim,' dry.	Mitchell, James Mit-
11 and Kindrahad,	'Kaun,' head, 'Drehhid,' of a bridge.	chell, and George Gill.
12 East Balleighan,	'Bailé,' a townland 'chawin,' of John, or 'Leahawin,' of Leahan or Lyons, or near a river.	Marquis of Donegall, lessee R. Young, Esq.
13 West Balleighan,		Ditto.
14 East Glengad,	'Glawn,' a valley, 'gaddee,' a robber, or 'gadd,' a twisted	Ditto.
15 West Glengad,	twig, used instead of a rope.	Ditto.
16 Bunagee, or Carthage,	'Bunn,' bottom or end, 'na gaehe,' of the wind.	Ditto.
17 Culdaff,	'Cúl,' neck or back, 'doov,' black.	Bishop of Derry, lessee Robert Young, Esq.
18 Tiermacroragh,	'Teer,' a district, 'M'Ruarree,' son of Roderic.	Marquis of Donegall, lessee William Thomson, Esq.
19 Ballycharry,	'Bailé,' townland, 'carra,' or 'currach,' a bushy moor.	Marquis of Donegall, lessees Heirs of George Carey, Esq.
20 Drumaville, com-	'Drum,' a hill's back, 'a villa,' or 'bhailé,' of the townland.	
21 prizing part of Car-	'Carroo,' a quarter, 'meeanach,' mineral.	Marquis of Donegal, lessee H. M'Neill, Esq.
22 of Ballymagarraghy,	'Bailé,' townland, 'mac garrahy,' of M'Gerachty.	

The townlands are subdivided into eight Ballyboes each. The word Ballyboe signifies ground sufficient to support a cow. The extent, however, is greater than the etymology seems to imply.

No. X.

PARISH OF

CLONCHA,

(Diocese of Derry and County of Donegal.)

BY THE REV. EDWARD CHICHESTER, A. M.

I. *The name of the Parish, Situation, Extent, &c.*Name and
Situation.

THE parish of Cloncha, which lies in the diocese of Derry, barony of Ennishowen, and county of Donegal, is situated between the 55th and 56th degrees of north latitude, and the 7th and 8th of west longitude: and is

Boundaries

bounded on the north, by the Atlantic ocean; on the east, by the Atlantic ocean and the parish of Culdaff; on the south, by the parish of Culdaff; and on the west, by the parish of Donagh, and an inlet of the sea called Strabregagh.

Contents.

It contains twenty-one townlands or quarter townlands; and is 12 miles in length, and in breadth varies from half a mile, to three miles and a half.* Of arable, it is supposed to contain 6,216 acres; green, mixed, and heathy pasture 2,520; peat, moss, moor, and mountain 3,360; total number of acres, 12,096.

* In this, and the neighbouring parishes, land is generally measured by the Scotch acre.

The only harbour in the parish of Cloncha is Strabregagh, which separates it from the parishes of Donagh and Clonmany; it is capable of admitting vessels of 150 tons burthen: the bar however, is very dangerous; and the channel, at the entrance, is exceedingly narrow. From these circumstances, and the necessity of doubling Malin Head in coming from the eastward, it is rarely frequented. The coast on each side of the entrance is very rocky, and the tides near Malin Head and the sound of Ennistrahul, are rapid. From Strabregagh to Cooiloort, and from Malin well to Glengad, the coast exhibits a series of picturesque precipices.

Strabregagh has been often mistaken for Lough-Swilly, and caused some melancholy shipwrecks. The revolving light on Ennistrahul (an island about 2 leagues to the eastward of Malin Head) has not completely remedied this inconvenience. Its distance from the point of danger is too great, and its revolutions are too slow; the rays catch the eye only once in two minutes, in consequence of which, it is invisible in very thick fogs.

Were breeding fish undisturbed in the tributary streams during winter, a considerable number of salmon might be taken in Strabregagh. Seals were formerly caught there, and their oil repaid the expense of fishing for them, exclusive of the advantage of saving the salmon from such voracious enemies. They bask on the sandy banks at low water, and can be easily intercepted by nets on their return to the sea.

Strabregagh* lies nearly north and south. Its name is derived from the fallacious appearance of the sands in some places, which betrays unwary travellers. To those, however, who are acquainted with that strand, there is little danger in crossing from Malin to Clonmany and Donagh.

Mountains.

There are but two mountains in the parish of Cloncha, Knockbrack and Knockamena. These are covered with black heath, and an inconsiderable quantity of coarse grass. Cloncha has many bogs, of the same nature as those of the parish of Culdaff: the largest is that of Templemoyle. There are neither woods, nor thickets, nor any peculiar plants in the parish.

II. *Mines, Minerals, &c.*

Limestone.

At Glacknadrummon, Larachril, Dunross, Cloncha, and Templemoyle, there is abundance of pure limestone, which forms part of the vein extending from Culdaff to Cashel, as described in the account of the Parish of Culdaff.

Schistose.

At Dunmore, in the glebe, there is a quarry of argillaceous schistose, which contains flags of large dimensions, many of which rise 12 feet square; but they unfortunately lie in a situation whence it is difficult to export them. In another part of the glebe, there is a considerable quantity of granite, which might be raised in very large blocks: it is of a reddish colour, and is susceptible of a fine polish. There is also in the glebe,

Granite.

* Stra Bregagh signifies a lying or fallacious strand.

a little bay, called the Port, the gravel of which is chiefly composed of small branches of white coral. At Pebbles. Malin Head, are found pebbles of great beauty, of which, seals, rings and necklaces are frequently made. Some of the stones are coloured and variegated in a curious manner. No metallic ores have ever been found in this parish. The natural manures are the same as those of the parish of Culdaff.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c.*

At Malin head there is a square signal tower, built about ten years since, by order of the admiralty. Signal Tower. There are no infirmaries, jails, or work-houses, in the parish of Cloncha; nor any village but that of Malin: it contains fifty houses, and there is a large bridge at the east end of it.

Near this village, and on the right of the road leading from thence to Malin Head, is Malin Hall, the seat of Robert Harvey, Esq. Gentlemen's Seats. On the right of the same road, and two miles nearer to Malin Head, is Goory, a lodge belonging to this gentleman, and inhabited at present by John Harvey, Esq.

The roads in this district are numerous; the principal are, from Malin to Londonderry, by Carndonagh; from Malin to Malin Head; and from Malin to Green-Castle. Roads.

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c.*

At Cooiloort, the ruins of a monastery may be traced. Monastic Ruins. At Templemoyle, and at Lagg, the remains of

churches are still visible; and the burying grounds attached to them, are used as such to the present day: there are no traditions whatever relating to those buildings. Near the parish church of Cloncha, stands the centre part of a large stone cross, the sculpture of which is in a great degree obliterated; but some rude attempts at grotesque figures of animals may still be seen on it.

**Druidical
Monu-
ments.**

At Larachril, there are twelve upright stones, about six feet high from the surface of the ground; and many more have been mutilated or taken away. They are so disposed as to form part of a circle of sixty feet diameter, and present to the eye a miniature resemblance of Stonehenge on Salisbury plain, excepting the transverse stones at the top, in which they are deficient. It is probable that Banchan was a hallowed spot in idolatrous times, as graves have been frequently found there, in which earthen urns have been discovered containing ashes. These urns always mouldered on exposure to the air, and seemed to be composed of unburnt clay.

Dunmore, in the glebe, is a great peninsular rock, the isthmus of which is a deep ravine. The upper part presents some platforms, in which nature seems to have been assisted by art: there is a small peat bog on its summit. In ancient warfare, this place might have been tenable for a short time.

V. *Present & Former State of Population, Food, Fuel, &c.*

Population

In the parish of Cloncha, there are 1,091 families;

which, at $5\frac{1}{2}$ to each, amount to 5,955 individuals. Of these families 49 are Protestants of the Established Church; 47 of the Church of Scotland; and the remainder profess the religion of the Church of Rome. The relative number of males and females has never been ascertained.

For the particulars of the situation of the lower classes, in point of wealth, food, health, dress, and mode of living, the reader is referred to the description already given in the account of Culdaff.

VI. *Genius and Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.*

For information respecting these points, reference may also be made to the account of Culdaff.

Genius and
Disposition

Near Malin Head is a small hollow in a rock, which is filled with sea water at every tide: it is reputed to possess a miraculous power of curing diseases, and is consequently a serious nuisance to the neighbourhood; for it invites strollers and mendicants of the worst description, from the three adjoining counties, who infest the neighbourhood by their numbers, and corrupt it by their example. The patron days of the place are, Saint John's eve, and the assumption of the Virgin, and they are celebrated there by the most disgusting drunkenness and debauchery, under pretence of paying adoration to saint Moriallagh the patron of the well. This saint is not acknowledged in the calendar; and the clergy of the church of Rome have, very properly, forbidden the offensive orgies by which he is worshipped: it is, however, to be regretted, that his

Holy well,
Patron.

votaries have not attended to the salutary advice of their pastors on this subject.

VII. *Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

Sunday-School.

There are seven sunday-schools in the parish of Cloncha, on an establishment similar to those of Culdaff. The school of Malin is aided by a gratuity of ten guineas a year, from the Marquis of Donegall.

Traditions.

In this parish there are no books, manuscripts, nor documents of any sort, relating to Ireland. Some old people, however, in the most remote parts of it, occasionally repeat poetical fragments like those translated by Mr. M'Pherson, and ascribed by him to Ossian. The Irish harp is unknown here; but some of the ancient national airs are occasionally sung. The mountain herds often sing a very wild kind of air, somewhat similar to the celebrated "Rans des vaches;" the words of which are sometimes in the form of question and response.

VIII. *State of Religious Establishment, Tythes, &c.*

The parish of Cloncha, which belongs to the diocese of Derry, forms no part of an union, nor is it composed of more parishes than one.

Chapels.

In it there are two Roman Catholic chapels; one situated at Lagg; the other at Larachril. The latter, however, was built principally for the accommodation of the parish of Culdaff. At Goory there is a presbyterian meeting-house.

Meeting House.

The parish church of Cloncha is only one mile from ^{Parish} that of Culdaff. The unaccountable intermixture of ^{Church} these two parishes, operates as a serious impediment to the Protestants of the established religion in their attendance on public worship; for a great number of the congregations of each are obliged to pass by the church of the adjoining parish, on their way to their own. The church of Cloncha is placed close to one extremity of a very long parish, and eleven miles from the other. Its contiguity to the church of Culdaff, renders it almost superfluous to that part of its own parish; and its distance from the other end of the parish of Cloncha, makes it inaccessible to a great majority of the parishioners.

The glebe contains 361 acres; one half of which ^{Glebe-} consists of deep black bog; the remainder of arable ^{House.} meadow, and very rocky, but rich pasture. There are two gorts, one at Cloncha and the other at Dunross. There is not any glebe-house properly so called. Above ninety years ago, the Rev. William Elwood, one of the former incumbents, built some office-houses as a temporary convenience for himself. These were afterwards inhabited by him and the succeeding incumbents, and no glebe-house has ever been built there since.

The tythes are similar to those of the parish of Tythes. Culdaff, with the exception of the townland of Cooloort, which being abbey land, is exempt from tythes; but pays a modus of one pound per annum. Six townlands form a part of the see lands of Derry: the re-

mainder of the parish belongs to the Marquis of Donnegall.

IX. *Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c.*

Mode of
Agricul-
ture.
Planting.

The state of agriculture is like that of Culdaff, as far as relates to the peasantry. Mr. Harvey of Malin Hall has, within the last three years, planted several thousand trees on his demesne. He also makes use of bullocks for field labour.

Fiorin.

The present incumbent is the only inhabitant of the parish who drills potatoes.* He has lately reclaimed a few acres of peat moss, and planted it with fiorin grass, which supplies abundance of green winter food of a most nutritious quality for cattle. Its first cost is undoubtedly great, for exclusive of an enriched soil, it requires the forfeiture of a crop of grain the year in which it is sown; it affords no aftergrass, and demands much labour to keep it clear of weeds, and other grasses: but in a situation where turnips would be stolen, it is inestimable. Peat moss, especially if well cultivated, and regularly watered, is the soil most congenial to this grass; and even irrigation alone will, in three years, produce it in large quantities upon bog, apparently of the most unprofitable description, according to an experiment made in the glebe of the parish of Cloncha. In cases, therefore, when it is difficult to spare labour and manure, and easy to command water, nothing will be necessary but inclosures, drains, and irrigation,

* Mr. Harvey of Malin Hall, and Mr. John Harvey of Goory, intend to drill their potatoes.

aided by time. It is unnecessary, however, in the present instance, to add any remarks on the subject of this grass, as it is gradually becoming more generally known, by means of the Rev. Dr. Richardson. To his acute mind and persevering researches, the public are indebted for this most beneficial discovery. ^{Trees.} Some Scotch fir and alder trees have been lately planted in one of the most barren and exposed spots in the bog, belonging to the glebe, and the majority of them are likely to succeed.

The present incumbent has produced an useful species ^{Sheep.} of sheep, by crossing the native breed with the Leicester: these latter have been lately introduced to the neighbourhood of Derry by the Bishop. Fine wooled sheep would not be useful in a country so remote as the barony of Ennishowen; for the fleeces of Merino's or South-Downs would not bring a higher price than those of the mountain sheep.

The rates of rents are similar to those of Culdaff. ^{Rents.} At Malin there is a weekly market. A fair is held there ^{Fairs and} on Easter Tuesday; the 23d of June; the 1st of ^{Markets.} August; and the 1st of November.

XI. Natural Curiosities, Remarkable Occurrences, &c.

The parish of Cloncha does not contain any natural curiosities, nor has it been famed for remarkable occurrences or eminent men.

Succession of Incumbents, extracted from the First Fruit's Records:

Incumbents.

Robert Young, admiss. institut. et induct. fuit 26^o Febr. 1668, ad Rector. de Cooldogh vel Coldagh, £10 ster. et Cloncagh, in Com. Donegall, £13. 6s. 4d. ster.

Arthur Champagne, collat. 17 Mar. 1786, Rectory Cloncaw, Donegal, £13. 6s. 8d.

Wm. Chichester, Instituted 27 April, 1791, Rector Cloncah, Donegal, £13. 6s. 8d.

Edward Chichester, Instituted 27 Feb. 1800, Rector Cloncha, Donegal, £13. 6s. 8d.

XII. *Suggestions for Improvement, and Means for meliorating the Condition of the People.*

The suggestions for improvement in the parish of Culdaff apply to that of Cloncha. Both those parishes, however, require a new boundary line, as their present confusion is productive of great inconvenience. The scite of the parish church of Cloncha, which is decaying fast, ought to be changed to Malin, and some glebe procured in its vicinity.

In order to prevent shipwrecks, a light-house ought to be built on Dunaff Head, at the entrance of Lough-Swilly, which would save many lives, and produce a great benefit to the morals of the inhabitants of the coast.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

The following table comprises the **FINES** for illicit distillation imposed on the parish of Cloncha during the years 1814 and 1815.

SPRING ASSIZES, 1814.			SPRING ASSIZES, 1815.		
	<i>Fines. Amount.</i>			<i>Fines. Amount.</i>	
Parish of Cloncha at					
large, ..	14	£350			
TOWNLANDS.*			TOWNLANDS.		
Cracknagh,	3	75	Glacknadrummon, ..	2	£50
Drumcorbet,	1	25	Drumnaville,	2	50
Grilliagh,	2	50	Holmes,	2	50
Balleighan,	3	75	Cracknagh,	1	25
Drumaville,	1	25	Urbleragh,	2	50
Glack,	1	25	Drumley,	1	25
Dunross,	1	25	Balleighan,	10	250
			Cloncha,	8	200
			Grelliagh,	2	50
			Dunross,	13	325
Total ...	26	£650	Ballygorman,	3	75
			Templemoyle,	1	25
			Larachril,	12	300
			Drumcorbet,	3	75
			Total ...	62	£1,550
SUMMER ASSIZES, 1814.			SUMMER ASSIZES, 1815.		
	<i>Fines. Amount.</i>			<i>Fines. Amount.</i>	
Parish of Cloncha at					
large, ..	9	£225			
TOWNLANDS.					
Dunross,	1	25	Larachril, ...	12	£300
Ardmalin,	1	25	Drung,	1	25
Cracknagh,	1	25	Drumcorbet,	2	50
Cloncha,	2	50	Cooloort,	1	25
Cooloort,	1	25	Umgal,	3	75
Gortnacool,	1	25	Balleighan,	3	75
Balleighan,	3	75	Kilnoxtter,	1	25
Larachril,	2	50			
Urbleragh,	8	200			
Total ...	29	£725		23	£575

* The townlands are known by various denominations.

TOWNLANDS.

	<i>Fines.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Carried over,	23	£575
Dunargus,	2	50
Ardmalin,	2	50
Dunross,	3	75
Knockbrack,	1	25
Grilliagh,	3	75
Cloncha,	1	25
Lisdaragan,	1	25
Total	36	£900

There were imposed upon the parish
of Culdaff and its townlands, at

	<i>Fines.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
SPRING, 1814,	26	£650
SUMMER, 1814,	29	725
SPRING, 1815,	62	1550
SUMMER, 1815,	36	900
Total	153	£3,825

In consequence of the large amount of the above fines, the present incumbent has abandoned his intention of building a new church and glebe-house in the parish of Cloncha.

While this account was passing through the press, the following Report from the SELECT COMMITTEE on Illicit Distillation in Ireland, was printed by Order of the House of Commons :—

The Select Committee, appointed to enquire into the causes and extent of Illicit Distillation of Spirits in Ireland, and into the best means for the prevention thereof, and into the operation and effects of the present Laws and Regulations enacted for the suppression thereof; and who were empowered to report their observations and opinion thereupon, from time to time to the House, have considered the matters to them referred, and have come to the following Resolution :—

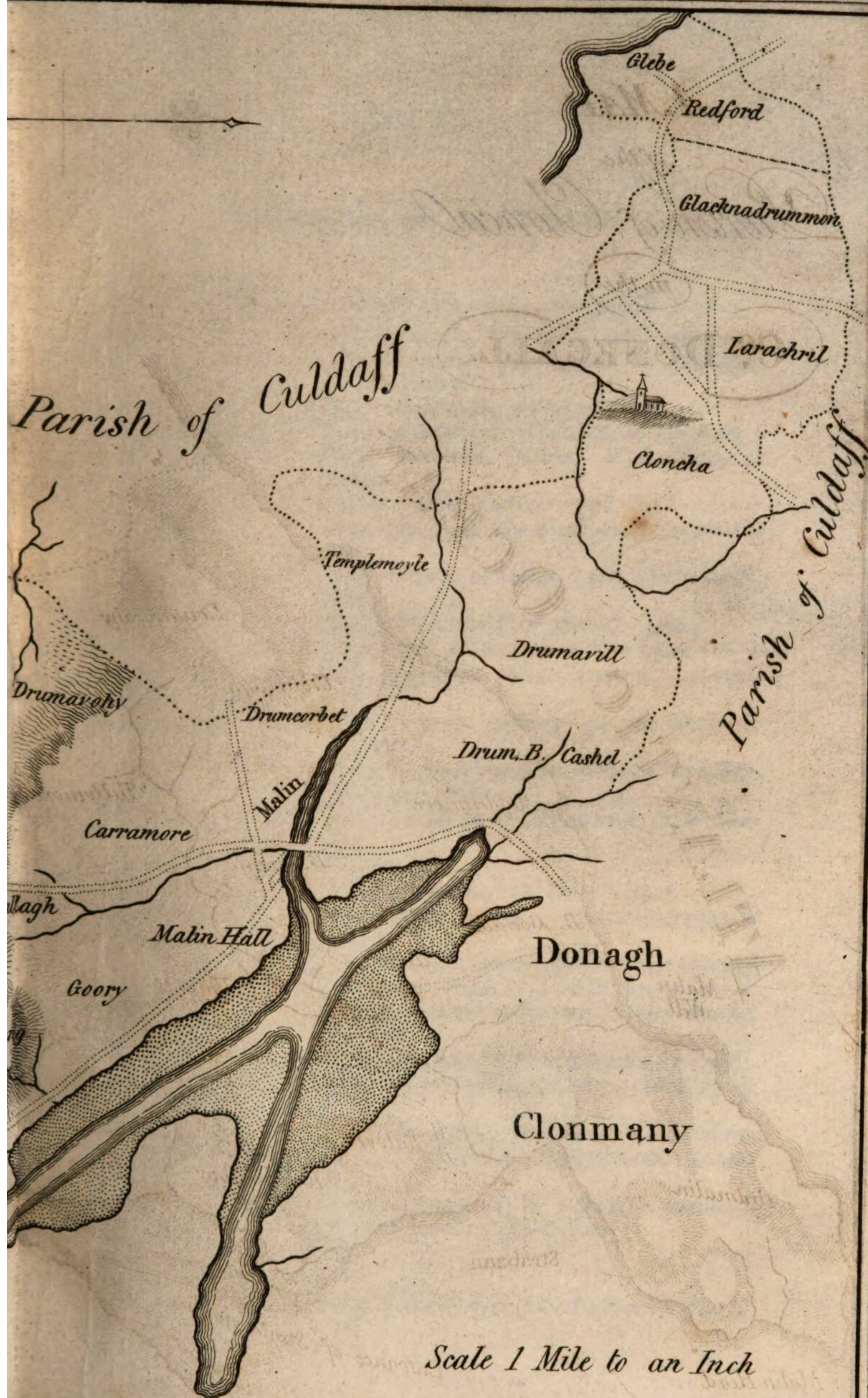
RESOLVED. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it is inexpedient to make any alteration in the principle of the Law now in force in Ireland, imposing fines for Illicit distillation on the vicinage where the offence is committed; but, with a view of preventing, as far as possible, any hardships falling on individuals, such as may have arisen under the present operation of the Laws, that it is desirable to adopt certain modifications to obviate those difficulties in the mode of carrying the principle of the Laws above-mentioned into effect, and generally to afford relief in cases where the vicinage manifests a disposition to support those Laws.

JUNE 10, 1816.

A MAP
of the
Parish of Cloncal
in the
C^o DONEGALL.



Between P. 188 and 189



No. 2.

TOWNLANDS, &c. IN CLONCHA.

No.	Name of Townlands.*	Probable Derivations and English Import.
1	Ardmalin,	'Ard,' an height, 'maoil-in,' small brow of a hill, or Maelan may import St. Maelanus or Maeldanus.
2	Bree,	'Bar,' summit, 'ah,' a field or ford.
3	Ballygorman, with	'Bailé,' a townland, 'Gormain,' of Gorman.
4	Ballechan lower,	'Bailé,' townland, 'leehan,' of Leighan, of John.
5	Affishnigar,	'Ah,' or 'Atha,' a plain or ford, 'fae,' under or near, 'na geur,' the windings or turn of the weir.
6	Cooloort,	'Cool,' a back or recess, 'eart,' or 'fearth,' land.
7	Keenagh,	'Kaoín,' kind, 'agh,' or 'fhaha,' a plain.
8	Lagg,	'Log na log,' of the pools or little lochs.
9	Carroobla,	'Carro,' a quarter, 'blah,' blossoms, or blooming.
10	Ballycrampsey,	'Bailé,' a town, (perhaps of the family or Crumps.)
11	Ballagh,	'Beallach,' a road or pass, or 'bailé,' townland, and 'loch,' a lake.
12	Ballyelliham,	'Bailé,' a townland, of Allingham's or of Leahans.
13	Morrira,	Not obvious.
14	Carrimore,	'Carrhoo,' quarter, and 'moar,' great.
15	Drumcorbet,	'Drom,' a hill's back; perhaps belonging to Corbet.
16	East Grilliagh,	§ 'Greallach,' a loamy field or place fallowed up, 'garrav,' rough, and 'liagh,' grey coloured.
17	West Grilliagh,	
18	Dunross,	'Doon,' a domicile or fortress, 'Ross,' a rocky hill.
19	Cloncha,	'Cluain,' a recess, 'cha,' a quagmire or slough.
20	Glacknadrummon,	'Glack,' fork or prong, 'na-Drummon,' of the hill.
21	Larachril,	'Lawr,' the middle; 'a g-chrillé,' of the fallow.
22	Carraminia, including the Glebe.	'Karrhoo,' a quarter, 'meen-fhiath,' smooth plain.
23	Drumbally-Cashel,	'Drom,' the back or hill, 'Bailé,' a townland, and 'Cashel,' a fortified place.

* The townlands are generally divided into eight Ballyboes each.

No. XI.

PARISH OF

DEVNISH,

(Diocese of Clogher and County of Fermanagh.)

BY THE REV. WILLIAM FAUSSETT, CURATE.

I. *The Name of the Parish, Situation, Extent, &c.*

- Name.** THE parish of Devnish, so denominated from an island of the same name in Lough Erne, formerly called the Ox's island, from the Irish words "Dav," an ox, and "Inish," an island, now known by the name of
- Situation.** Devnish, is situated in the barony of Magheraboy, county of Fermanagh, and diocese of Clogher, lying north-west of Enniskillen; from which, the parish
- Extent.** church at Monea is five miles distant. Its length from east to west is ten miles at the least; its breadth from
- Boundaries** north to south, three miles: it is bounded on the north-west by the parish of Innis M'Saint, on the coast by Lough Erne, which separates it from the parishes of Trory and Derryvullan; on the south by the parishes of Ros-sory and Bohoe; and on the west by the county of
- Contents.** Leitrim. It contains ninety-five townlands, with other sub-divisions. The farm of Aughamuldoney, belonging

to this parish, is situated nearly a mile within that of Innis M'Saint, by which it is surrounded on all sides. It is by no means easy to give a satisfactory account of this district, which contains about 9,240 acres; Contents. six thousand of these may be considered as arable and meadow land, and the remainder pasture ground and mountain.

There is but one great river in it, the Scillies, which Rivers. crosses the parish: it rises in the mountains near Church hill, and proceeds principally in a southern direction for 10 miles, when it discharges itself into Lough Erne, one mile south of Enniskillen. Several Lakes. inconsiderable lakes are scattered through the parish.

The surface is very uneven, but fertile. In the Soil and Surface. centre, there is a chain of mountains extending for four Mountains, miles, interspersed with a great variety of arable and meadow land. These mountains are of a great breadth, particularly where the parish joins Innis M'Saint; they serve as a divisional line for the curates in the discharge of their parochial duties. The principal part of the mountains affords pasture only during the dry seasons, as the soil is very soft, inclining to bog and moor: there are, however, some rich luxuriant patches of soil in some parts. Bog is scarce in that part of the Bog. parish near Enniskillen; but there is a sufficiency to be had in the other parts of the parish for the inhabitants.

II. *Mines, Minerals, &c.*

No mines or valuable minerals have been yet discovered. A quarry of excellent free-stone is open near Free stone.

Marl. Monea; also several lime-stone quarries in other parts of the parish. Marl pits have been found, and great quantities of earth burnt for manure.

Fish. The river Scillies abounds with pike, bream, and perch: salmon is occasionally taken in it. In a lake, called Lough Melvin, near the western mearing, is found the Gillaroo trouts, with stomachs like fowls' gizzards.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c.*

Bridges. Three bridges of three arches each are built over the Scillies, and one over an arm of Lough Erne, that

Villages. separates this parish from Ossory. The villages are

Monea, Derrygonnelly, and Garrison, all poor and inconsiderable: part of Derrygonnelly is in Innis M'Saint, and part in Devnish: Garrison is similarly

Gentlemen's Seats. situated. There are but few gentlemen's seats worth noticing; the following are the most remarkable:

Mr. Nixon's of the Graan, two miles distant from Enniskillen, is a neat handsome dwelling house: three miles further on is Craig Hall, formerly the residence of Mr. Weir, and now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Faussett; it is a large old fashioned house, beautifully situated near the banks of the Scillies, in a thickly inhabited country. The Marquis of Ely has made great improvements in one of the islands of Lough Erne, formerly called Gully's Island, situate five miles north of Enniskillen, to the north of the Ballyshannon road. A neat lodge has been built on it, and a bridge thrown over that part of the lake which separates the island from the main land. The prospect of wood and water

here is probably equal to any view in the county. There is besides these, a neat house in the cottage stile, at Silver Hill, within half a mile of Enniskillen, now in the possession of Mr. Faussett.

The great road from Enniskillen to Ballyshannon ^{Roads.} passes through this parish; besides which, there are many narrow roads, as those that lead to Derrygonelly, Monea, Garrison, and Belcor. The parish indeed is usefully intersected with roads, but, on account of the unevenness of the country, they are difficult for carriages. In some parts, a want of materials has been a great obstruction to their effectual repairing.

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c.*

There are few parishes without some relics of the dark ages of monasticity; yet it may be observed, that the researches of the antiquarian are often either lost, or end in conjecture; however, on the island from which this parish is named, such buildings, records, and hieroglyphics still remain, as enable the writer to transmit the following authentic description, as given by a gentleman by whom it has been frequently visited.

The lower church, dedicated to St. Molush, is 76 ^{Monastic Ruins.} feet long, and 21 wide, with a large aisle northward. Near to this is St. Molush's house, a Gothic building, 30 feet long, and 18 wide, entirely roofed and finished with cut stone. There is also a beautiful round tower, ^{Round Tower.} in a high state of preservation, 82 feet in height, and 49 in circumference; it is of cut stone, and finished at top in a conical form: it was built about the middle of

the sixth century. Near the summit of the hill, is the abbey, dedicated to St. Mary; it is 94 feet long, and 24 feet wide, with a large aisle northward. Near the centre of the abbey is a belfry arch, built of black marble, supported by four Gothic pillars, with a grand winding stair-case of 83 steps. A few paces to the north of St. Molush's house, is his bed, which is a stone trough sunk level with the surface of the ground, six feet in length, and fifteen inches wide, with a rough bottom composed of three stones, in which people lie down and repeat some prayers, in hope of relief from any pains with which they may be afflicted. About 100 paces north of St. Mary's abbey is St. Nicholas's well, to which many resort for relief, repeat some prayers, and leave a rag suspended on a bush near it: it is to be wished, that the light of truth should entirely remove all such superstitious practices. Inside St. Mary's abbey is the following inscription: "Mathæus O'Duhagan hoc opus fecit Bartholomew O'Flanagan Priori de Danynis, A. D. 1449:" this is written in old Saxon characters. The ruins of an old church are to be seen at Monea, and of another at Tullycalter. Several Danish forts are scattered through the parish, but none of any eminence. There have been found in the bogs, what are called by the natives, querns, being hand-mills, by which corn was ground into meal for bread; the stones of them are about two feet diameter.

Danish
Forts.

Querns.

V. Present & Former State of Population, Food, Fuel, &c.

There are 1,058 families, or inhabited houses in this parish; and allowing six persons to each, the amount of souls would be 6,348. The women exceed the men

in number, in the proportion nearly of 10 to 9. The ^{Employ-} manufacture of flax occupies the women; some of the men ^{ment.} weave; but they are mostly employed in labour: the respectable farmers are graziers also. Many of the inhabitants are in very indifferent circumstances: the Food. poorer classes live on potatoes, or bread made of oat-meal: they are very healthy and clean, and dress Dress. decently; yet there are many objects of great distress to be met with: "the poor are to be found in the land." Seventy is not considered an advanced age here; some Longevity. have reached an hundred: the writer is acquainted with many persons in this parish, who enjoy good health at the age of eighty. One old woman is upwards of an hundred; much, however, cannot be said of her strength: it is labour and sorrow with her; yet her understanding and memory are but little impaired.

VI. *The Genius & Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.*

The people are active in their dispositions, and very ^{Genius and} independent in principle; peaceable and industrious: ^{Disposition} in some particulars superstitious, but in many instances the light of the gospel has shone, and daily increases its influence with a happy and salutary lustre. English ^{Language.} is the language generally spoken, except in the mountainous parts of the parish; even Roman Catholics, in many parts of it, neither speak nor understand the Irish language.

No patrons are held here; nor is any day permitted to pass without labour, except Sunday, Easter Monday, and St. Stephen's day. The cruel amusement of cock-fighting was formerly resorted to on Easter Mon-

day; but, owing to a strong sense of religion, strengthened by the spirit and necessity of industry, the custom is almost abolished: these remarks, however, extend only to this parish and its immediate neighbourhood.

Many lands in the parish begin with the words Tully, Derry, and Drum or Drom. An explanation of their meaning will be found in the list of the townlands in the appendix.

VII. *The Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

Education,	Every parent that is able, sends his child to school, and inures him to habits of industry; but the poor, who cannot feed their children, or pay for their education, are prevented from placing them in a situation that can be of any service to their habits or morals.
Schools.	There are several public schools, each of which consists of from thirty to fifty scholars, taught by one master:
Rates of Tuition.	they pay from two and two-pence, to three and four-pence quarterly: the rector pays two pounds yearly to a licensed school-master. Spelling, reading, and arithmetic are taught in every school; Latin and Greek
Endowed Schools.	in one. There have been three schools lately endowed here, by the Hibernian School Society. The writer of this account has also been able to establish
Sunday-School.	a sunday-school, which affords a reasonable prospect of success.

VIII. *State of Religious Establishment, Tythes, &c.*

Advowson.	Devnish is not united to any other parish; it is under the patronage of the Bishop of Clogher, and the
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rector is the Rev. Archdeacon Caulfield. There are Churches, two places of worship for members of the established church; one at Monea, four miles north-west of Enniskillen; the other, a chapel of ease, at the west end of the parish, near the village of Garrison; this is in ruins. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, and Chapels one Methodist preaching house.

There is no glebe-house; but three large glebe farms, Glebe, containing in all about 400 acres, part of which is situate near the church. The predial tythes are the tenth of Tythes, corn and hay, and six-pence for flax; the small dues are, Small dues, eleven-pence family money; nine-pence for a milch cow; four-pence halfpenny for a stripper; six-pence for a foal; a penny for each sheep and lamb; one and six-pence for churching; six and eight-pence for marriage, by licence; three and four-pence when the banns are published. When the great tythes are taken, the small dues are included; and in every instance, family money and marriage money are the only charges: sometimes a stripper cow is paid for. The seven townlands following are exempt from the payment of tythes; viz. Silver Hill, Graan, Tully, Magheragannon, Faugher, Magherry, Dunbar and Fintona.

IX. *Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c.*

The lowest value of land (except mountain) is at Roads, present one pound four shillings per acre; the middle two pounds or guineas; and the highest three guineas. The writer of this pays three guineas an acre for thirty-

nine acres, although the land is not remarkably good, and is situated nearly five miles from Enniskillen.

Mode of
Agriculture.

Ploughing is made use of in dry lands; but those parts whose soil is wet and marshy, are dug with a spade. Potatoes also are planted and raised with the spade. A good part of the parish is under grazing.

Stock.

The stock consists of cows, bullocks, and horses, according to the wealth of the individual. There are no

Fairs.

markets in the parish; but there are fairs in Monea, Garrison, and Derrygonelly.

X. *Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, &c.*

Weaving linen, and agriculture are the chief employments.

XI. *Natural Curiosities, Remarkable Occurrences, &c.*

List of Incumbents, from the First Fruits' Records.

Incumbents.

Archibald Erskins, A. M. institut. fuit 30^o Nov. et induct. fuit 10^o Feb. 1630, Rect. et Vic. de Devenish, in Fermanagh, £17. 15s. 1d.

Rev. Johan. Ker, collat. fuit vicesimo tertio die mens. May, Anno Domini, 1729, vacant. per mortem naturalem Rev. Johan. Folque, S. T. D. ult. ibm. Incumbent, ad Rectoriam et Vicariam de Devenish, in Com. Fermanagh, & Diæces. Clogherin.

Rev. Richard Vincent, collat. fuit quarto die mensis April. Anno Dom. 1738, vacat. per cessionem Rev. Johannis Ker, ult. ibm. Incumbent, ad Præbendam sive Rector. et Vicar. de Devenish, in Com. Fermanagh.

Philip. Skelton, Præb. Devnish, 8th June, 1759. Incumbents.
George Wallen, A. M. P. Devenish, otherwise Dev-

nish, R. V. same, £13. 6s. 8d. 10 June, 1766.

John Campbell, P. Devnishe, als. Devnish, & R. & V. same, 2 May 1767, Fermanagh, £13. 6s. 8d.

Hugh Nevin, collated 25 July, 1787. P. Devenish, otherwise Devnish, R. same, V. same, £13. 6s. 8d.

Michael Hugh Tuthill, P. Devenish, als. Devnish, Co. Fermanagh, 5th Feb. 1768.

John Doyle, collated 11 Oct. 1791, P. Devenish, otherwise Devnish, R. same, V. same, £13. 6s. 8d.

John Caulfield, D. D. collated 1797, R. V. Devnish, Fermanagh, £13. 6s. 8d.

XII. *Suggestions for Improvement, and means for meliorating the Condition of the People.*

To offer any suggestions on this subject, would perhaps, be stating what every man must perceive to be useful for improving the state of the country. To remove ignorance, education is necessary; to administer relief, a more liberal appropriation to the wants of those about us: both must go together. It is not alone sufficient to hold inducements by gratuitous instruction; but also to give a supply of books, and in some instances clothing. Our country may abound with many blessed proofs of the beneficence of its inhabitants, but the parish that has no resident gentlemen to consider and promote its advantages, can scarcely expect melioration. The children of the poor, who have not clothes to go to school, remain at home uninstructed and unemployed; and when they come to such an age as to be able to assist their parents, they are generally sent to labour.

STATE OF THE PARISH OF DEVNISH.

No	Name of Townlands.	Derivation and English Name.	Chief Proprietors.	Acres.	Houses.	Families.	Males.	Females.	Aggregate Population.
1	Shankill,	'Sean,' old, 'cill,' a burying place; the old or ancient burying place.	Mr. Weir.	125	17	17	32	39	71
2	Fedian,	'Fodeen,' a small portion of ground; or, a sod of earth.	Gen. Archdall.	120	9	9	20	23	49
3	Tully Devnish,	'Tully,' a hill, 'Devnish,' the island of an ox.	Ditto.	90	2	2	9	9	18
4	Springfield,	In Irish, 'Aghoonuaran.'	Marquis of Ely.	40	7	8	24	26	50
5	Donegal,	'Doon-na-ngal,' the country of the strangers.	Ditto.	20	5	5	11	14	26
6	Crawford's hill,	English name.	Ditto.	100	4	4	17	20	37
7	Keelaghan,	The narrow field.	Ditto.	100	9	9	17	20	37
8	Kilmore,	A great wood.	Ditto.	117	8	8	22	28	51
9	Balligonnell,	Connel's Town.	Ditto	62	5	6	11	20	35
10	Craig-hall,	Formerly Monaghan; but changed on account of some family connection residing in a place of this name in Scotland.	Mr. Weir.	110	7	7	22	25	47
11	Dromore,	'Drum,' or 'Drom,' a hill, 'more, large, the great hill.	Ditto.	73	12	12	26	33	59
12	Drummara,	A hill for running on.	Ditto.	44	2	2	8	7	15
13	Maghernageera,	The sheep field.	Mr. L Estrange.	58	18	18	53	47	100
14	Cleens,	This is not an Irish word.	Ditto.	24	6	6	20	18	38
15	Rabraan,	The meaning of this uncertain; notwithstanding 'rath,' signifies a monument, and 'Bran,' the name of Fion mhac Cumhall's dog.	Marquis of Ely.	70	10	10	20	28	54

STATE OF THE PARISH OF DEVNISH, CONTINUED.

No.	Name of Townlands.	Derivation and English Name.	Chief Proprietors.	Acres.	Houses.	Families.	Males.	Females.	Aggregate Population.
16	Two Rosses, including Castle Hume,	'Ross,' flax seed; the name may have been given from a quantity of it sown or saved there.	Marquis of Ely.	216	13	14	42	43	85
17	Devnish Island,	'Damb,' an ox, 'Innis,' an island.	Mr. Denny. (Bishop's ground.)	73	1	1	4	5	9
18	Fingraan,	White grain.	Mrs. Nixon & Gamble.	160	3	3	18	17	35
19	Drumboory, and Ballinakill,	Spansel hill,	Marquis of Ely.	200	11	11	28	29	57
20	Tullymargy,	Market hill,	Mr. L'Estrange.	97	10	10	32	28	60
21	Fartagh,	Probably from 'Fartaucht,' consolation or relief.	Ditto.	45	8	8	27	24	51
22	Banagher,	'Bin,' sweet, 'choir,' a concert.	Marquis of Ely.	91	3	3	9	7	16
23	Ballyhose, & Knocknahorna, (see Drumcore.)	O'Hosey's town, and Barley hill, (two denominations of the same farm, see the two Rosses and Drumcore.)	Ditto.						
24	Means Monea,	'Means,' may be an English word, 'mo,' low or hollow ground, 'neagh,' a deer; taken from a deer feeding on this ground.	Mr. I'Estrange. Bishop's ground.	74	11	11	44	41	85
25	Drummary,	'Drum,' rising ground, 'aruidh,' reckoning; the hill of reckoning.	General Archdall.	100	17	17	42	47	89
26	Stratore, and Tully Kerberry,	'Stra,' flat ground overgrown with rushes, 'tuar,' bleaching; a bleach green. Gabriel's hill, (included in Stratore.)	Ditto.	200	14	14	44	48	92
27	Doagh,	'Dhoo,' black, and terminating with 'ach,' signifies the stuff used in colouring the same.	Ditto. Glebe land of Innis M'Saint.						

STATE OF THE PARISH OF DEVNISH, CONTINUED.

No.	Name of Townlands.	Derivation and English Name.	Chief Proprietors.	Acres.	Houses.	Families.	Males.	Females.	Aggregate Population.
28	Croghan,	A round hill, similar to a cairn.	Marquis of Ely.	45	3	3	10	10	20
29	Corsicon,	'Cor,' odd, and 'coun,' a grey hound, from its position, or being in a hunting country.	Ditto.	56	3	3	10	9	19
30	Drummanean, and Cadew,	The hill of birds.	Mr. Hamilton's family.	128	18	18	51	59	110
31	Legland, and Kill-duff,	'Cadui,' permit, or 'cudu,' assistance, or 'cuthu,' recompence.	Mr. Brien, and General Archdall.	200	5	5	15	13	28
32	Shrianiff,	'Leath,' half, and 'glann,' an hollow, i. e. half the glen or hollow.	Ditto.	100	7	7	20	21	41
33	Stratonagher, including Moneyglera,	'Coil,' a wood, and 'dubh,' or 'doo,' black, i. e. the black wood.	Ditto.	460	10	10	24	32	56
34	Aughahaheeran,	'Sra,' (see above) 'annaffa,' tempestuous.	Col. Montgomery.	400	27	27	81	84	165
35	Lisded,	'Sra,' (see above) 'tanagher,' tongs used by smiths, &c.	Ditto.	53	5	5	9	11	20
36	Clenticonnel, and	'Munagleragh, i. e. the desire of clerks or clergy, or 'non,' turf, 'cleirach,' of the clergy.	General Archdall.	150	21	21	52	63	115
37	Drummanure,	Rowan-tree field.	Ditto.	250	4	4	15	12	27
38	Knockbeg,	'Lis,' a fort, 's-dauid,' state or condition; also a sort of carriage sometimes used for carrying the dead.	Colonel Montgomery.	120	9	9	31	24	55
39	Lisdooden,	O'Connel's glens or hollows.	Ditto.	80	0	0	0	0	0
40	Drumgormly,	Palm hill.	Mr. Brien.	100	17	17	47	48	95
		'Cnoc,' a hill, 'beg,' little, i. e. the little hill.							
		'Lis,' (see above) and 'dooden,' blackened. Barbara's hill.							

STATE OF THE PARISH OF DEVNISH, CONTINUED.

No. Name of Townlands.	Derivation and English Name.	Chief Proprietors.	Acres.	Houses.	Families.	Males.	Females.	Aggregate Population.
41 Gully Island,	'Gaula,' wooden forks, i. e. the island of wooden forks.	Marquis of Ely.	200	3	3	16	7	23
42 Drumcose, including Ballyhose, and Knocknaboran,	Hill of the cave. 'Bally,' town, & 'hose,' stocking. 'Knocknahorna,' Barley hill.	Ditto.	200	10	9	35	35	70
43 Carricreagh,	'Grey rock.'	Mr. Wilkin, with a small chief rent to Lord Ely.	366	9	9	28	19	47
44 Fardrum,	'Far,' a man, 'drum,' a hill.	Marquis of Ely.	180	3	3	10	8	18
45 Rooskey,	Perhaps from 'Rua Uisge, i. e. reddish water, or spa water, or any mineral water of a reddish colour.	Ditto.	58	5	5	21	19	40
46 Concaro,	'Con,' a dog, 'catha,' combating 'rua,' red, a red fighting dog.	Ditto.	32	5	5	16	11	27
47 Levelly.	The half town,	Part glebe, part Lord Ely.	162	14	14	35	37	72
48 Derries,	'Dairies,' an English name.	Glebe.	100	12	12	27	25	52
49 Drummoghgan,	Mongon's hill.	Marquis of Ely.	38	3	3	5	6	11
50 Enaghan,	'Aon,' one, 'neach,' a person, 'an,' in that place.	Ditto.	74	10	10	28	23	51
51 Cullen, and Drumrisk,	'Cullen,' i. e. holly.	Ditto.	130	9	9	23	29	52
52 Castletown Monea,	'Drumrisk,' a hill, with rough hard soil.	Mr. Brien.	86	10	9	18	26	44
53 Drumcorban,	'Castletown,' an English word. Monea.	Ditto.	59	12	12	32	30	62
54 Tully-creevy,	The hill of the white crane. Branch, or Bough-hill.	Part Mr. Brien part Mr. Fiddes.	153	18	18	58	55	113

STATE OF THE PARISH OF DEVNISH, CONTINUED.

No.	Name of Townlands.	Derivation and English Name.	Chief Proprietors.	Acres.	Houses.	Families.	Male.	Female.	Aggregate Population.
55	Tully-kelter,	'Tullaidh,' (pron. Tu.ly,) 'cailtoir,' one who castrates any animal.	Mr. Deering.	64	7	7	29	22	51
56	Carron,	'Carraidh,' a weir placed in a river, for catching fish, 'an,' therein, or in that place.	Ditto.	70	6	6	18	19	37
57	Crott, and	'Crott,' a musical instrument, not unlike the Irish harp.	Colonel Montgomery part, and Mr. Brien part.	120	1	1	4	5	9
58	Lis-anure,	'Lis,' a fort, 'anure,' of the palm, i. e. palm fort.							
59	Drumscollup,	Bowed like a scallop, i. e. scallop hill.	Mr. Deering.	140	19	19	62	60	122
60	Derryvary, (there are two farms of this name, to one of which is attached the denomination of Aughnasillas.)	'Derry,' means any piece of ground, almost surrounded with water, bogs, &c. and signifies Mary's peninsula. Aughnasillas, 'Aghoo, a field, 'silles,' a well known river.	Mr. Kinsley.	260	59	39	118	126	244
61	Newtown,	An English name.	Ditto.	100	12	12	53	36	69
62	Randle-shugh,	An English name.	Mr. Brien,	70	10	10	31	33	64
63	Killivea, and Somerarty,	Wood of sustenance, or Birch wood.	Glebe.	200	21	21	49	84	133
64	Drumon-a-down,	'Drum-a-down,' hill of the country.	General Archdall.	100	8	8	29	24	53
65	Longrob, and Mullikervit,	'Long-rob,' an English name, 'Mullaidh,' a hill, 'comheud,' watching, i. e. a watch hill.	Ditto.	72	8	8	21	26	47
66	Scandilly,	'Is gan,' scarce, 'dolaidh,' hard to be performed.	Mr. Dundas.	120	16	17	55	45	80
67	Lughan,	'Lohan,' a rotten heap, especially of hay, straw, &c.	Mr. Brien.	120	31	31	88	73	161

STATE OF THE PARISH OF DEVNISH, CONTINUED.

No.	Name of Townlands.	Derivation and English Name.	Chief Proprietors.	Acres.	Houses.	Families.	Males.	Females.	Aggregate Population.
68	Drumadillier,	'Dilleur,' leaves of trees, i. e. the hill of leaves.	General Archdall.	80	9	9	28	28	56
69	Moyglass,	Green Moy, 'Moy,' a hill or height, i. e. a green hill, &c.	Marquis of Ely.	42	4	4	12	18	30
70	Drumbeggan,	Big hill.	Mr. Weir & Mr. Fiddes.	180	16	16	51	48	99
71	Mullinerget,	'Mully,' a hill, 'nerget,' (argentum) silver, i. e. silver hill.	Mr. Aylmer.	143	17	17	38	41	79
72	Fintona,	White waves.	Marquis of Ely.	40	1	1	3	4	7
73	Cavana Keery, (a denomination of Magherry Dunbar,)	'Camhan,' a hollow, 'caoridh,' sheep, i. e. the sheep hollow.	General Archdall.	161	8	8	23	25	48
74	Magherygaimon,	'Maghera,' a field or lawn, 'Dunbar,' a Bishop's ground.							
75	Aughrim, (including Whitehill,	sinname.	Mr. Kinsley.	66	7	7	19	23	42
76	Faugher,	'Gaimon,' must be a surname.	Marquis of Ely.	140	28	28	69	76	145
77	Rosculten,	'Ach,' a horse or stud, 'crom,' stooped, i. e. the feeding horse.	Mr. Patterson.	53	3	3	8	7	15
78	Gillihollum; there are two farms of this name in the parish.	Convenient to; or, in company with.	General Archdall.	140	3	3	8	10	18
79	Two Coaghs,	'Ros-culten,' signifies underwood.	Marquis of Ely and Mr. Brien.	136	14	14	39	44	83
80	Ross,	Perharps O'Halloran's wood.	Marquis of Ely.	120	2	2	7	8	15
81	Corr,	Two cuckoos.	Colonel Montgomery.	100	2	2	6	7	13
82	Drumcroghan,	Flax seed.	Ditto.	140	7	7	27	23	50
		Cor,' odd, or a crane.	Mr. Kinsley,	80	14	14	29	38	67
83	Drumlish,	'Cruaghan,' a place prepared on the summit of a hill for the coronation of the ancient Irish kings.	Mr. Fiddes.						
84	Drumaville	Slant hill.	Mr. Weir.	84	10	10	30	33	63
85	Giltagh,	'Drum-a-vile,' the hill of the tree.	Mr. Kinsley.	5	3	3	12	12	24
		'Giltach,' a reed, or 'guilcach,' sedge.		62	6	6	20	23	43

STATE OF THE PARISH OF DEVNISH, CONTINUED.

No. Name of Townlands.	Derivation and English Name.	Chief proprietors.	Acres.	Houses.	Families.	Males.	Females.	Aggregate Population.
86 Dernafulgher, and	'Daoraidh, a peninsula, 'na fochair,' nigh to, or in company with her.	Mr. Brien.	380	10	10	26	25	51
87 Knockmore,	Great hill.		0	4	4	11	12	23
88 Tonnynoran, and	Hollow ground adjoining the north side of a rock, 'fuaran,' a fountain.	General Archdall.	90	3	3	9	15	24
Cornagooby,	'Cor-na-gaothe,' a turn or twist of the wind.							
89 Rosinuremore,	'Ros,' flax seed, 'anure,' of the palm, 'more,' big.	Mr. Brien.	1000	16	16	48	50	98
90 Buggan,	Soft ground.	General Archdall.	152	7	7	17	20	37
91 Rossinurebeg,	See Rossinuremore.	Ditto.	140	5	5	14	15	29
92 Cashelnadreagh,	'Cashel-na-droacht,' the castle of enchantment.	Major Dunbar.	140	17	17	57	53	110
93 Slisgarrow,	A slant or slope, 'garraibh,' coarse or rough.	General Archdall.	390	3	3	7	9	16
94 Trevagh, and	'Trevagh,' signifies roots, taken from its nature or produce probably.	Major Dunbar.	100	24	24	61	73	134
Edenmore,								
95 Aughamuldony,	Muldoony's field.	Mr. Johnson.	260	28	28	91	101	192
96 Carron,	See Carron-Magheraboy.	Major Dunbar.	300	13	13	43	41	84
97 Slatunagh,	A place abounding with rods.	Ditto.	180	21	21	61	68	129
98 Gurteen,	Corn before it shoots.	Ditto.	300	25	25	71	77	148
99 Garrison,	English.	Ditto.	150	6	6	15	19	34
100 Edenmore, (see Trevagh,)	The great face, properly it should front the east.	Ditto.						
101 Knocknashangan,	Pismire hill.	Ditto.	300	20	20	48	46	94
102 Barrack park, or	English name.	Ditto.	60	9	9	33	24	57
Rockstown (should be included in Garrison)								
103 Scrabagh,	Dry or parched.	Ditto.	400	15	15	40	63	103
104 Kilgarrow,	A rough wood.	General Archdall.	100	4	4	5	14	19
		Total.	14423	1036	1828	3976	3137	6113

No. XII.

PARISH OF

FAUGHART,

(Diocese of Armagh, and County of Louth.)

BY THE REV. GERVAIS TINLEY, RECTOR,

I. *The Name of the Parish, Situation, Extent, &c.*

THE ancient name of this parish is Foghard, the Name. modern Faughart. It is situated in the barony of Situation. Lower Dundalk, in the north-east of the county of Louth, and Diocese of Armagh. It is bounded on the east by Dundalk; west by Fork hill; north by Jonesborough; and south by Roche; containing about 1,400 acres, divided into the townlands of Balriggeran, Rosskeeah, Carrick Edmond, Lurgankeel, and Dungleary.

Its extent from east to west is nearly two miles. Extent. About four-fifths of the parish produce good corn, wheat, barley, and oats; and the remainder is in pasture and potatoes. There are no rivers running through Rivers. the parish; but it is bounded on the south by Dungleary river, which separates it from Roche. Neither Mountains. are there any bogs or mountains in it; though it is bounded on the north by the Fork hill mountains,

which are for the most part pasturable, yet high and beautifully grand.

II. *Mines, Minerals, &c.*

The mineralogy of this parish, in consequence of the want of mountain, presents us with very little interesting matter. Limestone is the chief substratum; it is found in great abundance, and of a good quality, equally useful for building and manure. There is also rich marl in various parts of the parish.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c.*

An elegant mansion house was lately built by Colonel Ogle on the right side of the main road from Dundalk to Fork hill, in the townland of Carrick Edmond, three miles from Dundalk, and two from Fork-hill: the same gentleman is now erecting a flour mill in the townland of Balriggeran, at a great expense, but which promises to be of the utmost utility to the neighbourhood. The high road from Dundalk to Fork hill, Market hill, and Armagh, runs through this parish.

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c.*

There are no ancient buildings, either monastic or castellated here; nor at present is there either town, church, or glebe-house. One small Danish fort, called Fort hill, is the property of the Earl of Roden. This hill was probably the scene of the celebrated battle in which the Scotch were finally defeated, and their leader

Edward Bruce killed, in the 15th year of the reign of Edward II. by the English of the pale, under the command of Sir John Bermingham, who was created Earl of Louth, for this service. Here also Lord Mountjoy, Essex's successor in the government of Ireland, gave the first check to the progress of Tyrone.* Another Ancient Fort. fort is the property of Lord Clermont, from whom, a grant of half an acre of land has just been purchased whereon to build a church; an undertaking much to be desired, and which is to be commenced immediately.

V. *Present & Former State of Population, Food, Fuel, &c.*

There are in the parish of Faughart twelve Protestant families, containing 56 persons; two Dissenting families, containing 11 persons; and two hundred and thirty-seven Roman Catholic families, making a total of 1,361 persons. Population.

The general food of the inhabitants is potatoes, meal, and milk; some of the wealthier farmers occasionally eat animal food. Their chief employment is agriculture, by which they support themselves very decently; they appear well clothed, and look healthy. There are but few paupers. No remarkable instances of longevity are recorded, though the climate is dry and healthy. Food.

VI. *Genius and Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.*

The genius and disposition of the people are good: they are capable of much mental and corporeal exertion; Genius and Disposition

* Vide Moryson's Hist. of Ireland, Book i. c. 2.

but have few opportunities of shewing their talents for any thing out of the common course of their daily occupation. The men are sober and industrious; and the females sedulously employed in spinning. They have no particular customs, or patron days.

Language. Most of them can speak English tolerably well; but their common language with each other is Irish.

VII. *Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

The children have no particular employment; they are tolerably well educated, and aid their parents on their little farms, as soon as they arrive at an age capable of labour.

Schools. There are two good schools in the parish; one of which is kept by a Protestant master, consisting of 40 children; the other by a Roman Catholic, containing upwards of 50 children; but no particular plan is pursued, nor is there any endowment to either. The parents pay a small salary of two shillings and sixpence quarterly; and the rector gives the masters an annual stipend, and provides the children with writing paper, prayer-books, and testaments. There is no public library, or any collection of manuscripts in this parish.

Rates of tuition.

VIII. *State of Religious Establishment, Tythes, &c.*

Advowson. In the parish of Faughart there is a Protestant rector, and a Roman Catholic priest. The patron is his Grace the Lord Primate.

At present there is no church, neither glebe land nor house; but ground has been lately purchased whereon to build a church; and the rector is preparing to build a house on his own farm in the parish.* There is a good Chapel. Roman Catholic chapel. The tythe of wheat, barley, Tythes. oats, hay, and flax, are viewed, and set at a valuation agreed on, for which, tythe notes are passed by the farmers (at setting in September) to the rector, payable on the first day of November ensuing; but seldom paid until the following harvest.

IX. Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c.

Few farmers hold more than fifty acres of land; the rest diminish until they come to 15, 10, or five acres. The price of land, particularly late takes, is from four guineas to five pounds; but what has been held under old leases rates variously, from one guinea to three.

The mode of tillage is not good. The ploughs are heavy, and the horses weak; yet from the goodness of the soil, aided by lime and marl, in addition to the manure each farmer makes at his offices, their crops are productive, particularly that of potatoes, which enables

* By a grant of £800 pounds, obtained through his Grace the Lord Primate, from the board of First Fruits, a very beautiful church has been erected since the above was written; it has been consecrated, and divine service is performed in it every week. A very good house, which cost £1,300 has also been erected by the incumbent, in the townland of Balriggeran, at his own expense, on a farm of land called Fork hill, within one mile and a half of Dundalk, on the left hand side of the road, leading from Dundalk to Fork Hill.

Wages of Labour. the labourer to support his family at one shilling a day wages in winter, and one shilling and eight-pence in harvest. **Proprietors.** The chief proprietors of the soil are, the Earl of Roden, the Viscount Clermont, and Mr. Hamilton, of the county of Dublin. There are no market or fairs. Dundalk is the nearest market town.

X *Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, &c.*

There is no trade here, nor any manufactures, except that of a few pieces of linen cloth, which the females of each family endeavour to make in the winter evenings, both to answer their own immediate wants and to sell. Being an inland parish, without river or canal, it affords no scope for any remarks on the other subjects of this section.

XI. *Natural Curiosities, Remarkable Occurrences, &c.*

The following list exhibits the succession of Incumbents, as they appear on the Records of the First Fruits' Office.

Incumbents.

Rice Aphugh, Ecclia. de Fagherd, £60. ibidem Mr. Briscoe Cur. 40s.

Guliel. Smith, Cler. collat. fuit 6^o September, 1699, ad Rector. de Fagart et Baronstowne, Dioec. Arm. & Co. Lovid.

Guliel. Caldwell, Cler. collat. fuit 4^o die Julii, 1704, ad Rector. de Dunbin et Kilcurly, et ad Præbend. ibm. Rect. de Faughart et Baronstowne, in Dioec. Arm. et Com. Lovid.

Randolph Lambert, S. T. D. collat. fuit 28^o Jun.

1706, ad Vic. Dundalke, Haggardstowne, Rect. Dun-
bin, Foghart, Baronstowne et Heinstowne, £6. 6s. 8d. <sup>Incum-
bents.</sup>
Dioec. Armagh et Com. Lovid.

Thom. Leigh, Cler. collat. 9^o Nov. 1710, ad Rect.
Kilcurly, et Præb. ibm. Rect. Heinstowne, Barons-
towne, et Foghart, et Vic. Haggardstowne.

Rev. Guliel. Woolsey, Cler. collat. fuit 20^o die
Julii, 1728, ad Rector. de Foghart, in Com. Lovid, et
Dioec. Armach.

The Rev. William Tod, Clerk, Bachelor of Arts,
was collated and instituted on the 6th of May, 1741,
to the Rectory of Foghart, in the diocese of Armagh.

Thomas Wolsey, A. B. Rect. Foghart, 24 April,
1754, Louth.

James Hacket, collated 15 July, 1775, R. Foghart,
Louth.

Samuel Jacob, collated 20 April, 1776, R. Foghart,
Louth.

James Eastwood, collated 6 Nov. 1797, R. Foghart,
Louth.

Gervais Tinley, collated 5 May, 1808, vice James
Eastwood, who held from the 6th day of Nov. 1797,
vacated by death, Rectory Foghart, Louth, n. t.

XII. Suggestions for Improvement, and Means for me- liorating the Condition of the People.

As to suggestions for improvement, and meliorating
the situation of the people, new instruments of hus-
bandry would best answer the purpose of the farmers;
and a quantity of wheels given gratis among the indus-
trious poor females, would be of essential service.

APPENDIX.

TOWNLANDS, &c. IN FAUGHART.

No	Name of Town-lands.	Probable Derivations and English Import.	Chief Proprietors.	Acres.	Houses.	Families.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Balriggan,	'Bailé,' a town or villa,	Lord Roden.						
		'Rioghan,' a Queen.							
2	Rosskeeah,	'Ros,' pleasant or agreeable, 'Sighe,' a fairy.							
3	Carrick Edmund,	'Carrig,' a rock, 'Edmund,' a man's name.		1400	251	251	650	711	1361
4	Lurgankeel,	'Lorg,' a foot step, 'cool,' small.	Lord Clermont.						
5	Dungooly,	'Dun,' a castle, 'Goll,' or 'Gaul,' the son of Morni, who is said to have lived in the castle.	Mr. Hamilton.						

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No. XIII.

PARISHES OF

GLENNAVY, CAMLIN AND TULLYRUSK

(Diocese of Connor, and County of Antrim,)

BY THE REV. EDWARD CUPPLES, L.L.B. VICAR.

I. *The name of the Parish, Situation, Extent, &c.*

THE union of Glenavy, written in some ancient re- Name.
cords, Lynavy and Lanaway, is composed of three pa-
rishes, Glenavy, Camlin and Tullyrusk. The name Derivation.
may be derived from "Glanna-obhin," signifying the
pleasant glen; or from "Glan-amhan," denoting the
glen of the river; for, the position of the townland of
Glenavy, along the margin of a handsome glen, through
which a large river runs for a considerable distance, will
give countenance to either of these etymologies. It was Situation.
anciently situated in the territory of Killultagh, in the
South, or Upper Claneboy, and county of Down; and
now belongs to the manor of Killultagh, half barony of
Upper Massareene, and county of Antrim. On the Boundaries
north and east, it is bounded by the river of Crumlin
and the parish of Belfast; on the west, by Lough Neagh;
and on the south, by the parishes of Aghagallan, Ballin-
derry and Derryaghy. In figure it somewhat resembles

Contents. a crescent, being about four English miles and a half broad, and nearly twelve miles long at its extreme points;* containing 17,889 A. 1 R. 20 P. English measure.

Divisions. There are four constablewicks; Upper Glenavy, Lower Glenavy, Camlin and Tullyrusk. That part of the union called Glenavy, comprehends eighteen townlands, namely, Ballypitmave, Ballynacoy, Tullynewbane, Ballymonymore, Ballyminimore, Tullynewbank, Glenavy, Ballymoate, Crew, Carnkilly, Ballymacricket, Aghadolgan, Edenturcher, Ballyvorally, Ballyvanen, Feumore, Great Deer-park, and Little Deer-park; containing 7841 A. 1 R. 35 P. English measure, including the soil of Loughbeg.

Camlin contains 5451 A. 1 R. 35 P. and has eleven townlands, as follow; Ballydonaghey, Gobb, (now called Gobrana,) Ballycamlen, Lanygarve, Ballycessy, Ballyvollan, Aghnederagh, Ballytromery, Ballygortgarve, Ballymacreevan, and Ballyshanoghey, alias Ballyshanaghill. Tullyrusk comprehends 4596 A. 1 R. 30 P. and has four townlands; Budor, Dunkilltrod, Tullyrousk, and Knockern.†

Of these names only eight appear to have been in existence in the year 1621, namely, Ballymonemore,

* These distances are taken in straight lines, crossing each other at right angles; the breadth being in the direction of north and south, and the length of east and west.

† The names of the above townlands are given as they appear and are spelled in a survey of the year 1729, with the exception of four, which are not correct in that map.

Ballyaghdaigan, and Ballyvereely, in Glenavy; and Divisions. Ballygartgarragh, Ballycromriffe, Ballyveolane, Ballytonaghie, and Ballyshanaghill, in Camlin.* Others which were in existence at that time have since been disused and forgotten, or changed for new names, such as Ballycrommoigye, Ballymaderaige, Ballynekeanagh, Ballymacbryan, Ballyclonigan, Ballykillagh-henry, Ballyaghkernan, and Ballynegaruffe, whose situation at this distance of time, it is impossible to determine.

Hence may be formed some conjecture, as to the cultivation and improvement of the different parts of the union, at the period of the year 1621. If we attend to the reasons which usually operate in giving names to different tracts, we shall find that they originate in the progress of agriculture and civilization; and that those places only would receive names, which were inhabited by man, and cultivated by his industry. For after settlements were once formed, and a separation of property had taken place, the occupants would find it necessary to denominate their respective shares by particular names, for the conveniency of distinguishing them from each other. This was the actual progress of things in the first settlements of America, and other uncultivated places. No reason could operate in giving names to the several tracts of land covered by an immense wood. Boate in his *Natural History of Ireland*, informs us that "there were great forests in his time, in the county of Antrim, especially in Killultagh." Connecting this fact with what has been said, it would appear that

* Grand inquisition, county of Downe, An. 1621, in MSS.

Glenavy having in the year 1621 but few townlands, was much covered with wood, and therefore thinly inhabited, and partially cultivated; that Camlin having more townlands than Glenavy, though inferior to it in extent, was mostly cleared of wood, and more generally cultivated and inhabited; and that Tullyrusk was in the same condition with Glenavy, or else some of the ancient townlands above enumerated, belonged to it, and have been changed.

Climate.

The climate is moist, with frequent returns of rain. This may be attributed in a great degree, to the situation of the country between the two waters of Lough Neagh and Belfast Lough; to the vapours of which it is therefore constantly exposed.

Soil and Surface.

The surface of the union forms a declivity, which descends from the base of the Black mountain to the shores of Lough Neagh. The surface of Tullyrusk commencing at the Black mountain, is mountainous, bare, and unimproved; that of Glenavy and Camlin, stretching along the banks of Lough Neagh, is more even, rich, and well cultivated. The general nature of the soil is clay. The two Deer-parks, Feumore, some parts of Pitmave, and the Crew, contain marl. Along the borders of Lough Neagh, for a quarter of a mile distant from the shore, and in several spots bordering on the rivers of Glenavy and Camlin, the soil is sandy. Let 100 parts represent the whole:—65 parts will be clay; 25 sand and 10 marl; therefore that which predominates is clay.

The union is washed, for the space of five miles, by ^{Lough} Lough Neagh. This vast body of fresh water is about twenty English miles in length, and nearly fifteen miles in breadth; covering a space of 97,775 English acres of land. Irish historians inform us that it burst out in the reign of Lugaidh Rhiabderg, and was called Lion-Mhuine. This name would appear to have the same import with the present, and both to have originated in a supposed healing quality possessed by the lake; for Lion, signifies a lough, and Mhuine and Neasg, a sore or ulcer. The names of Lough Sydney and Lough Chichester, in honor of the Lords Deputies Sir Henry Sydney, and Sir Arthur Chichester, were successively given to it; but they have been unable to supplant the more ancient, though less refined appellation.

Two remarkable properties have been ascribed to Lough Neagh; a power of healing diseases, already mentioned; and a power of petrifying wood and other substances. As to the first;—an analysis of this water discovers nothing to warrant such a property; and no difference has been found to exist between it and the waters of other lakes in the kingdom. The influx probably of some mineral waters from the neighbouring land, may have imparted a medicinal quality to particular parts, and hence a general quality ascribed to the whole. With regard to the property of converting wood, and other substances, into stone; this seems not to rest on better grounds. The absence of any peculiarity in the water is irreconcilable with its existence; and the circumstance of similar petrifications being found in the

Lough
Neagh.

land, and at considerable distances from the lake, renders the supposition altogether untenable.*

Lough Neagh abounds in fresh water fish of different kinds, as, salmon, trout, eel, roach, bream, pike, pollan or fresh water herring, called in England shad, and a fish perhaps peculiar to this lake, called the fresh water whiting. There are two species of trout, distinguished by their size; the dolochan, being in length from fourteen to eighteen inches, said to be peculiar to Lough Neagh; and the buddagh, a large trout, weighing in many instances, thirty pounds. But the most singular fish to be met with in this lake, is that caught in Sandy bay, on the shores of Glenavy, known by the name of the Gillaroo trout, which possesses the curious property of having a stomach like the gizzard of a fowl. It is called by the fishers the shell-trout, from its subsisting on shell-fish of a very minute size. The writer has examined the stomach, and found in it every appearance

* The situation of a bed of petrification, at Aghaness, near the mouth of Glenavy river, will shew by its depth, that the water could not have been the agent in this operation. A bed of blue clay, four feet deep, is next the wood; above that a bed of red clay three feet deep. These two strata have evidently been covered by a bank of twelve feet, that has been washed away by the encroachments of the lake. So that in the whole, this collection of petrification had been covered to a depth of nineteen feet. Another fact will shew that the water, when the substance was within its reach, did not cause petrification. In the year 1796, a canoe, composed of an entire block of oak, about 25 feet long, by 4 wide, was discovered immediately under the surface, on the shore of Lough Neagh, at Crumlin Water-foot. This vessel was of a rude construction, the bottom not being formed into a keel, and must have existed from a remote period. It was decayed in many places, but no where exhibited the smallest appearance of petrification.

of a gizzard. The flesh, when boiled, is of a pale yellow colour. Mr. Barrington has given an account of this strange fish in the philosophical Transactions of 1774, page 116; for which he and the Royal Society, have fallen under the severe lash of the author of the Pursuits of Literature, by whom the account is improperly ridiculed and discredited.

In Lough Neagh, at the distance of one mile, two furlongs, and two perches English, from the shore, is a small island, called Ram's Island, containing about seven acres of ground.* It is the property of Mr. James Whittle, formerly of this parish, now a merchant in Liverpool, who has greatly beautified the surface, by planting trees and shrubs of various kinds, so as to render it a handsome and picturesque object to the surrounding country. There is an orchard, garden, and garden-house in it, in which a man and his family constantly reside. A prescriptive title to this little spot was acquired by an old fisherman, belonging to the union, by name David Mc. Arevy; by whom it was disposed of, about ten years ago, to Conway Mc. Niece, Esq. for the sum of one hundred guineas; who again exchanged it with Mr. Whittle, the present proprietor, for a small farm adjoining his own.†

* The proprietor of this island has lately in an advertisement, stated its contents to be 13 acres. The difference between the two statements arises from his having taken his measurement at the summer level, when a great deal of barren sand is exposed to view.

† Since these papers have been prepared for the press, this island has again been sold to the Right Hon. Earl O'Neill.

Lough
Neagh.

Lough Neagh has been frozen three times in the memory of man; once in the memorable frost of 1739; again in January, 1784, when the ice was of such strength, that many persons passed over on it to Ram's Island; and again in the January of the present year, (1814) when such was the intensity of the frost, that Lieut. Colonel Heyland* undertook, and accomplished the hazardous expedition of riding his horse from Crumlin Water-foot to Ram's Island; and the singular novelty was exhibited of a drag chase on the ice, round the island, with Mr. Stafford Whittle's pack of harriers.

In May 1604, Sir Arthur Chichester received a grant of the fisheries of Lough Neagh, and was appointed admiral and commander-in-chief thereof, with full power and authority to dispose of all shipping, boats and vessels thereon; which grants were confirmed by letters patent, dated the 19th of James I. These grants were afterwards surrendered by Edward Viscount Chichester, to Charles I. to comply with the King's occasions, in consideration of a pension of £40. per annum, and liberty for himself to fish. Many arrears being due on this pension in the reign of Charles II. the fisheries of Lough Neagh, with the soil thereof, and islands therein, were again granted in the 13th of that king, to the family of Chichester, by a patent purporting to bear date the 3d. of July.

Near Lough Neagh, and separated from it by a narrow neck of land, known by the name of the Deer-

* This gentleman rode round Lough Neagh in the year 1804, for a considerable wager, which he performed in less than five hours, being a circuit of 80 miles, 6½ furlongs, English measure.

park, is a beautiful sheet of water, of an oval form, Lough Beg. called Loughbeg, or the Little lake. This body of water covers 625 acres of land; and is stored with pike, bream, trout, perch, roach, eels, and a variety of wild fowl. An ingenious attempt to drain it was made about the year 1740, by Arthur Dobbs, Esq.* then agent to Lord Conway. For this purpose he erected a wind-mill at the place where the isthmus between the lakes is narrowest; which acting upon buckets, threw the water into the other lake. In this way the lake was emptied; but the water returning again, either through springs, or as some alledge, by a subterraneous communication with Lough Neagh, the scheme, after various experiments, was abandoned.

In a sequestered spot in this lake, called Sally Island, Sally
Island. tradition relates that the pious and learned Jeremiah Taylor, who was chaplain to Charles I. and Bishop of Down and Connor, in the year 1661, frequently composed his admired works; probably, among others, his celebrated "*Ductor Dubitantium*," the preface of which is dated from his study in Portmore, in Killultagh, on the banks of Lough-beg.

There are two rivers of considerable magnitude, Rivers. belonging to the union; namely, Crumlin River, which, rising at the Black Mountain, discharges itself into Lough Neagh; and Glenavy River, rising in the mountains of Ballymuckilward, and discharging itself also

* This gentleman was the author of an excellent pamphlet on the trade of Ireland, and of another on the Rate of Interest. He died Governor of North Carolina.

into Lough Neagh. These rivers abound in trout, eels, bream, pike, and perch.

Plantations This country being either under cultivation or pasture, does not contain much timber. The only plantation of grown wood of any magnitude, is one at Cherry-valley, in the townland of Ballymacreevan, covering a few acres of land, and belonging to the Countess of Longford. A clause has been introduced by the Marquis of Hertford into his leases, binding his tenantry to the planting of a proportionable quantity of timber; which in process of time, it is expected, will have the effect of rendering wood more abundant.

Woods. It has already appeared, that there were great forests here in the time of James I, and for many years after. Considerable vestiges of them remained so late as fifty years ago; and fourteen hundred acres, covered with forest trees, on the banks of Lough Neagh, were held as a park by the Lords Conway. This park was stored with deer, pheasants, jays, turkeys, hares, rabbits, and a variety of game. A neat lodge was built in it by Lord Conway, for the purpose of enjoying the pleasures of the field with greater convenience. About thirty years ago, a considerable portion of it was leased to tenants, by whom it has been altogether cleared of wood, and is now well cultivated. The remaining part, forming a peninsula with Lough Neagh, was enclosed by a wall constructed at the entrance; and continued for some time a receptacle for deer, under the name of the Hogg, or Little Deer-park. This park was also given up to cultivation, about twelve years ago, and

leased to tenants; since which time, it has been entirely divested of timber, and reduced under the dominion of the plough. Here grew an oak tree called, from its extraordinary size and dimensions, the Royal Oak. This noble tree was forty-two feet in circumference; the principal arm was sold for an axis of a mill; and the other branches built a vessel of fifty tons, called the Royal Oak. The bark sold for forty guineas: the trunk was sold at 1s. 6d. per foot; and the whole tree produced £121. 10s. The ground in which it grew, was a very stiff clay. This great tree being decayed at the roots, sunk under the pressure of time, about forty years ago, on a calm day.* Near to its stately brother grew another oak tree, of an unusual size, called the Broad Oak, from the great expansion of its branches. The trunk of this tree was about sixteen feet high, and twelve feet in circumference. The branches extended to the distance of four English perches, or twenty-two yards diameter. It was entirely hollow, occasioned by the trunk having been chipped with a turf spade, whence it absorbed moisture, and rotted. When it fell, it was therefore of little value.

There is no waste ground in the union; and only an **Bog**. hundred acres of turf-bog, at the Brown-Moss, in the parish of Tullyrusk. There was formerly a quantity of moss in the Deer-park, which has been reclaimed, and converted into meadow.

* The above particulars were related to William Smith, Esq. agent to the Marquis of Hertford, by Thomas Johnston, his lordship's park-keeper. This oak tree is noticed in Evelyn's *Silva*.

II. *Mines, Minerals, &c.*

Lough
Neagh pebbles.

Of the minerals belonging to the union, the most remarkable are those beautiful stones found on the shore of the lake, and in the land, at the distance of two miles from the shore, called Lough Neagh pebbles. These stones are of different colours; some of them being white, some yellow, some red, and others variegated. Those of a reddish cast are the most beautiful, and most rare: they are to be met with in the land; where also the largest, as well as the most valuable pebbles, are generally found. One of these in the writer's possession, of a rich yellow colour, and weighing one pound, two ounces and an half, was found at the distance of a mile from the shore. There is another kind of pebble, called from its great lustre, the brilliant; but it is so extremely rare, that the writer has never had the good fortune to meet with a specimen.

The Lough Neagh pebble is of an extreme hardness, and next to the diamond, most difficult to be cut and polished. Hence it possesses this advantage over others stones, that when it is engraved, the impressions produced by it never lose their sharpness. Mineralogists consider it as a calcedony;* as such, its specific gravity is two-sevenths heavier than water; and its component parts are 84 of pure silicious earth, and 16 of the earth of

* There is so great a resemblance between these pebbles, and certain kinds of opal, cornelian, cats-eye, and mocho stones, that it is not easy to be certain on the subject. What adds to the difficulty is, that they are found loose upon the beach, and none of them attached to any rock or

alum or clay. The great labour and art requisite to cut and polish it, make it of equal value with the cornelian, when applied to the purposes of use, or ornament. Lough Neagh pebbles.

Singular petrifications of wood, called Hone stone, are found in Lough Neagh, and in the land: they are composed, for the most part, of the roots of trees, and generally have the appearance of oak. A remarkable specimen, being an entire root, a cube of five feet, is to be seen in the river of Crumlin, near Cider Court. Although these differ radically from the Lough Neagh pebbles, they are both composed of silicious earth; but the former, notwithstanding they strike fire with steel, are yet inflammable. They are always black at the heart, which is owing to the matter of the wood not being quite wasted, while its interstices have been filled, and most of its substance replaced, by the flinty matter being filtered into it. Dr. Hutton thinks that the flint has been melted, and injected through the wood with violence: but the beautiful, loosely adhering, and shining crystals, that are often spread through the cracks, and among the fibres of the wood, have greatly the appearance of the infiltration of some liquid, from which the crystals have been gradually deposited.* Petrifications.

stone. It is supposed, that the rocks around the lake, from Lurgan to Coagh, (going northward) being all basaltic, and some of them being washed by the lake, the calcedony (which is found in other rocks of that kind, along the sea-coast, and the quarries of the interior of the country often containing calcedony in nodules and veins) was detached from them, mixed with sand and gravel, and rolled into their present form upon the beach.

* Mr. William Molyneux quotes the physician Anselm Boetius, as asserting in his *Historia Lapidum et Gemmarum*, that "the part of the

tions of hazel nuts, and masses of coralites, called petrified rushes and honeycombs, have been thrown up at different times.

Minerals

The other minerals belonging to the union, are white stones, called quartz or felts; grey stones, containing that shining matter like silver, called mica; a good quantity of silex; common land stones; black stone quarries, in which are steatites, or soap-stones, of different colours, vulgarly called rock marrow; and a rude kind of basalt, near the mouth of Glenavy river.

Coal.

Some years ago, it having been suggested to the Marquis of Hertford, that there was a strong probability of coal being in his estate, his Lordship sent over two skilful miners from Lady Irwine's collieries, who made several trials by boring, but without effect. At Sandy Bay, in the Lough, they penetrated through a stratum of black wood in a state of decay, and perhaps in progress towards coal, if some theories of its formation may be depended on.

wood that is buried in Lough Neagh will become iron; that part touched by the water becomes stone, and that above the water remains wood." This opinion is destitute of foundation; no authenticated instance of it having been produced. Molyneux found, that when the stone was sufficiently calcined, it applies briskly, and in great quantities, to the magnet; but that it will not do so when crude.

Francis Nevil, Esq. engineer, who drew a plan for making the Glen Bog navigable from the Lough, through part of the Upper Bann, to Newry, denies that the water of the lake has a petrifying quality, but that the soil has it for miles round the lake. See Boate's Nat. Hist. from page 116 to page 122.

The following is a note of the commencement of their experiment, in the lands of William Farr, dated the 29th of October, 1808.

	Yds.	Feet.	Inch.
Gravel and clay,.....	3	1	6
Dark clay	14	1	0
Black wood,	0	0	6
Blue clay,.....	2	0	0
Black wood,	0	0	7
Blue clay,.....	2	1	5

III. Modern Buildings, &c.

There are two towns in the union; Glenavy, and Towns. Crumlin. Glenavy is a small town, situated about the Glenavy. centre of the union. It is of an angular form, and stands on two hills; between which an extensive river runs, dividing the town into two parts; one of which belongs to the parish of Glenavy, the other to the parish of Camlin. There are sixty-eight houses in it, containing 309 inhabitants: of whom 153 are males, 156 females; 162 protestants, 37 protestant dissenters, and 110 Roman catholics; the average number of souls to each house being nearly five and a half. It is a post town, and is distant seventy-four miles from Dublin, seven from Lisburn, and twelve from Belfast: Miss Jane Quigley, is the Deputy post-mistress. This town, since the death of Dogherty Gorman Esq. who lived and expended a large income in it, has been on the decline. The erection, however, of a cotton manufactory in it, by Dr. Forsythe and others, may tend, in some degree, to its revival.

Trades and professions in the town of Glenavy.

Apothecary, . . .	1	Farmers, . . .	6
Grocers, . . .	5	Shoemakers, . . .	2
Tailors, . . .	3	Miller, . . .	1
Smiths, . . .	2	Carpenter, . . .	1
Flax-dresser, . . .	1	Publicans, . . .	2
Innkeeper, . . .	1	Mason, . . .	1
Turner, . . .	1	Weavers, . . .	3
Labourers, . . .		14.	

Crumlin.

Crumlin, (a corruption of Camlin) is a neat, regularly built town, consisting of one long and wide street; from the centre of which issues a smaller one, leading to Antrim. It is situated on the verge of the parish of Camlin, and along the river of that name. By a census taken by the writer, in the year 1808, there were 89 inhabited houses in it, and 3 uninhabited. At that time, it contained 430 inhabitants; of whom 202 were males, 228 females; 127 protestants, 180 protestant dissenters, and 123 Roman catholics; the average number of inhabitants to each house being nearly five. In the return made in the year 1813, pursuant to act of Parliament, the number of inhabitants was 587; of whom 285 were males, 302 females; 174 protestants, 246 protestant dissenters, and 167 Roman catholics. This is a modern town, and appears to be increasing. About fifty years ago it consisted of only two houses; one of which was a public house, and the other a smith's forge. The contiguity of Mr. Mc. Aulay's flour mills, and the Rev. Mr. Alexander's academy, have probably contributed to its prosperity. A post, which arrives six days in the week, was established here about six years ago. Mrs Sarah Campbell is the deputy post-mistress. The distance from Dublin is 76 miles; from Lisburn, 9;

and from Belfast 10. This town is held immediately under Lieutenant Colonel Heyland, whose elegant seat of Glendarragh is contiguous to it; and under whose auspices it has attained its present prosperity.

Trades and professions in Crumlin.

Apothecaries,	2	Butchers,	2
Weavers or Linen manu- facturers,	13	Carpenters,	4
Grocers,	10	Cartmaker,	1
Cloth shops,	2	Dyer,	1
Delft shops,	3	Nailors,	3
Tanners,	2	Flax-dresser,	1
Shoemakers	8	Publicans,	8
Tailors,	2	Innkeeper,	1
Bakers,	2	Surveyor,	1
Miller,	1	Watchmaker,	1
Mason,	1	Painter and Glazier,	1
Smiths,	3	Labourers,	24
Milliner,	1	Various dealers,	7

There are several gentleman's seats in the union. Gentle-
men's Seats,
Thistleborough, the residence of Stafford Whittle, Esq. is a handsome, modern building, 61 feet in length, by 41 in width. It is situated in the townland of Ballyshanoghey, on the left of the road leading from Moira to Crumlin, being about the distance of half a mile from the latter. The farm, consisting of about 300 acres, in high condition, is laid out with taste, and planted with trees and shrubs of various descriptions. The house commands a pleasing view of Lough Neagh, and Ram's Island.

Cherryvalley, the seat of John Armstrong, Esq. is situated in the townland of Ballymacreevan, on the left

Gentle-
men's Seats

of the road leading from Lough Neagh to Crumlin; from the latter of which it is distant about a quarter of a mile. It is a good house, having been altered and improved by the proprietor. The grounds are disposed with judgment, and ornamented with young planting.

A large house, not yet finished, called Lakefield, has been erected in the townland of Ballyshanoghey, by Mr. Hyndman, a West Indian merchant. Its dimensions are 80 feet long, by 70 wide, with two wings in the rear. The situation is on an eminence fronting the lake, and on the right of the road leading from Glenavy to Crumlin; being distant from the latter a quarter of a mile. There is a demesne of 112 acres, which is planted and in good condition.

Goremount, the seat of William Gore, Esq. is situated in the townland of Ballymacricket, about a quarter of a mile from Glenavy, on the left of the road leading from thence to Moira.

Mr. Whittle's cottage of Glenconway, distant about a mile from Glenavy, stands on an elevated situation, commanding an extensive view of Lough Neagh, and the surrounding country. The grounds exhibit a pleasing surface, and are variegated with planting.

William Gregg, Esq. and Mr. John Fulton, in Knockairn; Messrs. Whitla, in Gobrana; Mr. Walter Oakman, in Ballyminimore; Mr. John Murray, in Ballypitmave; Mr. Ferguson, at Cidercourt; Messrs. Oakman, Mc. Niece, and Sloan, in Pigeontown; and Mr. David Mc. Clure, in Budor, have also good houses.

An inn is kept at Glenavy, by Mr. John Feris; and *Inns.* a new and commodious house, in a central situation, has lately been opened for that purpose in Crumlin, by Mr. Arthur Magill. There are, in addition to these, thirteen public houses in the union.

The total number of inhabited houses is 1082; of houses building, 9; and of houses uninhabited, 42. They are mostly built of stone and lime, mud cabins not being common: in general they are not more than one story; often roughcast and whitewashed; usually thatched, and sometimes slated; the windows, in many instances, sashed, and with the doors painted, and one or two rooms floored.

The roads may be distinguished as made or repaired *Roads.* by the county, or by the court Leet of the manor; the former being the public, the latter the bye-roads. The materials of which they are composed, are field stones, broken with a sledge; over which a covering of gravel is sometimes spread. They are in general in good order; where they are not so, it may be attributed to the scarcity of materials, which every where exists in this country. Attention to the comforts of the traveller are in many instances apparent. Finger-posts have been erected at Crumlin; there are milestones on the Antrim, Dublin, and Lisburn roads; and in many places the deep and dangerous drains along the old roads, have been filled up. These improvements give a civilized appearance to the country, and evince that the gentlemen of it are not unmindful of their duties. The public roads diverging from the town of Glenavy, are, on

Roads. the north, the road leading to Antrim by Cross-hill, the road to Crumlin, and that to Langford Lodge; on the east, the road to Belfast, and that to Lisburn by Stoneyford; on the south, the road to Lisburn by the Crew-hill, and the road to Moira and Dublin; and on the west, the road to Lough Neagh.

The great road leading from Lurgan to Antrim, and passing through Glenavy, being under the direction of a turnpike Board, was suffered to go out of repair, so as in some places to be almost impassable for heavy carriages. The funds of the board were altogether inadequate to keep it in order, and were rapidly diminishing, travellers being obliged to take any other way, though longer, in preference to the turnpike road. The interest on the debentures, to which that board was subject, was unpaid for many years. This circumstance, together with a desire to have this useful line of road effectually repaired by county presentments, which could not be done while tolls were paid, suggested the idea of offering a composition to the holders of the debentures by way of purchase, as this was the only obstacle to the removal of the gates. The sum of 10l. per cent. was accordingly offered to the proprietors, and accepted by them. By the liberality, and successful exertion of some of the neighbouring noblemen and gentlemen, a subscription was opened, which produced the sum required. The Marquis of Hertford subscribed 100l. and Earl O'Neill 50l; the remainder was paid by the neighbouring gentlemen; and this useful object was accomplished about six years ago. The turnpike gates were immediately removed, and large presentments

obtained from the Grand Jury, at each succeeding assizes. The road is now repaired, to the manifest advantage and accommodation of the public.

The bridges, as the roads, may be distinguished into Bridges: those made by the county, and those by the manor. The principal are those over the rivers of Glenavy, and Crumlin. On Glenavy river are four, namely, Knockairn, Ballydonaghy, Glenavy, and Glenconway. On Crumlin river are six, viz. Thompson's, Dundrod, Crumlin upper, Crumlin-town, Cidercourt, and Waterfoot. These are in good order, and are repaired at the expence of the county.

The country presents an agreeable surface of hill and Scenery. dale, watered with frequent rivulets, and variegated by the hand of industry. The scenery along the banks of Lough Neagh, is particularly pleasing; exhibiting rich and highly cultivated grounds, resembling gardens, fringed with luxuriant hedge-rows, and covered with neat farm houses, and comfortable cottages, often embosomed in orchards; elegant mansions, and handsome demesnes of country gentlemen, occasionally appearing; these objects being reflected in the glassy surface of the lake, and enriched by its surrounding beauties. The prospect from the high grounds, is interesting and extensive: that from the Crew-hill commands a view of Lough Neagh, Loughbeg, Ram's Island, Shane's-castle (the seat of Earl O'Neill,) Langford Lodge (the seat of the Countess of Longford,) part of the counties of Derry, Tyrone, Armagh, Monaghan, Louth, Antrim, and Down; also the towns of Moira, Dungannon, Charlemont, Stewartstown, Lurgan, and Hillsborough.

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c.*

Ancient
Church.
Glenavy.

The old church of Glenavy was a plain stone edifice, plaistered with roughcast, without a spire or tower, and stood immediately in front of the south wall of the present building. It was fifty-eight feet long, by nineteen feet and a half wide; the entrance being on the south, through a porch, on the door of which was formerly inscribed the date, 1664. The north and south walls were each supported by two buttresses. There were two rows of seats in it, with a small gallery, containing in all 31 pews, and affording convenient accommodation to about three hundred persons. The time when it was erected, is unknown; but an addition to the west end was made in the year 1717. Being too small for the congregation, it was taken down in the year 1812. Some old people relate, on the authority of persons who were then living, that when the army of James II. was extending its ravages, this church escaped their notice by its low situation, being concealed in the deep forest which then covered most of the country. Previous to this time, the curate, whose name was Arthur Moore, conformed to the Roman Catholic religion, and occasioned the secession of many of the congregation, and his own expulsion in the succeeding reign.

Cemetery.

It is said that the burying ground originally belonging to the church of Glenavy, was situated at some distance from it, in an angle formed by the Glenavy and Pigeontown roads, near Mr. John Forsythe's house. This tradition is corroborated by the fact, that human skulls,

and other bones, have been frequently found in that spot.

The church of Camlin is a venerable ruin, overgrown with ivy; and is situated at the verge of the parish, on a precipitous bank overhanging the river of Crumlin; being distant about a quarter of a mile from that town. It is seventy-seven feet long, and twenty-three wide. Although the present floor is on a level with the adjacent ground, the original one appears to have been much beneath it; for there are arches and niches running along the walls, and the present floor rises to the top of them, at a short distance from the roof. The windows are immediately above these arches: that on the east is a long, narrow aperture. A few individuals still continue to bury in the grave-yard.

Tradition relates that this church was destroyed in the wars of Ireland. By this must be understood the wars of James II. when the churches, and other public edifices, were often occupied by his forces. In this manner, the church of Magheramesk, in a neighbouring parish, was demolished, in order to dislodge a body of Irish, who had stationed themselves in it, for the purpose of annoying an English garrison in that quarter. It could not have been destroyed in the Cromwelian wars, since it appears by the registry of the diocese of Connor, that an ordination was held in it on the 1st of December, 1661, by the celebrated Jeremy Taylor, Bishop of Down and Connor.

The church of Tullyrusk stood in the townland, and on the verge of the parish of that name; being distant

from Glenavy about three miles : no part of it remains, except the foundations : it appears to have been about sixty-two feet long, and seventeen feet wide. There is an extensive and well-enclosed yard, in which the Protestant dissenters, and Roman Catholics chiefly bury. In it are the ruins of a school-house.

There are no remarkable monuments belonging to any of these churches. The chalice of the communion-table, which is of silver, has the following inscription :—
 “ This plate was given to the church of Glenavy, by the
 “ Officers of the Queen’s regiment of horse, command-
 “ ed by the Hon. Major-General Sir John Lanier, in
 “ the yeare 1690. In honorem Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ.”—
 When Duke Schomberg was stationed at Lisburn, a detachment of his army was quartered at Glenavy, and being well treated by the inhabitants, this chalice appears to have been given in acknowledgment.

Round
Tower.

In Ram’s island is one of the ancient round towers of Ireland. It is 43 feet high, and 30 feet 5 inches in circumference; the walls being 2 feet $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches in thickness. The door faces the south-west, and is distant from the ground a step of about six inches. It is divided into three stories; the first is 14 feet $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the surface, and contains the door; in the second is a window facing the south-east; and in the third is a window facing the north, about 3 feet high, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad. There are two rests for joists; and a projecting stone in the first story, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the surface. Certain letters or characters appear to be cut on the stones in the inside, but so obliterated by time, as to be illegible. On going into the building there is a hollow

sound, or echo, which induced the person who at present lives in the island, to dig five feet below the surface, where he found several human bones, and some coffin boards. A skeleton was discovered near the tower some time ago, and bones and skulls in many parts of the island. These circumstances indicate, that a place of worship once existed here; and sanction the opinion of Dr. Ledwich, that the round towers were appropriated to ecclesiastical purposes; from whence also it may be inferred, that the island, at no very remote period, was a part of the continent.*

There are three ancient sepulchral monuments, called Tumuli, in the union; and thirty-seven artificial mounds, commonly denominated Danes-raths. About half-a-mile above Dundrod, are three of these mounds, in one chain; in the neighbourhood of it, are five in another; and below it are five more in a third. Opposite to them, on the Killead side, and nearly parallel to the river of Crumlin, are fifteen in one chain; and about half a mile farther back from the river, are nine more in another chain. These mounds differ, both in construction and dimensions; some are plain, low, circular platforms of earth, without either ditch or trench;† others are of a great size, surrounded by a deep trench often filled with water, and enclosed by a lofty bank.

Sepulchral
Monu-
ments.
Danish
Forts.

* When the lake is at the summer level, a bank, or neck of land appears, extending from the island to Gartree-point; in which, it is reported by persons who have examined it, that a paved causeway is discernible.

† Since these papers were prepared for the press, Mr. S. Whittle, in levelling a mound of this plain description on his grounds, found at the bottom of it, towards the centre, the top of an ancient freestone quern, or hand-mill, fourteen inches and a half in diameter, now in the writer's possession.

Danish
Forts.

The use to which they were applied, has never been clearly ascertained. It has been commonly supposed, they were military posts, or places of security and defence; but a little reflection is sufficient to refute such a supposition. They are of too small a surface to contain a formidable number of men; many of them are not elevated more than three or four feet; and others are situated beneath the brow of a hill, whence the occupants could have been overwhelmed with stones, and other engines of destruction. Had they been intended as places of defence, the top, and not the bottom of hills, would have been selected for their station. The late Bishop Percy thought they were places of rendezvous and security for cattle at night, in times when the country wanted enclosures, and abounded with robbers and beasts of prey. Harris* supposes them designed for the habitations of single families; who by means of their raised situations, lived more secure from the sudden onsets of their surrounding enemies, and at the same time were within the call of assistance.

To these theories an objection arises, that the entrances are generally turned towards the east. This peculiarity would indicate a religious view in their construction. It is certain that our heathen ancestors were accustomed to worship the sun in enclosed places, as well as in groves; and an instance may be adduced in that great Druidical temple, called the Giant's Ring, in the parish of Drumboe, near Belfast. Hence may be formed a conjecture, that these mounds were oratories, or

* Hist. of Down, p. 210. c. xvi. "On the Mounts and Rathes of this county, usually ascribed to the Danes." In the subsequent chapter of this work, the subject of round towers is discussed; and in the two preceding, that of natural caves, cromleaghs, &c.

places of worship, not unlike our chapels of ease, for the daily convenience of those districts, which were at a distance from the great temples.

It is to be regretted that these venerable remains of primeval art, are beginning to disappear from the face of the country. Being found to contain excellent soil, they are now applied by the farmers to the purposes of agriculture, in defiance of the displeasure of the fairies, the apprehension of whom had long contributed to preserve them; and it is to be feared that in a little time, scarcely a vestige of them will exist. Several of these raths have been levelled in different parts of the union, but in none of them, as far as the writer's information extends, have any military weapons, or other remains of antiquity been found.*

At Pitmave is to be seen an ancient cemetery, called the Giant's Grave, at the spot whence that townland derives its name. It is an enclosed vault, composed of large square stones; being about 35 feet long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and 2 feet deep. About forty years ago, a person of the name of Skelton, at that time land-surveyor to the Earl of Hertford, had the curiosity to open it, and found in it human bones of a gigantic size, as the people of the country report. These bones, when touched, crumbled into dust. At the head of this ancient cemetery, stands a venerable thorn, of a remarkable size. Two other vaults of smaller dimensions are on each side.

Giant's
Grave.

* Boate, in his natural history of Ireland, mentions a mound or tumulus near Carrickfergus, which being examined, was found to contain several kinds of ancient armour, and other curiosities.

History.

The district comprehended in the union, was formerly a part of the vast possessions of the O'Neills. Before the Baron's Wars in England, it was possessed and inhabited by Englishmen; and an old defaced castle, belonging to them, called Sir Miles Tracie's Castle, was in existence in the year 1598.* Early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Cormac Mc. Neile, called the Captain of Killultagh, possessed this country; who being bought off by Sir Nicholas Bagnall, deserted the standard of O'Neill, and submitted to the Queen. This conduct occasioned, in all probability, the loss of his territories; for shortly after, we find O'Neill's nephew, Bryan Mc. Art, in possession of Killultagh, with a force of twenty horse, and one hundred and sixty foot. From his impenetrable woods, and strong holds, he continued for several years, to make irruptions into the English pale, and to spread terror and desolation wherever he went. His outrages at length calling for the chastisement of the English government, he was attacked in the month of March, 1602, by Sir Arthur Chichester, then governor of Carrickfergus; was defeated, and driven out of his own territories, into which he had retreated with five hundred men; and his followers reduced to such extremities, that they were compelled to seek subsistence by devouring each other. Seldom has the page of history recorded more deplorable scenes of distress, than those endured by the unfortunate adherents of Bryan. Three children were seen feeding on the starved body of their dead mother, which had served them for food for twenty days.†

* An account of eight counties, Anno 1598. MS. among the papers of the late Dean Dobbs, of Carrickfergus.

† Moryson, and Biograph. Britan.

By the act for the attainder of Shane O'Neill, passed ^{History.} in the year 1569, the territories of Killultagh escheated to the queen; by whom they were granted, with other possessions of the O'Neills, in the year 1571, to Sir Thomas Smyth and Son, on condition of subduing all rebels therein, and planting them with good subjects. Pursuant to these conditions, a colony was sent over; but the younger Smyth lost his life in the attempt to establish it; and after the sum of £10,000 had been expended, the undertaking was rendered abortive by the decided opposition of the O'Neills. The conditions not being fulfilled, the grants in consequence became void, and reverted to the crown.*

In the year 1604, Con. O'Neill, in consideration of a pardon granted to him by the king, at the suit of Sir James Hamilton, consented that these lands, with others, should be conveyed to him by letters patent. From Sir James Hamilton they passed, about the year 1609, by letters patent, to Sir Fulke Conway, at that time an active officer in the English army; who, by introducing English and Welsh settlers, and with them English and Welsh manners and improvements, greatly contributed towards the civilization of the inhabitants, and the cultivation of the soil. The family of Sir Fulke Conway enjoyed the territories of Killultagh until the year 1683, when Edward the last Earl Conway dying without issue, bequeathed them after the decease of his Countess Ursula, to Francis Seymour, son of Sir Edward Seymour, speaker of the Long Parliament,† and

* County of Down Grand Inquisition, 1623.

† Lodge's Peerage.

History. the revered author of that second great charter of our liberties, the Habeas Corpus act. This Francis Seymour was to have married the only daughter of Earl Conway, who had no male issue; and the marriage settlements were prepared and adjusted. On the day fixed for the celebration of their nuptials, the lady died suddenly, to the inexpressible grief of her father, and intended husband. When this melancholy event was announced, Earl Conway sent for Mr. Seymour to his bedchamber, and after deploring the afflicting incident, told him, that since it was the will of God to prevent an alliance, which he had much at heart to see accomplished, he must still consider him as his son-in-law, and heir to his estates and fortune. His will was made according to this declaration, and Mr. Seymour inherited his extensive territories. From him the lands of Killultagh have descended in regular succession, to the present noble proprietor, the Marquis of Hertford.

V. *Present & Former State of Population, Food, Fuel, &c.*

Population An enumeration of the population of the union, was made by the writer in the course of a parochial visitation, in the year 1808; of which an abstract will be found in the appendix.

There is no document to shew the former state of population. A conjecture only as to it can be formed. If the same ratio be allowed to exist between the baptisms and population of different years, the population of the year 1713, will be thus ascertained:—the baptisms in the year 1813, amount to 98; the population

in the same year, to 6107; and the baptisms in the year 1713, to 23.* Here the three terms will produce a fourth, 1433, for the population of 1713. Should this be thought to bear too small a proportion to the present population, it will be recollected, that the country at that time, was much covered with wood; and that such has been the progress of population, in modern times, that an unusual increase will be observed since the first census taken by me in 1808, owing, among other causes, to the great farms being subdivided, as they fall out of lease, into smaller portions.

The number of poor on the church books, comprehending individuals of different religious persuasions, amounts to thirty-six. Paupers.

There is one resident magistrate in the union,† Magistrate. Stafford Whittle, Esq. who is assisted in his duties by four petty constables, appointed at the Court Leet; and by the constables of the barony, appointed at the assizes. Their authority is strengthened by a fine corps of yeomanry, called the Glenavy Infantry, consisting of 148 rank and file; of which Mr. Whittle is captain, and Messrs. John Ridgeway and Daniel Allen, are lieutenants. Yeomanry.

The food of the lower classes, consists of potatoes, Food. meal, milk, and occasionally butter, flesh, and fish. The

* The number in the Parish Registry, exclusively belonging to the union.

† Since these papers have been prepared for the press, John Armstrong, Esq. of Cherryvalley, in the parish of Camlin, has also been appointed to this office.

Fuel. fuel used by the inhabitants in general, is turf, and sometimes bog-timber and coal. The best turf is sold at 4s. 6d. per cage; light turf from 2s. to 3s. 4d. The

Appearance appearance of the people is decent, healthy, and robust.

Dress. Their clothing is good and substantial, being partly of Irish, and partly of English manufacture. The females, since the introduction of the cotton manufactures, vie in neatness and superfluity of dress, with their wealthier neighbours; and, it may be remarked, that it is rare to meet with an instance of a person, at the fairs or other places of public resort, wanting shoes and stockings. Their mode of living, is cleanly, comfortable, and regular. In point of wealth, they may be said to be independent. The great moderation with which the Marquis of Hertford sets his lands, enables them to cultivate their farms with spirit, and to advantage; and as they frequently unite manufactures with their agricultural occupations, it is not unusual that individuals realize a competence to bequeath to their families.

Dwellings. The cottiers' houses are in general built of stone and mortar. They are roofed with fir, ash, or bog timber; and thatched with straw, except a few that are slated. The size is from 17 to 24 feet long, and from 13 to 15 feet wide, and about six feet high in the side-walls. They are divided into two apartments, a kitchen, and a bedroom. The furniture differs according to the industry of the family; for two cottiers may have the same wages, and the furniture of one be superior to that of the other. They have commonly two beds, (mostly chaff,) with bed clothes. Some have but one, and some three, five, or six stools and chairs; one or two looms, and

spinning wheels ; one or two metal pots ; a small table, or two ; one or two boxes, or chests ; a small quantity of earthen, and tin ware ; one, or two wooden bowls or dishes ; a small number of wooden vessels, such as a tub, a piggin, a can, and two or three noggins ; and a few knives, and horn spoons. The garden seldom exceeds one English rood of ground. The annual rent of a house and garden, varies from 1l. 14s. 1½d. to 2l. 16s. 10½d. : a few may be higher. A great part of the cottiers are employed yearly in labour by their landlords. A few are linen and cotton weavers, who are only engaged to work occasionally for them. Some have a house and garden, and a cow's grass during the summer season ; for which they pay from 4½ to 6½ guineas per annum.

The diseases chiefly prevalent, are those incidental Diseases. to the climate ; rheumatism, dyspepsia, pleurisy, and weakness in the limbs. Although the climate is variable, it is yet temperate, and instances of protracted existence are not unfrequent. In the townland Longevity. of Aghadolgan lives William Lennon, of the age of 97, who is able to go round his farm, and attend his cattle. In the year 1723, died Ann Gore, aged 85. A note in the parish registry, which records her interment, attests that she bore a child at the age of 58. In Crumlin, lived Sarah Mc. Quillen, at the age of 93. In the year 1801, died Arthur Bell, aged 90. In the year 1803, James Smith of Glenavy died, aged 93. In 1810 died Oliver Ingram of Ballyvorally, aged 88. At Pigeontown, died Mrs. Margaret Mc. Niece, in the year 1811, at the age of 95. This venerable matron saw

the fifth generation, in her daughter's great-grandchildren; and if the eldest of them had not died, it is probable she would have seen the sixth. In the year 1812, died Mrs. Clements, at the age of 82; and in the same year, Miss Ann Gorman, aged 85. In the present year died Sarah Ingram, at the age of 84; and Elizabeth Montgomery, aged 91.

VI. *The Genius & Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.*

Genius and Disposition

The lower classes are intelligent, honest and industrious; temperate in their habits, and orderly in their conduct. They are civil and obliging to one another, and respectful to their superiors, yet not servile. There is a manliness in their demeanour, which is the result of liberal treatment, and education; and their contentment with their lot may be inferred from their loyalty to the king, and attachment to the constitution.

Language.

Their language is exclusively English, the Irish being altogether unknown. It has been already noticed, that an English colony was introduced by Sir Fulke Conway; to this it may be ascribed, that the idiom is correct without provincialism, and the dialect unadulterated by brogue.

Customs.

Among a people thus diversified by intermixture, and progressive in improvement, it cannot be expected that the primitive manners of the country would continue. Accordingly their mode of living, clothing and habitations, are altogether modern, and possess nothing to distinguish them from their neighbours. The few cus-

toms that remain, have been rendered more permanent, Customs. by being connected with religious observances. Yet for this reason, they are not merely local, and are to be found in other parts of the island. When they bring their children to be baptized, a piece of bread and cheese is wrapped up in the infant's clothes. If several children are brought to the font, the male is presented first. On the 17th of March a shamrock is worn, in honour of St. Patrick. Palm twigs are borne on the Sunday before Easter. Pancakes are eaten on Shrove Tuesday; nuts and apples on Hallow-eve; and a goose on Christmas-day. Easter-monday is devoted to festivity; St. Stephen's day to the pleasures of the field; and on Midsummer's-eve bonfires are lighted, in unconscious observance of the superstition of our heathen ancestors, who thus did honour to their God Beal, or the sun.

The only tradition preserved among them, that the Tradition. writer has been able to collect, is the following:

At Knockairn, now the residence of Wm. Gregg, Esq. lived in the times, perhaps of James I, a chieftain, who is called by the name of Dunn. This person was married to one of the Uptons of Templepatrick, a Protestant, whom he would compel to renounce her faith, and embrace that of the church of Rome. Being unable to accomplish his purpose, either by persuasion or threats, he was inflamed with indignation, and resolved to punish her obstinacy by devoting her to destruction. He accordingly enclosed her and her children in a part of his castle, and then set fire to it. To enjoy the effects of his cruelty, he posted himself on a small hill, at the

Tradition. distance of about eighty perches, and sitting down on a large stone, exclaimed with cool barbarity, that "he took pleasure in their cries." Whence, says my reporter, this hill is called the "Hill of Pleasure," to this day.

Such wanton cruelty towards their sister, did not fail to excite the resentment of the Uptons; and collecting all their forces, they determined to inflict vengeance on the author of it. They therefore made an irruption into their brother-in-law's territories, and posted themselves on a small hill, called "Bell's Hill," within about half-a-mile from the castle. Dunn, in the mean time, was not remiss in preparing for his defence. Assembling his numerous forces, (for, says my authority, he had the upper parts of this county, and the county of Armagh, under him) he presented so formidable a front to his enemies, that they were obliged to retreat slowly to Dundrod. Dunn pursued them with rapid speed. The Uptons seeing him approach, posted themselves in an advantageous situation, on a little hill above Dundrod; whence, observing their enemy exhausted by the rapidity of his march, they attacked him, completely defeated him, and compelled him to consult his safety by a precipitate flight to Dundrod. Hence the route which he pursued, is yet called "Dunn's Race." Here the tradition ceases, and leaves us in the dark as to the fate of this bigotted chief. The foundations of an ancient building, said to be the remains of Dunn's Castle, are to be seen near Mr. Gregg's house.

VII. *The Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

Education. The children are sent to school until they can read and write; after which they either follow their parents'

occupations, or are apprenticed to trade, or go to service. The males are generally taught to weave; the females to spin.

The schools are either established, or temporary. The Schools. former are kept in houses, built for the purpose by the inhabitants; the latter in barns, by itinerant teachers, in the summer season. The quarterly salary for tuition is, 3s. 9d. spelling and reading; for writing and arithmetic, 5s. In schools of a higher class, the rate of tuition is, 10s. for reading, arithmetic, and English grammar; 7s. 6d. reading and writing; and 5s. alphabet and spelling. Clements Fitzgerald is the parochial schoolmaster, appointed pursuant to the statute of Henry VIII. Rates of Tuition.

The following was the state of the regular schools in 1808, as ascertained by the writer during a parochial visitation:

GLENNAVY.

Master's Name.	Station.	Males.	Females.	Protest.	Dissent.	Catholics
Bernard Dcnelly, } R. Catholic,	Tullynewbane,	30	10	34	0	6
John Mc. Quillen, } Protestant,	Tullynewbane,	3	9	2	10	0
Jas. Mc. Loughlin, } R. Catholic,	Aghadolgan,	26	9	16	0	19
Clem. Fitzgerald, } Protestant,	Ballyvanen.	19	11	17	0	13
Total,		78	39	69	10	38

CAMLIN.

Master's Name.	Station.	Males.	Females.	Protest.	Dissent.	Catholics
Nathaniel Whyte, } P. Dissenter, }	Town of } Glenavy, }	25	8	24	3	6
Thomas Holmes, } P. Dissenter, }	Town of } Crumlin, }	18	16	14	20	0
James Lukey, } P. Dissenter, }	Town of } Crumlin, }	26	10	6	7	23
Total,		69	34	44	30	29
TULLYRUSK.						
Wallace Ireland, } P. Dissenter, }	Dundrod, }	12	22	0	33	1
John Madden, } R. Catholic, }	Budor, }	15	7	0	19	3
William Ryan, } P. Dissenter, }	Tullyrusk, }	18	4	6	6	10
Total,		45	33	6	58	14
Total in the Union,		192	106	119	98	81

Hence it follows, in reference to the population of the same year, that one scholar and a fraction of $\frac{28}{111}$ go to school from every four families in the parish of Glenavy; one scholar and a fraction of $\frac{32}{103}$ from every three families in the parish of Camlin; and one scholar and a fraction of $\frac{2}{78}$ from every two families in the parish of Tullyrusk. All these schools are conducted on the old plan of education. Two new school-houses are now building; one in the townland of Crew, and the other in the Deer-park.

Classical
Schools,

There is an academy at Crumlin for boarders and day-scholars, under the superintendence of the Rev. N. Alexander, assisted by ushers, which is conducted with

care and ability. The course of education comprises the Greek, Latin, English, and French languages, Mathematics, Astronomy, Geography, Logic, History, Christian Morality and Evidences, Writing, and Arithmetic. A classical school is taught in Glenavy, by Mr. Daniel Mc. Allister; in which the rate of tuition is 16s. 3d. per quarter. The contiguity of these schools enables the wealthier classes to give their children a liberal education; and has been the occasion of many farmers sending their sons to college, and placing them in learned professions.

VIII. *State of Religious Establishment, Tythes, &c.*

The union of Glenavy is composed of three vicarages, ^{Advowson.} Glenavy, Camlin, and Tullyrusk, of which the Marquis of Hertford is patron, and rector. It is now situated in the diocese of Connor, although before the Charter of James I. which erected the chapters of Down and Connor, it was a part of the diocese of Down, and in the ancient rural deanery of Clandermont. The precise year in which the union took place, is not known. It would appear by a regal visitation book, deposited among the records of the Court of Prerogative, that there was an union so early as the year 1633. Perhaps the date may be referred, either to the time of the dissolution of the abbeys, in the reign of Henry VIII, when the great tythes of many parishes belonging to them, were granted to laymen, and the remaining revenues in some being then found inadequate to the support of a minister, would occasion their being united in one person; or, to the time of Queen Elizabeth, when an additional reason for uniting parishes arose,

Advowson, from the small number of Protestants in some of them, in consequence of the separation of the Roman Catholics from the reformed church.

The rectory of Glenavy, previously to the dissolution of the monasteries, pertained to the great Abbey of Bangor, in the county of Down; after which, it was granted to Sir James Hamilton, in the patent which conferred on him the territories of Killultagh. Sir Fulke Conway then became possessed of it; and the Rev. Meredith Gwyllim was presented by him to the vicarage, in the year 1622.* It appears by a terrier of the year 1604, the vicar paid at that time for ecclesiastical dues, 3s. in proxies; 3s. in refectations; and 2s. in synodals. In 1622, 3s. were paid in procurations; 3l. in first-fruits; and 3d. in twentieth-parts.† The vicar at present pays for the union, 1l. 6s. 8d. in procurations, and 8s. 4d. in exhibits; at the Primate's triennial visitation, 2l. 12s. 6d.

Camlin was anciently a Bishop's mensal, and contained two townlands belonging to the See of Down, which were probably lost by being leased in perpetuity, before the restraining statute.* It is called a Grange in the registry of Connor; and the church designated by the name of the Chapel of Camlin, both in the registry, and

* Records in the Court of Prerogative.

† The Terrier of 1604, has the following note of this parish, which is given in the obscurity of the original, being a literal transcript:—"Episcopi mensal. —Camlin a little parish within the Bishop's two townlands, mensal, and it is "sarpallet," by evil neighbours, and in the Bishop's "decay,"—Query, "decoy."

the regal visitation book. This followed from the nature of a mensal, of which the bishop being rector, the duties were discharged by a curate, and the place of worship in which he officiated, therefore denominated by the more humble appellation of Chapel. The same hand which was so lavish of the temporalities, may have conveyed away the right of presentation. Camlin paid in the year 1604, 1s. in proxies; 1s. in refectations; and 2s. in synodals. In 1622, the curate paid 10s. first fruits, and 6d. twentieth-parts. Six shillings for procurations upon the impropriation, were claimed in the same year.

Tullyrusk is called a Grange, in the registry of Connor, and a chapelry in the terrier, and regal visitation-book. It was probably either a Bishop's mensal, or a chapelry dependant on some of the great monasteries. In 1604, the curate paid 2s. in synodals; and in the year 1622, 10s. in procurations.

The tythes are rectorial and vicarial. The Marquis Tythes. of Hertford, with that moderation which has always distinguished his treatment of his tenantry, accepts a small compensation in lieu of the former. A lease of the latter, for ten years, was given by the present incumbent to trustees, on behalf of the parish, for an acreable composition. There is at present neither glebe or glebe-house, belonging to the union.*

* Since these papers have been prepared for the press, a glebe has been granted by the Marquis of Hertford, and money by the Board of First Fruits, to build a house upon it.

Parochial
Taxes.

An annual cess is laid on at the Easter vestry, by the minister, church-wardens, and parishioners, and appropriated to the clerk and sexton's salaries, repairs of the church, communion elements, parish charges, and various other public purposes. The cess may be averaged at 60l. per annum.

Parochial
Contribu-
tions.

The poor's box produced this year, 30l. 18s. 6d. As during part of this time the new church was not finished, the average produce may be stated at 36l. This fund is applied quarterly, to the relief of the poor of all persuasions: the sum given to each individual, is varied according to the exigencies of the season.

Parochial
Records.

The records of the union are, a registry of baptisms, marriages, burials, and acts of vestry, in one volume, commencing in the year 1707; a registry in parchment, of baptisms and marriages commencing in the year 1813; and a book, containing the acts of vestry, commencing in the year 1814. The registry of burials is still continued in the old book of 1707. These records are kept in the church, under lock and key.

Church.

The church is advantageously placed for the purposes of devotion, in a calm retired situation, along the banks of the river of Glenavy, at a short distance from the town; the approach to it being by a long avenue, lined on each side with a row of venerable ash trees. It is an handsome modern building, 60 feet long, by 32 wide, with a tower and spire, and a gallery. The inside is neatly finished, the pews being uniform, and of an oak colour; and the ceiling decorated with a cornice and stucco work. There are four tier of seats, two on each

side, and two in the centre, with two alleys. The total Church number of pews amounts to sixty, most of which are double.

The old church being too small for the encreasing population of the country, it became necessary either to enlarge it, or build a new one. The former resolution was at first adopted; but the walls being found insufficient, it was relinquished, and a new church determined on. For this purpose, a sum of 150*l.* was presented at the vestry; to which the Marquis of Hertford, with his usual liberality, added a donation of 100*l.*; and the Countess of Longford, though not an inhabitant, generously gave 20*l.* This fund was still inadequate to the object; and the work would have been delayed, perhaps abandoned, had not the Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, the Right Reverend Dr. Nathaniel Alexander, secured its progress, by his exertions in obtaining from the Board of First Fruits, a donation of 200*l.* and a loan of 250*l.*; thus adding another to the many proofs, which the diocese exhibits of his unremitting care, in the numerous churches and glebe-houses, which he has been the means of erecting in various parts of it. A further sum of 500*l.* 11*s.* was raised by auctioning the situations to build pews, and to complete the work; and after the foundation stone had been laid on the 12th of June, 1812, the doors were opened to the congregation on the 24th of April, 1814.

The churchwardens for the present year, are Messrs. John Ferris, and William Bryans; and the sidemen, Messrs. William Gregory, and David Patterson.

Meeting
House.

In the town of Crumlin is a meeting-house, for the Protestant-dissenters. It is a plain, substantial edifice, 60 feet long, by 24 wide, with an aisle and three galleries, containing 70 seats, some of them double, sufficient to accommodate 500 persons. The Rev. Nathaniel Alexander is the minister.

Chapel.

The Roman Catholic chapel is a neat, modern building, 60 feet long, by 30 wide; and is situated in the townland of Ballymacricket, within half-a-mile of the town of Glenavy. The Rev. Patrick Blaney is the Roman Catholic priest. This chapel was built about 15 years ago, by subscription; to which the Marquis of Hertford, and the Protestants of the union, liberally contributed.

IX. *Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c.*Mode of
Agriculture

The mode of agriculture differs little from what is generally practised in the neighbouring parishes. Heavy clay land is prepared for wheat, or vetches, to which it is well adapted, by a winter fallow, and cross-plowed in May: when dried sufficiently by the weather, it is levelled with a break, and then with a small harrow. Lime, or soil, or a compost of both, is spread over it; after which, the field is formed by the plough into ridges. The wheat and vetches are sown in October, and covered with harrows; or if the ground be wet, are trenched with the spade. When the crop is reaped, and taken off, the stubble ground is ploughed in the following spring, for a crop of oats, which are well covered with the small harrow. The furrows are then cleared up with a plough constructed for that purpose, which throws the mould to each side, and is drawn by

one horse. The third crop is generally clover, or grass seed, for feeding cattle. After resting two or three years, the ground is treated in the manner above described, and the same succession of crops taken from it. Light ground, as in Pitmave, Tullyrusk, and the upper part of the union, is seldom employed in grazing more than a few years, lest it should become too light,* and therefore less productive.

Mode of
Agricul-
ture.

The ground allotted for potatoes, is, for the most part, stubble of the third crop of oats; which, being harrowed flat with a break and small harrows, cross-cut with the plough, again harrowed and formed into drills, and a quantity of manure made by cattle during the winter spread on it, potatoes are dropped into the drills, and immediately covered by the plough. The necessary operation of ploughing and working among these during the summer, to kill the weeds and mould the potatoes, is considered nearly equal to a fallow. When the potatoes are raised and taken away, wheat or vetches are sowed in November; or it is reserved for oats, in the ensuing spring. When the ground is light or sandy, barley or rye is commonly sown. Some farmers keep their potatoe ground until May or June following, for producing turnips in the drill way.

The kinds of grain chiefly cultivated are, wheat, oats, barley and rye, in the following proportions. Let 50 represent the whole grain in the union; of which it is estimated, that 35 parts are oats, 12 wheat, 2 barley, and 1 rye.

* This may appear singular, but the fact is attested by respectable farmers in the neighbourhood. By lying fallow it becomes mossy; lime has been found to have no effect in reclaiming it; the most beneficial manure is dung.

Mode of
Agriculture.

The quantity of land under crop, is about two parts out of seven; the other five parts are employed in grazing and meadow.

The only green food raised for cattle in winter, is turnips and vetches; and even these in small quantities. It is expected, however, that when the utility of these green crops is better understood, they will be more extensively cultivated.

Implements.

From the preceding statement it will appear, that improvements in agriculture or implements of husbandry, have, though progressive, not been hitherto very considerable. Mr. Whittle of Thistleborough has introduced a scythe for cutting grain, similar to the common scythe, but with splinters of wood fastened to the handle, and running in the same direction with the blade, to lay the heads of the grain one way. He has also a threshing machine, to which one for winnowing the grain is attached, by which the process of both threshing and cleaning is carried on at the same time. Scotch ploughs have been introduced, and are used by many with good effect, chiefly in breaking up meadow ground, and in land where there are few stones. Mr. William Whitla of Gobrana lately introduced a water-furrowing plough, with a rake at each side, fastened by a hinge; which rakes the ridges, while it clears the furrows. It is obvious that this can be employed with most advantage in grounds loose, and free from stones. The common Irish plough is mostly used. The remaining implements are, small harrows, common cars, two-wheeled carts, spades, shovels, picks, hoes, scythes, reaping-hooks, two or three pronged forks, pruning bills,

hedge scissars, common hand machines for cleaning grain, rakes, wheel-barrows, hand-barrows, baskets for sowing grain, and flails.

The manures chiefly used are, lime, soil raised out of *Manures*, the gripes, or from the backs of ditches; and dung made by the cattle in winter. The latter is for the most part reserved for meadow.

An account of the stock was taken in November 1803, *Stock*. by order of Government; of which the following is an abstract.* On the farms in the union, being 481, were 42 saddle horses, 420 draft ditto, 55 oxen, 1121 cows, 920 young cattle and colts, 228 sheep and goats, 775 pigs, 373 cars, 491 boles of wheat, 4176 boles of oats, 105 boles of barley, 6037 loads of hay, 8398 sacks of potatoes, 14 cwt. of flour, 403 cwt. of oatmeal.

In the lower part of the union, bounded by the Lurgan road on the east, Glenavy river on the north, and extending to Derryola and the new Park, the farms are on an average about 20 acres; in the other parts they will average about 30 acres. There are several farms of a large size: Mr. Whittle holds above 300 acres in *Size of Farms*.

* This account, to ensure its accuracy, was taken under the superintendence of the late Conway Mc. Niece, Esq. of Pigeontown; who, to an intimate knowledge of the country, united an active interference in its concerns. The memory of this gentleman is held in deserved estimation in the Union. He devoted the course of a long life to its interests; and spared neither personal exertion, his time, or his purse, in settling the differences, composing the dissensions, and promoting the welfare of the inhabitants.—*Transeat in exemplum.*

his own hands; William Gregg, Esq. of Knockairn, has 267 acres in his farm; Mr. John Murray of Ballypitmave, 197; Mr. John Oakman of Ballydonaghy, 150; and Mr. William Clements of Ballydonaghy, 126; few beside these exceed 50; others diminish until they come to 15 and 10. The proportion of working horses to the size of farms, may be thus estimated: in the lower district of the union, two horses, that is, one plough, are able to work forty acres; as also in the upper parts, where the land does not produce wheat. But in heavy clay ground, three horses are required to a plough, to cultivate the same number of acres. In that district where I have stated the average size of farms to be 20 acres, the fields contain about three acres; where the farms are larger, the fields generally contain about 4 acres.

Enclosures. The fences or enclosures most prevalent, are clay ditches, faced with stones, and quicked in front. In soft marshy ground, and bogs, as in the Tunney Island and Deerpark, the inhabitants make two ditches about a perch asunder, with the back of the one opposite to that of the other. The backs of each, and the space between them, are planted with osiers, and the face with quicks. The ditches answer the double purpose of good enclosures, and draining the grounds.

Proprietor. The Marquis of Hertford is proprietor, and lord of the manor. The only perpetuities in the union derived from him, are the four townlands of Ballymacreevan, Ballytromery, Ballygortgave, and Ballyshanoghey, con-

taining 1587 acres, and 3 roods, English measure, leased to Sir Hercules Langford, Bart. by Lord Conway, about the year 1670; for which the Countess of Longford pays an annual rent of thirty pounds. Several individuals hold farms on these lands, in perpetuity, under her ladyship.

From the year 1741 to 1745, nearly the entire of the Rents, union was let by the late Marquis, then Earl of Hertford, for three lives and 41 years, from three to five shillings the acre. The longevity of the inhabitants is strongly evinced by the number of these lives who yet survive. When a lease expires, the land is re-set by the present Marquis to the occupying tenants, at a moderate rent; and no advantage taken of the houses, and other buildings, made by the tenants. On no estate perhaps in the country, is tenant-right more respected; and hence the many comfortable houses, and several elegant mansions, which have been erected, and the high rate at which the tenant-right is sometimes sold. The tenure given by the present Marquis, is one life and twenty-one years; and the rent may average at about 16s. an acre. The measure used is the English statute, except in the Countess of Longford's perpetuity, where it is the Cunningham.

The rate of labourers' wages is about fifteen-pence a day. Hired men servants, with bed and board, get from ten to sixteen pounds, and maid-servants from 2l. 10s. to 4l. 10s. a year.

Wages of
Labour.

Prices of
Provisions.

The prices of provisions, and provender, are as follows :

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Beef and mutton, from	0	5	to	0	6 per lb.
Pork, ... from.....	0	4	to	0	6 Ditto.
Butter,	0	10	to	1	0 Ditto.
Fowls,	0	7	to	0	10 each.
Geese,	2	0	to	2	6 Ditto.
Turkeys,	2	6	to	3	0 Ditto.
Oatmeal,	2	8	to	3	0 per score.
Barley,.....	7	6	to	8	6 per cwt. of 112lb.
Wheat,	12	6	to	13	0 Ditto.
Flour,.....	27	0	to	28	0 Ditto.
Oats,.....	7	0	to	8	0 Ditto.
Potatoes,.....	—————				10 per bushel.
Hay,	50	0	to	60	0 per ton.

Fairs.

Markets.

A fair is held twice a-year in Glenavy, on the 14th of May, and the 29th of October;* in which horned cattle are the chief article of sale. A monthly market is held in Crumlin, on the first monday, for the sale of yarn, cattle, and other commodities. Though but lately established, it is well attended, and under the care and protection of Lieut. Colonel Heyland, has every appearance of prosperity. The tolls taken in both places are, twopence for a cow, and one penny for sheep and swine. The market-towns for the sale of grain, are, Lisburn, Belfast, and Lurgan.

* If those days fall on a Saturday, the fair is postponed until the Monday following; pursuant to the laudable custom of the county of Antrim.

Of the county, manor, and parish cesses, by ancient Cesses. and immemorial custom, one-fourth is paid by Tullyrusk, and the other three-fourths are applotted equally upon Glenavy and Camlin. The county and manor cesses may be stated as follows:

UPPER GLENNAVY.

Lent Assizes.		Summer Assizes.	
	£.		£.
Manor Cess, - - - -	10	Manor & County Cess,	120
County Ditto, - - - -	84		<u> </u>
	<u> </u>		
	94		

LOWER GLENNAVY.

	£.		£.
Manor Cess, - - - -	10	Manor & County Cess,	108
County Ditto, - - - -	84		<u> </u>
	<u> </u>		
	94		

CAMLIN.

	£.		£. s. d.
Manor Cess, - - - -	10	Manor & Co. Cess,	112 6 8
County Ditto, - - - -	84		<u> </u>
	<u> </u>		
	94		

TULLYRUSK.

	£.		£.
Manor Cess, - - - -	6	Manor & County Cess,	86
County Ditto, - - - -	64		<u> </u>
	<u> </u>		
	70		

The manor roads are made or repaired, by present-Roads. ment at the Summer Leet, and each constablewick pays

for its own roads ; which will account for the difference between the Summer and Lent cesses.

Agricultural Society.

It may be proper to state here, that an agricultural Society for Lower Massareene and Glenavy, was formed about the year 1803. The principal object was to promote improvements in the smaller farms, and to excite exertion by offering premiums. With this view, they proposed to encourage the saving of flax and clover seeds ; ploughing, ditching, and attention to the breed of cattle, were also recommended ; and the advantages of cultivating green crops for winter food were pointed out, and directions given for raising them. It is to be regretted, that this useful society, after a short continuance, was dissolved.*

X. Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, &c.

Trade.

The trade principally consists in brown linen, yarn, butter, pigs, grain, and potatoes. The principal manufacture is linen. There is a cotton manufactory at Glenavy, belonging to Messrs. Forsythe and Co. which employs from 90 to 100 hands within, and about 300 weavers without. These manufactures are carried on promiscuously with agriculture. Every house may be said to possess a wheel ; and nearly one-third of the houses a loom. A mill for spinning flax has been erected by Mr. J. Ferguson, at Cidercourt, near Crumlin ; for which he received a premium from the linen-board. Mr. Joseph Ashcroft has a ma-

* Since this account was written, a similar society, with similar objects, has been formed in the beginning of the present year, (1815.)

manufactory for stamping cotton, on a small scale, at ^{Bleach Green.} Knockairn. The only bleach-green in the union, is one belonging to Stafford Whittle, Esq. at Glenconway, in the townland of Ballyvorally. There were formerly eight bleach yards on the river of Glenavy; one of which remains, one is unemployed, two have been converted to the purposes above-mentioned, and the rest are in ruins.

Undressed flax is sold from 8s. 8d. to 20s. per stone ^{Flax.} of 16lb; dressed flax from 1s. 8d. to 3s. per pound; yarn from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per spangle. The linen usually made ^{Linen.} is seventeen hundred, yard wide, and sold from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per yard, in the brown state: the cambrics are thirty inches wide, and from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 2d. per yard. Children earn at the cotton manufactory, from 1s. 8d. a week, to a higher sum, according to their ages; women earn 4s. 6d.; the wages of men varies until it rises to 1l. 10s. Prices in the usual trades:—masons and car- ^{Prices of Tradesmen.} penters, 3s. 3d. per diem; tailors, 6s. 6d. for a suit of clothes, (with diet); shoemakers, from 9s. to 12s. for a pair of shoes, including materials; smiths, 1s. 8d. for horse-shoeing, exclusive of materials.

There are twenty vessels belonging to the union, which ^{Navigation.} ply on the shores of Lough Neagh. These may be distinguished by their freight into three kinds. The first comprehends a sloop of 10 tons burden, employed in carrying grain to Antrim; and a pleasure boat of 2 tons, and 5 cwt. belonging to Mr. Whittle. The second consists of two boats, called by the fishermen ponts, of 30 cwt. each, used principally in the carriage of turf;

and the third comprehends sixteen small boats, of 18 cwt. each, engaged in the fisheries of trout, pollan, tench, and pike.

XI. *Natural Curiosities, Remarkable Occurrences, &c.*

Cataract.

There is a fine cataract, called the "Leap," in the lands of Mr. Whittle, at Glenconway, composed of basalt strata, over which the river of Glenavy rolls in its passage to Lough Neagh. Its perpendicular height is about 45 feet, the breadth 33, with a gradual slope of about 105 feet. The declivity is broken and irregular, by which the water is fretted in its course, and precipitated to the bottom in a cloud of spray. A row of planting skirts the banks of the river, and adds beauty and variety to the scene.

Fall of Snow and Rain.

The beginning of the year 1814 is remarkable for an extraordinary fall of snow, accompanied with an intense frost; and the conclusion of it, for the greatest fall of rain that has happened in the memory of man. The snow began to fall on the 3d of January, and was not completely thawed until the 29th of March, continuing on the ground for 85 days; during part of which time the roads were covered to an unusual depth, so as to be impassable to both man and horse. The rain continued for above two months, almost without intermission, and produced such excessive floods, that the new bridge over Crumlin river, at Cidercourt, was entirely swept away. Lough Neagh was swelled to an unprecedented height, and overflowed its banks for a considerable distance; by which many families were compelled to leave their habitations, and much property was lost. In one day

the rain guage announced a fall of three inches, equal to the average fall of a whole month. From the 11th of October to the 30th, 5.836 inches fell; in November, 10.334; Total inches, 16.170; forming together two-thirds of the common average of an entire year's fall. A parallel to this is not in human memory.*

Fall of
Snow and
Rain.

* Since these papers were prepared for the press, the following account of a phenomenon in Dundrod, in the parish of Tullyrusk, appeared in the *Belfast News' Letter*, of the 9th of April, 1816:—"Singular Phenomenon.—On the 6th ult. during a severe shower of hail, accompanied with loud peals of thunder, a body of matter was observed in the neighbourhood of Dundrod, county of Antrim, resembling a little dark cloud stretching itself to the ground, and wreathing like that part of a water-spout which may be seen in a fluctuating state before it bursts. It continued moving rapidly in a north-easterly direction, till coming to the house of David Mairs, inn-keeper, it instantly carried off the whole thatch from the dwelling-house, together with that of an adjoining barn; also, a rick of hay that stood a few perches from the kitchen door. Some of these were found scattered through the fields at the distance of three-quarters of a mile from Mairs's, and some were caught by the neighbouring hedges, which were broken down; some thorns were torn out of root, and part of a potatoe pit, against which it struck, scattered through the field. Continuing its course in the direction before-mentioned, and leaving behind it the strongest symptoms of impetuosity, it came to the dwelling of a man named Crothers, about a mile from the former house--the door was latched and barred with a spade, placed obliquely against it in such a manner as not to recede, but such was the force of the impulse, that the door was instantaneously driven open, the latch broken, the head of the spade forced through the door, and a woman who was sitting at the fire with a child in her arms, was carried to the back part of the kitchen; on recovering, she perceived a body of fire going out at a breach made in the roof opposite the door.—Some of the thatch, &c. was carried away a considerable distance from the house; also the top of an oat stack, part of which has not since been found. From its effects, it appears to have been about one hundred yards in breadth, and to have continued nearly three miles in its course. We are happy to add that no person received any material hurt from it."

**Eminent
Men.**

The union has produced three authors, sons of the Rev. Thomas Crawford,* the venerable and respected dissenting minister of Crumlin for 58 years, by his wife Anne Mc. Cay, sister to the mother of Miss Elizabeth Hamilton, authoress of "The Modern Philosophers," and other celebrated works. The eldest son, Dr. William Crawford, was a man of considerable learning, and great application. About the year 1769 he published remarks on Chesterfield's letters, which gained him much reputation as a sound moralist, and good critic; and in some of the colleges, particularly Oxford, was put into the hands of the students as an antidote to the poison contained in that profligate work. In 1778, he published a translation of Turretine's Dissertation on Natural Theology, in two volumes. About the year 1780 he published a short History of Ireland, in letters. He died minister of the Presbyterian congregation in Hollywood, in 1801. His life was not only blameless, but actively employed in doing good. John Crawford, the second son, was a surgeon in the service of the East India Company for many years. In an essay, dedicated to Sir George Colebrooke in the year 1769, he details the success of his practice, by the employment of mercury, which has since been generally adopted, and almost considered as a panacea in the liver complaints of that country. He died in the year 1813, at Baltimore, in America. The third son, Adair Crawford, was bred a physician, and practised in London. Few men during his short life, acquired more celebrity. He published an Experimental Essay on Animal Heat, which attracted

* These gentlemen were born in the townland of Ballytromery, in the parish of Camlin.

the attention of all the philosophers of Europe, and has been translated into many of the modern languages. He published besides, in the Transactions of the Royal Society, of which he was a member, an explanation of the power in animals to resist very high degrees of heat, written in consequence of the well-known experiments made by Doctors Fordyce and Solander, in a heated room; an Essay on the Matter of Cancer; and another on the medical Effects of Muriate of Barytes. Besides these he left a posthumous work, an experimental inquiry into the nature of the cohesion of the animal fibre; which will be immediately published by his younger and surviving brother, Doctor Alexander Crawford, an eminent physician at Lisburn. This ingenious, learned, and amiable man died of a consumption, occasioned by intense application to his literary and professional pursuits, at Lymington, in Hampshire, in the year 1795.

A List of the Incumbents of the Union, from the year 1622. Incumbents.

Meredith Gwyllims, 1622	Anthony Welsh, . 1728
*Lemuel Matthews, 1680	Conway Benning, . 1763
Robert Quaile, . . . 1690	John Phipps, . . 1770
George Wilkins, . . 1707	Henry Reynett, . 1777
Benjamin Gatfield, 1716	Sam. Dubourdieu, 1780
Anthony Rogers, . 1724	Edward Cupples, . 1813

* This gentleman was afterwards archdeacon of Down, and vicar-general of the dioceses of Down and Connor; and was deprived in the year 1693, by the celebrated Lisburn Commission, upon which he published a long and learned argument in 4to. in the year 1704.—Quod vide.

XII. *Suggestions for Improvement, and Means for meliorating the Condition of the People.*

The deficiencies in improvement are such as are common to this province. A general adoption of the new system of education is wanted. A law to enable magistrates to abolish cock-fighting, would tend much to the preservation of the morals of the people. This practice gives them dissolute habits, detaches them from their business, brutalizes their minds, and involves them in all the consequences of intemperance and debauchery. It would conduce to the health of the poorer classes, if they constructed the windows of their cabins so as to allow ventilation; and occasionally white-washed the walls within. The soil would derive advantage from a more extensive introduction of English and Scotch improvements in agriculture; and its surface would assume additional beauty, by a more general attention to planting.

APPENDIX.

Containing the several Tables following:

1. Names of Townlands, with their Derivations and English names.
2. Acreable contents of Townlands, with numbers of reference to the map.
3. Reference to the houses on the map.
4. Register of Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages.
5. Surnames of the Inhabitants.
6. List of Birds frequenting Lough Neagh.
7. Population Tables.
8. Diary of the Weather on the Northern coast of the County of Antrim.
9. Epitaph on Adair Crawford, Esq. M. D. F. R. S.

No. 1.

NAMES OF TOWNLANDS, &c.

TOWNLANDS IN GLENNAVY.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Derivation.</i>	<i>English Name.</i>
Glenavy,	{ ' Gleann-aoibhin,' or ' Glean-amhan,'	The pleasant glen; or The glen of the river.
Ballypitmave,	' Baille-pit-meabhal,'	Town of the pit of shame.
Ballymacoy,	' Baille-na-cuagh,'	Cuckoo-town.
Tullynewbane,	' Tullagh-nuadh-ban,'	New white hill.
Ballymoneymore,	' Baille-moine-mor,'	Great moss town.
Ballyminimore,	' Baille-moine-mor,'	Great bog town.
Tullynewbank,	' Tullagh-new-bank,'	New bank hill.
Ballymoate,	' Baille-mota,'	Moat town.
Crew,	' Crubh,'	The form of a horse's hoof.
Carnkilly,	' Carn-coille,'	Heap of wood.
Ballymacricket,	' Baille-mac-cricket,'	Mc. Cricket's town.
Aghadolgan,	' Agh-a-dolgan,'	The hill of sorrow.
Edenturcher,	' Eadan-turcher,'	The forehead of riches.
Ballyvorally,	' Baille-mhor-almha,'	Great herd town.
Ballyvannen,	' Baille-mhionnen,'	Kid town.
Feumore,	' Fe-mor,'	The great pound, or park.

TOWNLANDS IN CAMLIN.

Ballycamlin,	' Baille-cam-lin,'	The town of the crooked, or winding water.
Ballydonaghy,	' Baille-donough,'	Denistown.
Gob, or Gobrana,	' Gob, (a beak) Gob-raon,'	The mouth of the way.
Lanygarve,	' Leana-garbh,'	The rough field.
Ballycessy,	' Baille-caise, or caise,'	Cheese, or stream town.
Ballyvullan,	' Baille-maollin,'	The town of the hill's brow, or summit.
Aghnederagh,	' A-na-darrach,'	Oakfield.
Ballymacreevan,	' Baille-mac-criomthan,'	Town of the young fox.
Ballytromery,	' Baille-tromm-rath,'	The town of the fort of the elder tree.
Ballygortgarve,	' Baille-gort-garve,'	Town of the rough field.
Ballyshanaghill, alias	' Baille-cnoc-seanach,'	Foxtown-hill.
Ballyshanoghey,		

TOWNLANDS IN TULLYRUSK.

Tullyrusk,	' Tullagh-riasg,'	The moory hill.
Budor,	' Budh-or,'	The yellow border.
Dunkilltrod,	' Dunn-cell-drud,'	Church-fort enclosure.
Knockern,	' Cnoc-carn,'	Carnhill.

ANCIENT TOWNLANDS.

Ballycroimmoige,	' Baille-crumog,'	Heifer's-town.
Ballymaderaige,	' Baille-na-deirge,'	The red town.
Ballymakeanagh,	' Baille-na-caonach,'	Mosstown.
Ballymachbryan,	' Baille-mac-Bryan,'	Bryan's-son's-town.
Ballyclonigan,	' Baille-clonnigan,'	Clonigan's-town.

ANCIENT TOWNLANDS.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Derivation.</i>	<i>English Name.</i>
Ballykillaghenry,	' Baille-coille-henry,'	Town of Henry s wood.
Ballyaghkernan,	' Baille-ath-carnan,'	Town of Carnford.
Ballynegarriff,	' Ballenegad-haraidh,'	Hunting-town.
Massareene,	' Mas-rian,'	The beautiful portion.
Killultagh,	' Cill-ulltach,'	Ulster man s churchyard.

No. - 2.

ACREABLE CONTENTS OF TOWNLANDS.

PARISH OF GLENNAVY.

	A.	R.	P.
1 The Deer Park, .	1451	1	0
2 Lough Beg, . .	625	0	0
3 Feumore, . .	327	3	35
4 Ballyvannen, . .	450	0	5
5 Ballyvorally, . .	440	2	15
6 Aghadolgan, . .	322	2	29
7 Edenturcher, . .	119	3	18
8 Ballymacrocket, . .	315	2	16
9 Carnkilly, . .	199	3	9
10 Crew,	599	3	27
11 Ballymoate, . .	388	3	27
12 Glenavy, . . .	329	2	15
13 Ballyminimore, . .	340	1	0
14 Tullynewbank, . .	222	0	33
15 Tullynewbane, . .	278	3	33
16 Ballypitmave, . .	880	2	11
17 Ballynacoy, . .	349	2	3
18 Ballymonymore, . .	198	3	0

Total in Glenavy, 7841 1 36

PARISH OF CAMLIN.

	A.	R.	P.
19 Ballyvullan, . .	308	3	17
20 Aghnadaragh, . .	329	3	17
21 Ballyshanoghey, alias Ballyshanaghill,	491	0	34
22 Ballymacreevan, . .	510	0	15
23 Ballygortgarve, . .	236	1	39
24 Ballytromery, . .	349	3	34
25 Lanygarve, . . .	263	3	12
26 Ballycessy, . . .	275	3	28
27 Gobb,	389	2	6
28 Ballycamlin, . . .	165	1	10
29 Ballydonaghy, . .	2130	1	23
Total in Camlin,	5451	1	35

PARISH OF TULLYRUSK.

30 Knockern, . . .	837	3	35
31 Tullyrousk, . . .	1003	3	18
32 Dunkilltrod, . . .	1183	0	20
33 Budor,	1571	1	37

Total in Tullyrusk, 4596 1 30

No. 3.

REFERENCE TO HOUSES AND BUILDINGS IN THE MAP.

- A** Gore Mount,—Wm. Gore, Esq.
B Messrs. Forsythe & Co's. Cotton Manufactory.
CC Ballyminimore,—Messrs. Oakmans.
D Ballypitmave,—Mr. John Murray.
E Glenconway,—Stafford Whittle, Esq.
F Pigeon-town,—Messrs. Mc. Niece, Oakman, & Sloan.
G Thistleborough,—Stafford Whittle, Esq.
H Cherryvalley,—John Armstrong, Esq.
I I Gobrana,—Messrs. Whitlas.
K Lakefield,—Robert Hyndman, Esq.
L Ballydonaghy,—Mr. John Oakman.
M Knockairn,—William Gregg, Esq.
M ————Mr. John Fulton.
N Quarterland,—Mrs. Potts.
O Budor,—Mrs. Mc. Clure.
P Heathfield,—Mr. David Mc. Clure.

No. 4.

BAPTISMS, DEATHS, and MARRIAGES, extracted from the **REGISTRY**, at the interval of an hundred years.

BAPTISMS.							
Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1711	17	7	24	1811	52	63	115
1712	14	16	30	1812	66	64	130
1713	11	12	23	1813	55	60	115
1714	9	11	20	1814	64	73	137

BURIALS.							
Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1711	1	3	4	1811	8	8	16
1712	1	1	2	1812	4	7	11
1713	7	3	10	1813	9	11	20
1714	2	4	6	1814	11	15	26

MARRIAGES.			
Years.	Number.	Years.	Number.
1711	0	1811	15
1712	3	1812	13
1713	3	1813	12
1714	4	1814	14

No. 5.

SURNAMES of the INHABITANTS.

A.

Alexander, Allen, Antwhistle, Agnew, Adams, Armstrong, Anderson, Addis, Aston, Ashcroft, Adgey, Andrews, Allot, Abernethy.

B.

Bell, Burns, Barnett, Bickerstaff, Boyd, Barron, Bryans, Beatty, Brison, Black, Brown, Blair, Boomer, Brunnagh, Bamford, Baird, Baxter, Blaney, Byrt, Bolton, Ballins, Briggs, Boyle, Benson, Barkley, Brankin, Belshaw, Breathwait, Bridian, Bullock, Bann, Burgh,

C.

Campbell, Crossan, Conn, Cormachan, Crossey, Cardwell, Cromley, Clyde, Collins, Cassidy, Casey, Clements, Colburn, Culbert, Culton, Clendinnen, Coats, Crawford, Connolly, Craig, Carson, Close, Collyer, Curry, Colbreath, Cousens, Corbet, Chapman, Cartane, Craney, Corr, Crangle, Connor, Courtney, Cummins, Couse, Carrothers, Caldwell,

D.

Donnegan, Davison, Dixon, Davy, Dobson, Devlin, Digmon,

Dickey, Doherty, Durham, Donald, Dixon, Downey, Dodd, Drummond, Dalton, Dugan, Donnelly, Dawley, Diamond, Donaldson, Dornan, Dillon, Duffy, Dorah.

E.

Elliott, Evans, Ellwood, Eadens, English.

F.

Flemming, Fulton, Forsythe, Fergusson, Feris, Finton, Fleet-
ing, Farr, Fry, Falloon, Fletcher,
Fitzgerald, Fearon, Flack, Fitz-
simmons.

G.

Gregg, Glover, Gore, Gordon,
Gawley, Grissam, Grames, Gib-
son, Gillespie, Greer, Gillmor,
Griffin, Garland, Graham, Green,
Gray, Grace, Gwyllan, Gillian,
Gregory, Gribbin, Gatenby, Gil-
bert, Geddes.

H.

Higginson, Hull, Heasly, Hen-
ry, Holmes, Heney, Hunter,
Hare, Hood, Herdman, Hanna,
Hamill, Huston, Havron, Hil-
lon, Hickland, Haggins, Hen-
derson, Hill, High, Hopes, Ha-
milton, Hogg, Hendron, Hunt.

I.

Ingram, Ireland, Irvine.

J.

Johnston, Jamieson, Jordan,
Jones, Junkin, Jennings, Just.

K.

Kelan, Kane, Killpatrick,
Kelly, Killewney, Kerr, Keys,
Kinselagh, Kidd, Kennedy, Ker-
ney, Knairs, Kinley,

L.

Logan, Lunie, Leathem, Lynn,
Lowry, Lughan, Lavery, Laird,
Lorimer, Larmour, Lewis, Let-
som, Leslie, Lappen, Lennon,
Low, Lyons, Lennox, Living-
ton, Lownsett.

M.

Mc. Niece, Mulholland, Mc.
Kane, Magee, Mc. Conkey, Mc.
Curry, Mc. Can, Mc. Gary, Mc.
Grady, Mc. Alister, Morgan,
Mc. Veagh, Mc. Kevenagh, Mc.
Cabe, Mc. Kerry, Mc. Cannon,
Mullen, Mc. Queelan, Moore,
Mitchell, Mc. Alpin, Mc. Cluny,
Mc. Gucken, Mc. Leron, Ma-
tier, Magill, Mc. Shane, Mc.
Dermott, Mullins, Miller, Mt.
Gomery, Mc. Donnell, Mc.
Ilwain, Mc. Mahon, Morris,
Munford, Mc. Anally, Mc. Gol-
pin, Mc. Glade, Mc. Geon, Mc.
Connell, Mc. Ivor, Mc. Call,
Mc. Ilvenna, Mc. Gahy, Mc.
Lurg, Mc. Culloch, Mc. Kin-
ney, Mc. Henry, Mc. Keanen,
Mc. Clure, Matthews, Mc.
Neight, Moate, Mc. William,
Mc. Cassin, Mc. Loughlin, Mc.
Cahilly, Mc. Ilroy, Matchet,
Mc. Afee, Morrow, Mc. Elvey,
Murray, Mc. Rory, Mc. Camly,
Mc. Rannell, Mc. Mullen, Maze,
Mc. Cully, Mc. Clelland, Mc.
Conachy, Mc. Renna, Mc. Court,
Mc. Collom, Mc. Kee, Mallins,
Mc. Cormac, May, Mc. Clean,
Mc. Clennahan, Mc. Corry, Mc.
Stravock, Mc. Alinden, Mc. Ma-
nus, Maxwell, Mc. Arevy, Mc.

Caveny, Mc. Caver, Mc, Aulay,
Mc. Claverty, Marcel, Mc. Gar-
rill, Morrison, Mc. Neal, Mark,
Martin, Mairs.

N.

Neeson, Nesbitt, Nichols, Nel-
son, Neal, Nutt.

O.

O'Neill, O'Mullin, Oakman,
Owens, O'Heney.

P.

Potts, Palmer, Porter, Phillips,
Patterson, Piers, Plunkett, Par-
ker.

Q.

Quigley, Quinn.

R.

Rawlins, Rogers, Robinson,
Rice, Read, Rabb, Russell, Ram-
say.

S.

Stewart, Sweny, Sloan, Steel,

Smith, Shane, Savage, Sherlock,
Scott, Sharky, Spence, Stevenson,
Smiley, Shales, Shawcross, San-
ders, Simpson, Seales, Sefton,
Shuter, Story.

T.

Toland, Thompson, Tumblety,
Taylor, Turner, Totten, Tranla-
vy, Tallen, Tippin.

U.

Upton.

W.

Whittle, Whitla, Walker,
Whiteside, Watts, Wilson, White,
Wright, Williamson, Woods, Wat-
son, Wilkinson, Wray, Willis,
Waters, Welch, Wickliff, Wi-
therup, Webb, Weathers.

Y.

Young, Yarr.

No. 6.

A list of BIRDS which frequent LOUGH NEAGH.

Green plover lapwing.—*Ranellus*.

Grey Plover.

Rail.—*Rallus crex*:

Water-hen.—*Fulica chlorophus*.

Coot.—*Fulica atra*.

Sand piper.—*Fraxineus*.

The gross-beak.—*Loxia*:

Swan.—*Cygnus*.

Heron.—*Ardea cinerea*.

Wild-goose.—*Anser*.

Wild-duck.—*Boscas*.

Widgeon.—*Penelops*.

Teal.—*Crecca*.

Bittern.—*Ardea stellaris*.

Screech-cock.—*Turdus viscivorus*.

Curlew.—*Scolopax arquata*.

Snipe.—*Scolopax gallinago*.

Jack snipe.—*Scolopax gallinula*.

Woodcock.—*Scolopax rusticola*.

Jay.—*Corvus Glandarius*.

No. 7.

POPULATION TABLES.

State of the POPULATION, as ascertained by the Rector
in a parochial visitation made by him in 1808.

	Houses.	Males.	Females.	Souls.	Average to a family.	Protestants.	Dissenters.	Quakers.	Catholics.
Glenavy,	496	1324	1362	2686	$5\frac{209}{496}$	1040	352	6	1288
Camlin,	341	832	847	1679	$5\frac{15}{341}$	683	554	8	434
Tullyrusk,	158	391	433	824	$5\frac{14}{158}$	108	506	0	210
Total,	995	2547	2642	5189		1831	1412	14	1932

State of the POPULATION in 1813, as ascertained on oath,
pursuant to the act of the 52d Geo. III. c. 133.

	Families.	Families employed in agriculture.	In trade and manufactures.	Not comprised in either of those classes.	Males.	Females.	Souls.
Glenavy,	531	298	227	7	1426	1521	2947
Camlin,	399	220	172	7	1044	1072	2116
Tullyrusk,	196	154	42	0	495	549	1044
Total,	1126	672	441	14	2965	3142	6107

Total number in the Union.	{	Protestants,	-	-	2155
		P. Dissenters,	-	-	1679
		Catholics,	-	-	2273
					6107

Average number of souls to each family, - $5\frac{477}{1126}$
Average No. of acres to each individual, 2A. 3R. 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.

DIARY OF THE WEATHER.

1814.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Rair	15	10	13	12	25	17	11	4	23	10	7	9	156
Wet	2	4	4	1	0	1	4	7	1	9	11	10	54
Showery	14	14	14	17	6	12	16	20	6	12	12	12	155
Fog ..	2	2	2	5	1	7	3	8	2	4	2	2	40
Snow, Sleet, &c.	29	10	10	3	0	0	0	2	0	6	11	13	84
Frost	21	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	47
Stormy	6	6	3	3	2	3	2	7	4	6	12	11	65
Barometer	29	50 ¹ / ₄	30	30	30 ³	30 ³	30	30	30 ¹	30 ¹	30	29 ⁸	Morn.
greatest height.	30	30 ³	30 ²	30	30 ³	30 ³	30	29 ⁹	30 ³	30 ¹	30	29 ⁹	Even.
Barometer	28	28 ⁹	28 ³	28 ⁹	29 ⁴	29 ¹	29 ¹	29 ³	29	28 ⁹	29	28 ⁸	Morn.
lowest.	28	29	28 ¹	28 ⁹	29 ⁴	29 ⁵	29 ³	29 ³	29 ⁹	28 ⁹	28 ⁹	28 ⁹	Even.
Thermometer	40	45	48	54	56	59	64	62	60	54	51	45	Morn.
greatest height.	43	45	49	55	57	60	66	65	61	57	50	46	Even
Thermometer	20	31	34	45	42	48	56	56	47	47	38	33	Morn.
lowest.	25	34	34	45	44	48	57	57	49	48	39	34	Even.
Wind	E. 15	S. 16	E. 14	S. 17	E. 13	E. 13	S. 21	S. 18	S. 17	S. 16	N. 10	S. 15	Morn.
	N. 11	S. 13	S. 14	S. 13	E. 14	E. 14	S. 17	S. 14	S. 14	E. 8	N. 9	E. 12	Even.

Thunder & Lightning—One day in May, two in July, and one in August.—Total 4.

The observations are taken by Fahrenheit's Thermometer, and removed from the influence of either sun or fire.

The figures in the line, Wind, denote the number of days it blew in that direction.

N. B. Snow began to fall on the 3d of January, and was not completely thawed until the 29th of March, continuing on the ground for 85 days.

On Sunday evening the 11th of September, there appeared a splendid arch of Aurora Borealis, noticed in most of our newspapers; but on the evening of the 4th of November a similar arch appeared in the North, which, though not quite so magnificent, seems not to have been remarked by any person except those in this immediate neighbourhood. It first appeared between five and six in the evening and was entirely gone before half past seven o'clock.

The months of November and December were very remarkable for great fluctuations in the Barometer.—On the 16th of December the mercury rose one inch between nine o'clock in the morning and nine at night.—During the night of the 15th it fell 9-10ths of an inch.

Statistical Account

No. 9.

EPITAPH ON DOCTOR ADAIR CRAWFORD, by the late **GILBERT WAKEFIELD** :
kindly communicated to the writer of this Account, by a near and respected relative of the eminent man, whose virtues and talents it records. The intended Monument was not carried into execution, in consequence of the noble Marquis having died, shortly after he had given orders for its erection.*

—000—

To the Memory of

ADAIR CRAWFORD, M. D. F. R. S.

Who departed this life on the 29th of July, 1795, in the 47th year of his age.

In the practice of his profession,

Intelligent, liberal, and humane;

In his manner,

Gentle, diffident, and unassuming :

His unaffected deference to the wants of others,

His modest estimation of himself,

The infant simplicity of his demeanour,

The pure emanation

Of kind affection, and a blameless heart,

Rendered him universally beloved !

To these virtues of the MAN,

His cotemporaries alone can testify :

As a votary of SCIENCE,

And Author of a treatise on Animal Heat,

Posterity will repeat his praise.

—000—

The Most Noble the MARQUIS of LANSDOWNE,

To whose house the Doctor had retired from London, for a respite from the duties of his profession, and who respected him while living,

Erected this monument to his Memory.

* This epitaph was received too late to be introduced into the body of the Account ; it is therefore inserted here.

No. XIV.

PARISH OF
I N V E R,*(Diocese of Derry and County of Donegal.)*

BY THE REV. ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY, CURATE.

I. *The Name of the Parish, Situation, Extent, &c.*

THE present name of the parish is Inver; no more Name.
 ancient name is known. It is situated in the barony Situation.
 of Bannagh, in the county of Donegal, and diocese
 of Raphoe, and lies at the eastern extremity of one
 branch of the bay of Donegal, which, with a part of the Boundaries
 parish of Killaghtee, bounds it on the west; on the
 east, it is bounded by the parish of Killymard; on the
 north, by the parishes of Killybeggs and Inniskeel; and
 on the south by the Bay of Donegal. From north to Extent.
 south it extends eight miles, and from east to west about
 nine. The principal divisions are as follow, viz:—The Divisions,
 Quarterlands of Rock, Raneel, Drimcoe, Lettermore,
 Drumconner, Drimborty, Bony Glen, Castle Ogry, and
 Breuter, with the half-quarter lands of Mountcharles,
 Hall and Townytallon, Kilmacreddan, Inver, and one
 other made up of some detached townlands.*

* For the names of the townlands into which these Quarterlands are sub-
 divided, see Appendix.

Soil.

River.

Lakes.

Bay.

To attempt to give an accurate account of the agricultural division of the parish would only lead to error, as complete surveys of it do not exist, and the changes of husbandry within these few years have made corresponding changes in its appearance; the opinions of others must therefore supply the place of more accurate information. Rough mountain and heathy pasturage appear to occupy about two-thirds of its extent; of the remaining third, by much the greater part is arable ground, to which every succeeding year adds considerably. The only river at all entitled to the name, is the Eny or Enver, from which the parish derives its name. It has its source in a lake situated on the top of a mountain at its eastern extremity, and after precipitating itself down its side, (forming a cataract of some hundred feet called the Grey Mare's Tail) runs nearly due west for six miles, discharging itself into the sea at the head of Inver Bay. The loughs are, one of small extent near the town of Mountcharles, whence it derives its name,* where white cornelian is found of a fine quality and remarkably hard: another named Tawyer, also inconsiderable, lies near the foot of the mountain of Binbawn, in which are pearls of a small size, but in considerable numbers. A third lough called Lough Braddon, is situate on the western boundary of the parish; it is remarkable only for producing fine trout, and for being the source of a small river called the Oyley. There are some other loughs, but not of any note either as to extent or productions. Inver Bay affords a good har-

* It is also known by the name of the Turris Hill Lough, from a Turris or Roman Catholic station having been held there. It is still, though in an inferior degree, frequented for the purpose of devotion.

bour; on its north side, are the creeks of the Port and Burnlacky, and on the south those of Buncranna and Creeven. Binbawn is the only mountain of considerable elevation in the parish; its extent is very great, as it forms a continuation of the chain of mountains which, beginning at Glen Head, (a promontory at the western extremity of the county of Donegal) and extending eastward for about twenty miles, afterwards bends southerly towards Lough Erne: this mountain through its entire extent is barren and heathy. Towards the mountain the land is chiefly bog, interspersed with coarse pasturage; at present there is scarcely any wood left standing, although a few years back the quantity was considerable. In most of the bogs a great deal of valuable timber is found, both fir and oak, the former excellent timber, the latter generally much inferior.

II. Mines, Minerals, &c.

Neither mines or minerals entitled to much attention have been as yet discovered; one or two places indeed, in the opinion of persons conversant in mineralogy, bear strong indications of coal. In various places freestone abounds, particularly near Mountcharles, where a quarry of a very fine quality adapted for every purpose, both of building and flagging, is now open. The stone is of a beautiful whitish colour, and fine grain; it may be raised of any size and thickness, and bears the chisel very well. In Binbawn is a good mill-stone quarry. Limestone is also found in different places, but neither in great abundance, nor of a good quality; latterly it has been discovered in many places in the

more inland parts of the parish, where, until now, it was unknown.

Fish,

Inver Bay abounds with almost all the species of fish, that are taken on the northern and western coasts of Ireland.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c.*

Bridges.

The bridges in this parish are, one over a brook which separates Inver from Killaghtee, and four over the river Eny; one of them on the post road to Killybeggs, another on the road leading to Rutland, and two more

Town.

on roads in the mountainous district. The only town of any note is that of Mountcharles, which gives the title of viscount to the noble family of Conyngham, to

Villages.

whom the greatest part of this parish belongs. The villages on the Port and Inver are mostly inhabited by

Gentlemen's Seats.

fishermen. On the left of the road leading from Killybeggs, half a mile from Mountcharles, handsomely situated on the Bay of Donegal, lies the Hall, the seat of Sir Henry Conyngham Montgomery, Bart. Half a mile further on the same bay, is Sea-view, the summer residence of the Earl of Belmore; and immediately adjacent, Salt-hill, the residence of Mrs. Montgomery. Three miles further, to the right of the road, and at the distance of half a mile from it, is Bony Glen, the seat of Murray Babington, Esq.; and half that distance on the opposite side, is Clover-hill, that of Mr. Hugh Montgomery: proceeding farther a few hundred yards, on the left lies the Glebe-house of the Rev. Alexander Montgomery, and a mile and a half still nearer the

town of Killybeggs, also on the left, is Kilmacreddan, the residence of Robert Nesbit, Esq.

The post road is the principal one, leading towards Roads. Killybeggs; it enters the parish of Inver near its south-eastern extremity, and keeping nearly a north-westerly direction, turns into the parish of Killaghtee, about half a mile from the town of Dunkanelly. A mile from the verge of the parish, after passing the town of Mountcharles, a road strikes off to the right, leading towards the mountains of Glenfin, in the parish of Stranorlar, which as yet extends only three or four miles. Near the junction of the last, another branches off in an opposite direction with the post road, intersecting the peninsula of Doorin, which is about three miles through its entire length: there is also another road leading through the same district: and advancing a mile farther on the right, the road to Rutland turns off, taking its way through the village of Glentire; and a mile farther the road to the market town of Ardara commences.

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c.*

The only ruins of religious houses are, those of a Ruined Church and Roman Catholic chapel, each near the site Church and Chapel. of the present places of worship; within these seven years both were habitable. Ruins of Danish forts and Danish Forts. moats are to be found in many places, but none of either castle or round tower; and there is no monument or inscription except those in the burying ground belonging to the old church, none of which seem worthy of observation.

V. *Present & Former State of Population, Food, Fuel, &c.*

- Population.** The number of inhabitants, according to the most exact investigation, is about 8,963, or perhaps something more, taking the number of families, and calculating the inmates of each house at $6\frac{1}{2}$, which may perhaps appear exaggerated, but in reality is not, as appears from different trials of a number of houses taken together, made for the purpose of ascertaining the truth.
- Employment.** The women are almost exclusively occupied in spinning, and in the preparation of flax for that purpose; the men in agriculture, and most of them occasionally in fishing, both which employments they follow indifferently, as the change of seasons admits, and that a prospect of success in the one is permitted to be taken advantage of, by leisure from the occupations of the other. There are some few weavers, but the number is not at all in the same proportion as in many other parts of the country. The Roman Catholics of the parish are, with a few exceptions, poor, many of them extremely so; the Protestants are in better circumstances, yet many of these also are far from enjoying affluence.
- Food.** The food of both is generally the same, potatoes and oatmeal constituting the principal part of it; the sea also occasionally contributes to their support. They are
- Longevity.** a healthy, hardy, and long-lived race of people; many instances of longevity could be enumerated, some few exceeding even 100 years. Their dress and general appearance does not differ in any respect from that of the inhabitants of the rest of this and of the neighbouring counties. The diseases most prevalent are, low
- Dress.**
- Diseases.**

fevers, and in some places fluxes, probably occasioned by living too much on salt fish. In the spring of the year pleurisies are very frequent, and in many cases fatal, from unskilful treatment.

VI. *Genius and Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.*

With respect to the particulars included in this section, this parish in no respect differs from those contiguous to it, or indeed from the province of Ulster in general. The English language is spoken by almost all, except perhaps some few in the more remote parts of the mountains; the native language is also well understood by all the Roman Catholics, and most of the Protestants speak it. Language.

VII. *Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

Most of those who are not in absolute poverty, and some few who may perhaps, from the remoteness of their situation, be less civilized than the rest, endeavour to have some education bestowed on their children, particularly on those of the male sex. When at home, as soon as their age and strength will admit of it, they are employed in something connected with agriculture, or when near the sea shore, in fishing. The girls begin to spin almost as soon as they are able to walk. The parish school is on the same plan, and its course of education the same as is generally adopted at institutions of the same kind, viz; reading, writing and arithmetic. It enjoys, in addition to the usual support granted by the rector, the benefit arising from a bequest of the late Education.
Employment.
Schools.

- Schools.** Colonel Robertson, who left a sum of money to this, in common with every other parish in the diocese of Raphoe, for the establishment of schools, which now produces to each the sum of £15 per annum; £12 of which is, by the committee appointed to manage the charity, appropriated to the support of the schoolmaster or schoolmasters, and the remainder expended in the purchase of books. A school-house has lately been erected at Mountcharles, on the foundation of Erasmus Smith, and the regular system of education, as recommended by the board, already entered on. There are several schools besides throughout the parish, established and supported solely by the inhabitants, pretty nearly on the same plan as the parish school. At Mountcharles
- Endowed School.** there was a seminary under the controul of the Roman Catholic Bishop, where young men of that persuasion were educated, preparatory to entering into holy orders; it has been some time abandoned. The present rector contributes to the support of two other schools besides that which regularly belongs to the parish. No public libraries or any known collection of Irish or other manuscript documents relative to Ireland exist here.
- R. Catholic Seminary.**

VIII. *State of Religious Establishment, Tythes, &c.*

- Advowson.** This parish is not united to any other; it is in the gift of the Bishop of Raphoe.

- Church & Chapel.** The parish Church and a R. Catholic Chapel are the only places of worship in it. The glebe is valuable and not detached; and there is a house on it occupied by the

rector. The tythes are moderately set, without any ^{Tythes.} proctor intervening between the rector and parishioners. They are imposed on the different sorts of grain, the usual produce of the country, also on flax and hay; potatoes do not here pay tythes, although in many other parts of the country they are usually subject to it. In no instance, for some years past, have the tythes been taken in kind.

IX. *Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c.*

Within the last three years there has been scarcely ^{Rent of land.} any land set in this parish; where there has, and generally through this part of the country, the best land usually sets at about two guineas an acre; inferior at one guinea; but where the land is mountainous, and produces heath, to estimate its acreable value is almost impossible. As the farms are for the most part ^{Mode of Agriculture} small, the spade is commonly made use of instead of the plough; but to this there are numerous exceptions. The crops are potatoes, with two successive crops of oats, sometimes in poor land only one, and in a part of the parish, barley. Flax is also much cultivated, particularly of late years. The price of labour by the day here, as through the country generally, ^{Wages of Labour.} is a shilling in summer, and ten-pence in winter, without food. Sea manure is that in most general use, but ^{Manures.} lime is of late taking the lead of it; and, were it not for the distance whence it is procured, would make the use of the former much less frequent. Burning land for a potatoe crop, has of late become very general.

Fairs.

Fairs are held in Mountcharles and the Port; at each place five or six times a year: these are the only fairs held in the parish.

Stock.

As there are few grazing farms, the stock of cattle is generally confined to those appropriated to the supply of milk and butter: of the latter a good deal is brought to market, and carried out of the country. The few grazing farms in the parish not being sufficiently good to fatten, are occupied in feeding store cattle. Although very few sheep are to be seen here in the summer, yet as soon as the harvest is off the ground, the face of the country is overspread with them; almost every proprietor of a house, and many who do not possess one, have at least one or two, which they send to the mountains to graze during the summer months, and afterwards bring them home to provide for themselves during the winter the best way they can: and this sort of depredation is from custom tolerated among the lower classes of people. The principal land proprietor is Lord Conyngham; the others, Mr. Montgomery, the present rector, Mr. Harcourt, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Montgomery of Convoy, in this county, and Sir Henry Montgomery. A small proportion is also the property of the Bishop.

X. Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, Navigation, &c.

Nothing can be said on the subjects here enumerated, unless what has been already mentioned under another head, as to the employment of the people. Trade and

manufactures have unfortunately too little encouragement to be in existence at all. Some occasional intercourse with the opposite shore of Connaught in the provision trade, and the arrival now and then of a vessel from Liverpool laden with rock salt and coal, for the supply of some salt works, (one of which is at the village of the Port in this parish) is the only way in which notice can be taken of any of the latter particulars.

XI. *Natural Curiosities, Remarkable Occurrences, &c.*

List of incumbents, extracted from the First Fruits' ^{Incumbents.} Records : the parish is not noticed in the regal visitation books.

Gavinus Forsyth, collat. fuit 29^o die Apr. 1661, ad præbend. de Enver, et rector. Killaghtee, in dioc. prd.

Thomas Dobson, cler. in art. magr. collat. et institut. fuit, 21^o die Februar. 1681, in et ad rector. et vicar. de Enver, als. Invernayle.

Benjamin Spaun, cler. admiss. et institut. fuit, 19^o die April. 1688, ad et in præbend. de Enver, £10. et rector. ibm. Com. Donegal.

Præbend. sive Rector. de Enver, als. Enverneale, in com. Donegal. prd. vacu. vicesimo septimo die Februarii, Anno Dom. 1720, per cession. Clotworthei Gowan Cler. nuper ibm. incumbent. ad quod quidem præbend. sive vicar. de Enver, als. Enverneale, Georgius Marley, Cler. collat. sive institut. fuit, octavo die Martii, Anno Dom. 1720.

George Gowan, Rec. et Vic. of Enver, 11 July, 1746, £10.

Incum-
bents.

George Cary Hamilton, Præb. Enver, Rect. do. 11^e Feb. 1760, Donegal, £60.

St. John Blacker, L. D. collated 4th December, 1783, R. & V. Inver, Donegal.

Francis Gervais, collated 30th June, 1799, R. & V. Inver, als. Invernayle, Donegal, £10.

Alex. Montgomery, Clk. & A. B. vice Francis Gervais, resigned, who held same about 4 years, to the 20th Oct. 1802, collated 21st Oct. 1802, R. & V. of Invernayle, als. Inver, £10.

XII. *Suggestions for Improvement, and Means for meliorating the Condition of the People.*

Unfortunately for this part of the country, and most particularly so for the parish of Inver, by much the greatest part of it is the property of absentees, so that scarcely any of the rents, (comparatively speaking) are expended in it, or in any way return to it again; this is the great bar to improvement, and naturally points out what would be most conducive to it: for, besides the actual advantage derived from the rents remaining in the country, example would do much for the inhabitants, as witnessing the benefits resulting from an improved mode of husbandry; which, continually impressed on them, is the only means of getting rid of their old prejudices and slovenly habits. However, much to the credit of the proprietor, the lands are almost all moderately set; so that, with the example of the few gentlemen who do reside, notwithstanding the difficulties to be contended with, the last few years have produced a great change for the better, not only in the superficial appearance of the country, but also in the

general modes of agriculture. The establishment of some manufactory is also greatly wanted to employ the number of idle hands, which the encreasing population and failure of the fisheries have produced: this evil will be now greatly encreased by the numbers set at liberty by the termination of the war, and the accumulation of every ensuing year from the same cause. There can be no doubt but that the suppression of private distillation, if carried into complete effect, as now seems likely to be the case, will have the most beneficial effects in improving the country and the morals of the people, and in promoting civilization in every way.

APPENDIX.

TOWNLANDS, &c. IN INVER.

Quarterlands.	Townlands.	Quarterlands.	Townlands.
The Rock,	The Rock, Dunmannery, Dromore, upper and lower, Munternelse.	Lettermore,	Lettermore, Drumgra, Roose, Lattas, Letterfad, Tullycumber, Managran, Gargrim, Edmarisk.
Raneel,	Raneel, Tullylagan, Point, Tullyvoose.		
Drimcoe,	Drimcoe, Drimgorman, Creewan, upper and lower, Burneronan, Cloverhill, Mullanboys, Gortward.	Drimconner,	Drimconner, Drimbigh, Drimkeelin, Ballybredly, Driindarrow, Drumard, Drumbarrow.
		Drimborty,	Drimborty,

Quarterlands.	Townlands.	Quarterlands.	Townlands.
Drimborty	Tullnaha, Ardbane, Tulnagrene, Cruckback, Letertraine, Leterbarrow, Leterneeha, Nuckagar, Drimnattrick,	Breuter,	Tooneygom, Rafarty, Crucknacorna, Townragee, The Shore.
Boney Glen,	Cranny, upper and lower, Drumacullin, Drumacappat, (part) Ballymacahill, Drumdiff, Drimatumfur, Meentacor, Deryhirk, Tawer.	Half Quarter- land of Mount- charles,	Mountcharles.
Castle Ogry,	Castle Ogry, upper and lower, Keelogs, upper and lower, Drimlaghtfen, Drimfin, Coolshangan, Drimnakelly, Meenerbit.	Half Quarter- land of the Hall & Townytallon,	Hall, Townytallon, Meenabradin, Meentanakill, Coraduffy, Keelin.
Breuter,	Breuter, Tidoely, Crimlin, Drimmonagh,	Half Quarter- land of Kill- macreddan,	Kilmacreddan, Bushy hill, Port, Drimadart, Carrowkeel.
		Half Quarter- land of Inver,	Inver, Ardaghy, Ligonall, upper and lower, Upper Fanaghan, Lower Fanaghan.
		Detached town- lands which form an Half Quarterland,	Meenawoolaghan, Drimareeny, Dysart, Drimlost, Meenouny.

Lord Conyngham is the proprietor of the Quarterlands of the Rock, Raneel, Drimcoe, Lettermore, Drimconner, Drimborty, Mountcharles, Hall, and Townytallon.

The Rev. Mr. Montgomery is the proprietor of Boney Glen and Inver, the latter of which is the glebe.

Kilmacreddan belongs to Mr. Johnson, lately purchased from the Nesbit family.

The quarterland of Breuter is the property of Colonel Harcourt, and that of Castle Ogry, of Mr. Montgomery.

No. XV.

PARISH OF

KILFERGUS,

(*Diocese and County of Limerick,*)

BY THE REV. WILLIAM ASHE, RECTOR.

I. *The name of the Parish, Situation, Extent, &c.*

KILFERGUS is situated on the bounds of the coun- Name:
ty of Limerick, bordering on Kerry, and divided from
Clare by the river Shannon. The parishes of Loughill Boundaries
and Shannagolden bound it to the east; the Shannon
exactly north; the parishes of Athea and Kilmoylen to
the south; and Tarbert to the west. It is divided into Divisions,
twenty-seven ploughlands, for which see the Appendix.
It extends east and west about four miles, and on an Extent
average about five miles from north to south. There Hills.
are no very high hills; the highest is at the rear of the
demesne of the chief proprietor. The remains of an Woods,
old wood are to be seen at Cahira, and another on the
lands of Ballydonaghue, near Tarbert, both carefully
preserved; the large plantations which were made by
the late Knight of Glin are also growing well.

II. *Mines, Minerals, &c.*

Culm.

A culm pit at Clugah contains the only remarkable species of mineral known here; it is much used in burning lime.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c.*

Village.

The village of Glin has at present a bad quay; but the situation, if a good quay were made, is very well adapted for trade, and safe anchorage for the largest vessels is in the part of the river near it. Sessions were formerly held here, but they have been discontinued for a considerable time. A new bridewell has been built. There is no market house.

Neither physician, apothecary, lawyer, or attorney resides in the parish. As a branch of the Shannagolden dispensary is kept here, a physician attends once a week. In the season, a number of the neighbouring gentry come here for the benefit of bathing, which is of advantage both to the civilization and the emolument of the inhabitants.

Gentle-
men's Seats,

There are but a few gentlemen's seats. The Knight of Glin resides in an extensive and fine mansion house, built by his father. Lancelot Kiggell, Esq. has lately built a beautiful lodge near Glin, adjoining the wood, which is seen to great advantage from the water. There are likewise nine or ten very respectable looking country houses

beautifully situated near the Shannon, which is here three miles in breadth. The view is very fine, extending fourteen miles towards the mouth of the Shannon, taking in the islands of Tarbert and Scatterry; the latter island has six old churches on it, and a round tower very perfect. The view from Glen towards Limerick, extends five miles to Fayn's Island. The Shannon here produces oysters and other shell fish in great abundance.

The new mail coach road from Limerick to Tralee Roads, runs through the whole length of the parish, near the Shannon. The old road from Rathkeale to Tarbert meets the mail coach road within one mile of Tarbert.

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c.*

There are the remains of an old castle and church in Ruins, the parish. The history of the sieges which the castle maintained, and the events connected with the place, are to be found in the *Pacata Hibernia*, Spencer, Campion, Archdall, Smith, and other historians. There is a stone over the present gate of Glin House, which was taken from the castle, with an inscription relating to the Fitzgerald family; it bears date A. D. 1615.

V. *Present & Former State of Population, Food, Fuel, &c.*

The number of Roman Catholics is, at six to each Population family, 2196; the Protestants amount to 55, including children and servants. The people in general Appearance are not wealthy; they dress well, and have no other

occupation than farming: from the advantage of water carriage to Limerick, the market is convenient for the sale of their goods. They seem to be remarkably healthy, and a great number of very old people is to be met with there.

VI. *The Genius & Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.*

Character. The people of this parish are in general intelligent, and very civil; there is scarcely one family in the parish that does not speak English correctly. The attachment they feel for the Fitzgerald family is very remarkable.

VII. *The Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

Schools. There are but two or three schools in this parish: these are much crowded, and the people are very desirous of having their children instructed; this has been for a long time the case. A school on the Lancasterian plan is intended to be established immediately by the Knight of Glin.

VIII. *State of Religious Establishment, Tythes, &c.*

Advowson. Kilfergus is in the gift of the Vicars Choral of Limerick, which consist of six vicars and the organist. The body appoints to this and four more vicarages in their gift, by rotation. It is not united to any parish.

Tythes. The tythe has within these twelve years nearly doubled in value, and this from the increase of tillage, not from any advance in the mode of valuation. The whole

tythe now amounts to more than £400 a year; but if it was estimated at its real value, it would amount to more than that sum. The rectorial part of it belongs at present to a Roman Catholic gentleman of the name of Sheehy, who purchased it from the late Crosbie Morgal's executors, who, by advancing money, got a lease for ever from the vicars; but as the lease could not be valid without the Dean's consent in writing, and as the late Honorable and Reverend Dean Crosbie refused to put his name to the lease, though he was offered a sum of money by Mr. Morgal, the present vicars are endeavouring to break the lease of the rectorial tythes of this parish, and of four other parishes in their gift, circumstanced in the same way.

There is a large slated chapel in the village of Glin, Chapel. and on a very bold commanding situation near the Church. chapel, a handsome church is now building. The late Knight of Glin promised to give twenty acres of land for a glebe, and it is expected that his son, who resides in Glin, will consent to it: there is no glebe at present. Most of the old church-yard has been annexed to the neighbouring lands, and at present the old church and about sixty acres are not in the parish of Kilfergus, but the tythe is paid to the Rev. Mr. Hart, rector of Loughill parish. These sixty acres of land belong to the see of Limerick, as likewise sixty more in the centre of the parish, and these also pay the whole tythe to the rector of Loughill.

IX. *Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c.*

The farmers are rapidly improving in their method

of tillage. From the great abundance of sea weed, and a peculiarly productive shell sand, they have every opportunity of improving the land. Though there is no limestone quarry on this estate, yet the convenience of water carriage to the island of Achenesh, (which abounds with limestone) and to Loughill, (where there is excellent culm) gives an opportunity of burning lime for manure at the cheapest rate; as both these places are only a few miles up the Shannon from Glin. Most part of the land is arable or meadow, except some few bogs which produce excellent turf. Near the Shannon the soil is very good, though not of limestone; it produces wheat, oats, barley, and lately turnips have been sown.

Rents. Land sets at about three pounds per acre, plantation measure; but some small farms near Glin set at four or five pounds, plantation acre. The price of labour is, tenpence per day, without any provisions. The wives or daughters of the labourers bring them potatoes and milk, and sometimes butter, at the hour of twelve. The price of grain is nearly according to the Limerick market, where it is all sent for exportation, at one farthing a stone for freight,

Proprietors All the parish, except the two parts which pay tythe to the rector of Loughill, belongs to John Fitzgerald, Knight of Glin, and except two or three ploughlands lately sold by his father, and the ploughland of Flean, which is the property of the Earl of Clare, Kellycollogh, belonging to Lord Holmes' family, and the Castle quarter, which is now the property of Sir William Barker, and contains about sixty acres. The entire estate of the Fitzgeralds was under forfeiture, yet, by some mistake the estate of Glin being mentioned only, that

part which the Knight of Glin now possesses was restored by Queen Elizabeth. The Glin estate was originally let very low, but will rise considerably on the fall of lives.

The town being well situated, is capable of great improvement, and the present Knight of Glin gives every encouragement for building.

X. Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, &c.

A manufacture of linen and cotton cheques is now ^{Manufac-} beginning to be established in Glin, by Mr. John Fitzgibbon, late of the firm of John and Thomas Fitzgibbon of Limerick. His report is, that Glin is very well situated for manufactures, as it is so abundantly supplied with fuel and water, and provisions of all kinds; also that it contains a large population. Butter and corn are sent in great quantities to Limerick and Cork.

XI. Natural Curiosities, Remarkable Occurrences, &c.

It is worthy of remark, that during the rebellion in Wexford, and at a time that even the neighbouring parishes were in disturbance, the inhabitants of this parish continued, as usual, remarkably peaceable and loyal, through the great exertions of the late Knight of Glin, to whom the tenantry were remarkably attached. The title of Knight of Glin was conferred by the Earl of Desmond, by virtue of his sovereign authority as Palatine; and this title has been lineally transmitted through the descendants of the first Knight, for three

hundred years. The patent for the manor court is one of the first granted in Ireland.

Incumbents.

List of incumbents, extracted from the First Fruits' Records :

Vicar. of Killfergussagh, Mr. Thomas Burne, minister.

Kilfergussa rectoria ad vicarios Limericen.———
church and cancell———well.

Vicarius ejusdem, Tho. Berne, minist. leg.———
facta fides, qui egrotat et qui inservit curæ.

Samuel Eyre, institut. 17^o Febr. 1639, ad vicar. de Kilfergus, in com. prd. 10s.

Edwardus Loyde, admiss. et institut. fuit, 12^o Aug. 1663, ad vicar. de Shanagoly, Loughgil, 10s. ster. Kilfergus, 10s. ster. et Castrum Robert Gore, et ad Eccliam. de Kilcolman, in dioc. et com. Limerick.

Johes. Vesey, cler. in artib. magr. admiss. et institut. fuit, 18^o die August. 1677, ad præbend. de Killeedy, 40s. et ad vicar. Killeedy, Shannagolden, castr. Ruberto Gore, als. Roberstowne, 10s. Loghgill, 10s. Kilfergus, 10s. Kilcolman, 7s. 6d. Kilmoylin, 7s. 6d. Dunmoylin, 10s. et Kilbrodan 10s. in dioc. et com. Limericen.

Richus. Thomas, cler. admiss. et induct. fuit, 7^o die Octobr. 1682, ad ecclias. pochial. de Dunmoylin, 10s. Shannagolin, Loghill, 10s. Kilfergus, 10s. Kilmoylin, 7s. 6d. Kilcolman, 7s. 6d. et Robertstowne, 10s. dioc. et com. Limerick.

Thomas Lloyde, collat. 19^o die Janrii. 1715, in rectoriam et vicariam de Kilmurry, et institutus in vicarias de Kilmoylan et Kilfergus, in predict. diocess. et comitat.

Williamson Whight, vicar of Kilmoylan and Kilfer-
gus, 18 May, 1745, N. T. Incum-
bents.

Deane Hoare, V. Kilfergus. V. Kilmoylan, 22 Sept.
1760, Limerick, 7s. 6d.

John Huleatt, V. Kilfergus, 20 Nov. 1769, Limerick.
N. T.

William Ashe, vice John Huleatt, from 20th Nov.
1769, resigned 12th July, 1798. Instituted 14 July,
1798, V. Kilfergus, Limerick, N. T. 10s.

*XII. Suggestions for Improvement, and means for me-
liorating the Condition of the People.*

On that part of the parish which lies near Tarbert,
there are nearly three hundred acres of strand, that, by
keeping off the encrease of the tide, might become ex-
cellent meadow or pasture. It was the intention of the
present Knight's uncle, Capt. Fitzgerald, to recover this
land from the river, as it joins his property : he would
be well recompensed for the expense. Any manufac-
ture, if established here, would be extremely beneficial
to the inhabitants.

APPENDIX.

TOWNLANDS IN KILFERGUS.

No.	Name of Town-lands.	Derivation and English Name.	Chief Proprietors.	Acres.	Houses.
1	Tullyglass,	'Tullack,' hillock, 'glass,' green.	Knight of Glin.	17	1
2	Ballygaull,	'Baile,' townland, 'gawl,' English.	L. Keggill, Esq.	22	1
3	Ballycullen,	'Baile,' townland, 'cuilleán,' holly.		14	
4	Ballycoughlin,	'Baile,' townland, 'Coughlin' Cough- linstown.	Wm. Fosbury,	8	
5	Ballydonoghue,	'Baile,' townland, O'Donoghue.	John Church.	19	2
6	Court,	Name obvious.		8	
7	Farrenmiller,	'Fearran,' land, Miller's land.		6	
8	Ballynavadagh,	'Baile,' townland, 'na m-bodach,' of of the churls.		8	1
9	Cahirah,	'Cahir,' a town, 'ath,' a ford.	{ M. Creagh, Esq. S. Scanlon, Esq.	17	
10	Kellycollogh,	'Keil,' a church, or 'koil,' wood, and 'coll,' hazel.		13	5
11	Flean,	'Faoi,' under, 'gleann,' a valley, or 'illeán,' an island.	James Stanley.	16	1
12	Killeanybeg,	'Koilleany,' small woods. 'beg,' small.		4	
13	Killeanymore,	'Koilleany,' small woods, 'mōr,' great.		18	
14	Ballygelinan,	'Baile,' townland, Cullinanstown.		26	
15	Tunaree,	'Toan,' a back, 'a-ree,' of the king, or of the moor.		10	
16	Cunagh,	'Cuan,' a coast, or river's bank, 'agha,' or 'atha,' a field or ford.		12	
17	Drumrish,	'Drum,' back, or upon, 'uishge,' water.		6	
18	Blainglass,	'Bullain,' bullocks, 'glass,' green.		4	
19	Glounragiry,	'Gleann,' valley, 'craig,' a rocky cliff.		8	
20	Clugah,	'Clogach,' belfry, otherwise not ob- vious.		6	
21	Kinard,	'Keann,' head, 'ārd,' high.		10	
22	Tullyteigue,	'Tullach and Teague,' Tim's hillock.		3	
23	Gurtencrabhna,	'Gort,' field, 'na-crabhna,' of crabs, or perhaps of trees.		18	
24	Clonoulten,	'Cloun-oulta,' recess of Ultonians.		14	
25	Parkanovan,	Park of the river.		131	2
26	Castle Acres, and	Name obvious.			
27	Village of Glin.	'Keil,' a church or cell, 'gleann,' a vale.			
				337	11

No. XVI.

PARISH AND UNION OF

KILGERIFF,

(*Diocese of Ross, and County of Cork.*)

BY THE REV. HORATIO TOWNSEND, RECTOR.



I. The Name of the Parish, Situation, Extent, &c.

THE parish of Kilgeriff is situated in the east divi- Situation.
 sion of the barony of East Carbery, in the county of
 Cork, and diocese of Ross. Three of the parishes to Divisions.
 which it is united, are situated in the barony of Ibawne
 and Barryroe. Kilgeriff, in which the town of Clogh-
 nakilty stands, is on the south-east, twenty-two miles
 south-west of the city of Cork, but about twenty-five
 miles by the new mail coach road. The other parishes
 surround it on all parts except the north-east, where it
 is bounded by the parish of Templebryen. Ardfield, Boundaries
 the southernmost, is bounded by the ocean on the
 south. The outline of the Union is very irregular, but
 its surface may be equal to about four square miles.
 The number of townlands in all is very considerable.
 The far greater part of this parish comes under the Soil and
 head of arable meadow, or pasture. In the parish of Surface.

Bog.

Ardfield, there is a large barren moor, called the Common Mountain; it is one of the few places here that goes under the name of commonage. In Castrum Ventry, which extends further northward, there is a good deal of moor land, once overrun with furze and heath, now for the most part reclaimed, and in a productive state. The general character of all the country is that of hill and dale, with a great intermixture of rock, often rising above the surface. The bottoms or low flats were formerly turf bogs, most of which, particularly in the south quarter, (which is the most populous,) have been exhausted. There are however still some large bogs near Cloghnakilty, and a sufficiency of turf in the neighbourhood of Castroventry, or Castrum Ventry.

Rivers.

There are no rivers, properly so called, but many brooks. The most considerable rises in the parish of Castrum Ventry, and takes a southern course into the sea near Castle Freke: the next passes through Cloghnakilty, where it meets the sea, whence it becomes navigable for small vessels. About a mile below the town is the harbour of Ring, difficult of access, from a sandy bar at its mouth, but safe when entered. The rest of the coast is rather open, but has some creeks for small boats, particularly at Donicave in the parish of Ardfield, where corn and potatoes are shipped in fine weather. There are no native woods remaining.

Harbours.

II. *Mines, Minerals, &c.*

Slate quarries.

Many quarries of blue slate are found in the union, and one of good quality on the north side of the town,

in the parish of Kilgeriff. They are chiefly, and within the district end, particularly at Cloghnakilty, taken from a part of Lord Shannon's estate, called Forechill. None of them are properly cleared, or sunk sufficiently; a circumstance the more to be regretted, as those of best quality lie deep, and are thereby exempt from the decomposing influence of the atmosphere. They are usually sold by the thousand, or the square, which is supposed to contain that number; price, from 9s. to 12s. Quarrymen are paid from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per day. Slates are sent from Cork to Donicave, in the parish of Ardfield, and sometimes from Ring. The price in Cork is much higher; from 14s. to 20s. per thousand, but the freight is high.

Copper was thought to exist at Dunmore in the parish of Ardfield, but the search proved unsuccessful. A vein of lead was discovered there, the quality of which was ascertained to be good, but the quantity inconsiderable. The famous Red Strand abounds with shelly sand of a reddish colour.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c.*

Cloghnakilty is the only town in the union. It owes its foundation, like many others in this county, to the noble family of Boyle. The charter erecting it into a corporation, consisting of sovereign, burgesses, and freemen, and returning two members to Parliament, was granted by James I, and comprises a circle of one mile and a half round the town. It gives power to hold a court of record, for recovery of debts under £20; and

*Charter of
Cloghnakilty.*

a sessions of the peace, for punishing petty offences. The charter was procured by Sir Henry Boyle, who is styled Lord of the Borough, with power of appointing the sovereign and recorder. The former is nominated by his representatives, from three burgesses, chosen annually by the corporation. Since the union it has ceased to return members for Parliament. The present Earl of Shannon, whose grandfather purchased from Lord Burlington, is Lord of the Borough, and proprietor of the town and adjoining estate. His lordship gives great encouragement to building, by granting long leases, at low rents; in consequence of which the town has been greatly enlarged and improved of late, though the high price of timber, occasioned by the interruption of the Baltic trade, has opposed a temporary obstacle to its enlargement. A new square was laid out about ten years since, and contains several spacious and convenient houses. Within a few years also, several large and commodious quays have been built, principally for supplying the country with sea-sand, the quality of which is here remarkably good, abounding chiefly in shells of the cockle kind. There is a weekly market on Fridays, in which a large quantity of linen yarn, and coarse linens are purchased by the Bandon merchants: it is also a great pork market in winter and spring. A new line of mail coach road, extending from Cork to Skibbereen, runs through Cloghnakilty, and promises great advantages in the carriage of commodities, and the facility of intercourse.

Buildings.

Quays.

Markets.

Mail Coach Road.

The town contains a considerable number of opulent and respectable inhabitants, many of whom are engaged

in business of various kinds. There are several large storehouses, and much corn bought on commission; there is also an extensive and well managed porter brewery, by Messrs. Deasy and Co.

There are few country seats in this union inhabited by persons of fortune, most of the land belonging to great proprietors, who reside on other parts of their estates: the principal are the Earls of Shannon and Bandon, Lord Carbery, &c. A respectable branch of the Hungerford family was long resident on the island of Inchidony, and some of them are still in the neighbourhood. The Rev. Mr. Stewart has built a good house, and highly improved a farm near the town, on Lord Shannon's estate. Gentlemen's Seats,

Many handsome situations are to be met with near Scenery. Cloghnakilty, commanding a view of the great strand, which at high water is a grand object. The sea coast abounds with lofty and abrupt cliffs, possessing a great variety of romantic situations.

The Western road from Cork to Skibbereen, passes through Cloghnakilty and has already given encouragement to a stage coach, which passes there every day. It was lately laid out in a new line, under the mail coach act, and is now almost finished; notwithstanding the hilly nature of the country, it will be one of the best and most level roads in the kingdom. Some important cross roads lead from the sea to the inland country, the principal of which is that proceeding from the Red Strand. This famous strand is on the east side of the parish of Ardfield. Roads.

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c.*

Ruins. There are no remains of antiquity possessing any peculiar claim to notice. The ruins of small buildings are to be found in the several parishes, two of which, viz. those of Castrum Ventry and Dysart seem to have been applied rather to civil than ecclesiastical purposes. They appear to have been parts of small castles : raths, or Danish Forts are in several places.

V. *Present & Former State of Population, Food, Fuel, &c.*

**Employ-
ment.**

Food.

Dress.

Diseases.

Agriculture is the chief employment of the country people. The farms, from the great population of the district, are in general very small ; several of their proprietors however are rich. Their food is potatoes, with milk or fish. The rich farmers eat pork sometimes. On Sundays and holydays they appear well dressed, chiefly in frize of their own making. The women generally wear coarse stuffs and cheap cottons, bought in the shops ; they also wear long cloaks of rug, bought in the same manner, or of this frize, manufactured at home. No material change seems to have lately occurred in their dress. The labouring poor live chiefly on potatoes, and are not so well clad. In general they are not long lived, and those of the poorer descriptions are of pallid complexion, and subject to low fevers and bowel complaints.

VI. *The Genius & Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.*

The common Irish are naturally shrewd, but very ignorant, and deficient in mental culture, from the barbarous tongue in which they converse, which operates as an effectual bar to any kind of literary attainment; like all of a similar description, they are addicted to pilfering, and have very imperfect notions of moral rectitude. They are however generally quiet and industrious, except when whiskey is cheap. The language of the common Roman Catholic peasantry is Irish; Protestants of the lower order speak both English and Irish: in town English is frequently spoken by both. Many holydays are kept on Saints' days and Lady days to the great prejudice of industry, and the great emolument of alehouses. Of denominations, the compounds are generally explicable, as "Kilgeriff," the Rough Wood; "Ballymacowen," Owenstown, &c. Many of the simple are less easily explained; they generally bear relation to the external shape or appearance of the place, as "Drom," signifying a broad hill of a back-like shape; "Bien," a steep hill, &c.

Genius and Disposition

Language.

Holydays.

Derivations

VII. *The Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

The children have little or no employment until able to work at the farm. They are often sent to school in their childhood, but returning to a family speaking nothing but Irish, seldom reap much benefit from their education. There is a Roman Catholic school for reading, writing, and arithmetic, in Cloghnakilty; and one in each of the parishes except Disert Island and Kil-

Education.

Schools.

geriff, in which the town stands. The number of scholars varies very much, as indeed does that of schools also; for teachers sometimes come from Kerry, and set up summer schools in various places. Few children attend them in winter, except at Cloghnakilty, where there is often more than one schoolmaster: under these circumstances it is not easy to calculate the average of children instructed. Some have no regular school, and attend private houses. Catholic children are prohibited as much as possible by the priests of the Ross diocese, from attending any Protestant schools; yet children of Protestants are sometimes taught by Catholic schoolmasters. There is no evening school.

**Classical
Schools.**

An excellent classical school has been established in Cloghnakilty, under the auspices of the Earl of Shannon, who built a house, and enclosed a garden and play-ground. The number of boarders is usually from 30 to 50: the terms are thirty guineas per annum: the number of day boys from 8 to 12: it is kept by the Rev. Henry Wilson Stewart, L. L. D. A charity school on Erasmus Smyth's foundation has been lately applied for, under the patronage of the same nobleman. No school has as yet been opened on this foundation, though the Earl of Shannon has applied for one, in conjunction with the rector. The latter however has himself established a protestant charity school for boys; and there has lately been a school-house built for girls of the same persuasion, where from 40 to 50 are in the habit of regular attendance. There is no collection of Irish manuscripts, or any other historical documents relating to Ireland to be found in this parish.

**Parish
School.**

VIII. *State of Religious Establishment, Tythes, &c.*

This parish is in the gift of the Bishop of Cork and Advowson, Ross, whose residence is at Cork. It is episcopally united to five other parishes, viz. Castrum Ventry, Island, Kilkerenmore, Ardfield, and Dysart. There is a church Church, at Cloghnakilty, capable of holding 500 persons, by means of a gallery; but being insufficient for the congregation, it is in contemplation to build a new one: there is a new and spacious Roman Catholic chapel at Chapels, the same place, lately erected. There are also three other chapels; one at Ardfield, another at Kilkerranmore, and another in Castle Ventry parish: Dysart being small, is united to one of the adjoining. The chapels have all slated roofs, but that in Cloghnakilty is far superior to the rest. There are three small glebes, viz. Glebes, in Ardfield, Kilkerranmore, and Kilgeriff; the largest about eight acres. There is no glebe house, as the town of Cloghnakilty affords a residence for the minister. The tytheable articles are potatoes, corn, hay and Tythes, flax: the tythes are generally let to proprietors every year, and very seldom taken in kind. The Island only is an entire rectory; of the rest the incumbent has the vicarial tythe, which is one half. Dysart's rectorial tythes belong to the Dean of Ross; those of the other three are impropriate. The parish register must be considered as belonging solely to the Protestant population, no records, at least as far as the writer's knowledge extends, being kept by the Roman Catholic clergy in country parishes. This being a military station, seldom without a company of foot, the number of births and

Parish
Register.

marriages sometimes exceeds the just parochial proportion : there is also a variation occasioned by incidental circumstances, some companies having a much larger proportion of Protestants than others. The children are most numerous in the militia.

IX. *Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c.*

Horses.

Of those horses which rank among the best, few, if any, are bred in the parish. Dealers and private persons wanting such, resort to the fairs in the breeding counties. There are however many of the smaller kind bred here by farmers, but hardly enough for their own use : the price of the former runs from 30 to 40 guineas, of the latter from 10 to 20 pounds. The horned cattle bred here are of a small size and mixed breed, seldom exceeding 3 cwt. They are generally good for the pail, and when in full milky state sell from 8 to 12 pounds.

Black cattle.

Sheep.

Gentlemen have introduced larger cattle, and many now have the Down breed, which appears to suit the country. Sheep bred here, and of which every farmer has a few, are small, but a little improved in many places by a mixture of the Leicester breed, which many gentlemen have encouraged ; the larger seldom exceed 16 or 17 lb. per quarter, the smaller are from 9 to 12 lb. Wethers sell according to their condition and size ; from 10 to 15 shillings when not in condition, and from 18 to 30 shillings when fat. Hogs are abundant ; every house-keeper and cottager having one or more : they are generally of the old long-legged white kind, though in some places improved by crosses of the English breed. They are most commonly sold young, that is before

Hogs.

they attain the age of two years ; and their weight, when fat enough for market, is from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 cwts. The price varies according to demand ; it has lately been very low, even to 1l. 2s. 9d. per cwt. During the war they were generally high, sometimes up to 3l. The prices of ^{Prices of Provisions.} beef and mutton vary greatly ; from August to Christmas about 4d. per lb. for the best ; the rest of the year from 5d. to 7d. bacon is not sold here : fowls are plenty : geese sell from 10d. to 1s : chickens from 8d. to 1s. per couple : turkeys from 2s. 6d. to 6s. per couple : chickens are higher in the very early season. Flour varies as the wheat ; it is now 3s. 4d. per stone, for fine, and cheaper for inferior kinds : oatmeal is now about 2s. the half peck : potatoes vary much ; this year they rate from 4d. to 6d. per weight of 21lb. sweet milk 2d. per quart ; sour 1d. As to the number ^{Stock.} of horses, cows, sheep and pigs bred within the Union, or made use of and disposed of in it, a satisfactory calculation cannot be furnished. Every farmer has a few sheep, one or more cows, and the same number of horses. Near the town there is some dairy land, as milk sells high, particularly in winter and spring, from 3d. to 4d. per quart. Flax is a good deal cultivated ; but potatoes, ^{Flax,} wheat and barley are the principal crops.

The chief proprietor is the Earl of Shannon. Near ^{Chief} the town land sets high, particularly of the description of ^{Proprietor,} town parks. In remote parts good arable brings from ^{Rent of land.} 30s. to 40s. per acre ; often more. It is difficult to form a general average in such a variety of situations and circumstances.

Fairs.

There are three fairs held annually in Cloghnakilty ; on the 25th of March, 29th of September, and 1st of September, old style.

X. Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, Navigation, &c.

Markets.

Linen Manufacture.

Cloghnakilty has a weekly market on Fridays, and three yearly fairs, at which the linens and linen yarn of the Union, as well as of the adjoining parts are disposed of. The average of expenditure, including the fairs, (or rather the eves of the fairs, for it is then the linens are sold,) may be rated at 700l. per week. Fine linens are sometimes made for private use, but coarse linens from $\frac{3}{4}$ yard to 1 yard wide, some bleached, and some unbleached, are the only kind exposed for sale. The principal purchasers are Bandon merchants, by whom they are exported. Much linen yarn is also bought by them, as well as by the weavers and manufacturers of linens, who live within the Union or its vicinity. The sums expended in linens exceed that laid out in yarn. Many persons are manufacturers of coarse linens, and almost every person who holds land cultivates a small part of it for flax, so that the whole quantity raised within the Union is considerable, though from the number of persons cultivating, and the small lots generally cultivated, it is not easy to collect the gross amount : probably something less than the whole expenditure may result from flax grown and cultivated within the district.

The trade here is fluctuating, and some few years since was very low ; at present it seems more brisk, and is certainly rather increasing than diminishing ; but as its prosperity depends very much on extraneous causes,

it is impossible to speak with confidence of the future. The principal export trade is that of corn and potatoes, Exports.] the former bought on commission by the Cork merchants, the latter usually sent to Dublin. Slates are also sent to Cork from the sea coast, which abounds with quarries of blue slate. The conveyance of shop Carriage of Goods. goods from Cork is chiefly managed by land carriers. The principal imports are coal, rock salt, and earthen- Imports. ware from England. The vessels employed are sloops, some of which belong to the Cloghnakilty traders, and the people of Ring. Timber is also brought by sea carriage, usually from Cork.

Sea sand may now be enumerated among the articles Sea Sand, of commerce. There are about a dozen large lighters, about thirty tons each, employed all the summer, and a great part of the winter, conveying sand into the country, which the farmers immediately purchase at about 12s. per boat load. It is now a profitable branch of business.

Ring harbour, about an Irish mile south-east of Harbour. the town, is safe when entered, but difficult of access, from the quantity of sand obstructing the entrance. This renders it inaccessible for vessels of large burden.

XI. *Natural Curiosities, Remarkable Occurrences, &c.*

List of Incumbents, extracted from the First Fruits' Incumbents. records :

Jacob. Dyer, in artibus Bacchus. admiss. fuit 15^o die Aug. 1629, prebend. de Insula, 31s. 1½d. double value,

Incum-
bents.

£3. 2s. 3d. als. Inshedonie, et vicar. ejusd. 31s. 1d. not lyable, et ad vicar. resp. de Desert et Killgrarroffe, 53s. 4d. in dioc. Rossen. et Com. Corke.

Hugo Williamson, admiss. fuit, 26^o die 7br. 1663, ad præbend. de Insula, 23s. 4d. cum vicar. ejusdem, 23s. 4d. vicar. de Desert, 40s. vicar. de Killgaruffe, vicar. de Ardfield, et vicar. de Kilcaranmore, in dioc. Rossen. et com. Corke.

Willus. Hull, cler. in artib. Baccallaur. admissus fuit 5^o die Novembr. 1681, ad vicariam de Killgarruffe, 40s. et Kilkeranmore, 40s. dioc. Rossen. et com. Corke.

Willmus. Ellis, clericus, in art. magr. admissus fuit 25^o Feb. 1723, ad vicariam de Kilkeranemore, dioc. Rossen. et comit. Corke, ad vicar. de Killgaruffe, dioc. Rossens. et comit. Corke, ad vicariam de Rathbarry, dioc. predict. et comit. predict; per mortem naturalem Willmi. Hall, clerici ultimi eorund. incumbent. vacant.

John Sullivan, A. B. P. & V. Island, £1. 3s. 4d. V. Disart, V. Killgaruffe, V. Killkeranemore, V. Ardfield, V. Castrumventry, 1 Feb. 1764, Cork.

Horatio Townsend, collated 11 Feb. 1786, P. Island, V. same, V. Dysert, V. Killgaruffe, V. Kiltrane-
more, V. Ardfield, V. Castrumventry.

XII. *Suggestions for Improvement, and Means for meliorating the Condition of the People.*

The subjects to be treated of in this section may be easily inferred from a review of those preceding.

APPENDIX.

EXTRACT FROM PARISH REGISTER.

Year 1814.	Marriages.	Baptisms.		Deaths.
		Males.	Females.	
From January 1st, 1814, to January 1st, 1815.	7	16	9	18 6 from the age of 60 to 72.

No. XVII.

PARISH OF

KILLUKEN,

*(Diocese of Elphin, and County of Roscommon.)*BY THE REV. WILLIAM DIGBY, ARCHDEACON OF
ELPHIN, RECTOR.I. *The Name of the Parish, Situation, Extent, &c.*

Name.	THE parish of Killuken lies in the barony of Boyle, county of Roscommon, and diocese of Elphin; and is
Situation.	situate on the great road from Dublin to Sligo, being
Boundaries	above seventy-four miles distant from the former, and
	twenty-seven miles from the latter. It is bounded on
	the north by the parish of Toomna; on the west, partly
	by the parish of Eastersnow, and partly by that of Ard-
	carne; on the south, by the parish of Killumod; and
	on the east by the river Shannon. Its townlands are
Extent.	twenty-one. It extends in computed miles, about five
Contents.	in its greatest length, and half a mile in its great-
River.	est breadth. It contains about 308 acres of arable land,
	35 of meadow, and 828 of pasture. There is but one
	small river, (the Killuken river) which, issuing out of
	the small lake of Knockroe, in the parish of Creeve,
	takes an easterly or north-easterly course, and passing

near the Church of Killuken, falls into the Shannon a little below Carrick-on-Shannon. There are no mountains, but many hills, which are all pasturable, or even arable. There is some bog, with moor adjoining, on the road from Carrick to Croghan, on the left hand; and beyond Croghan, a small bog on the right hand. There are no woods or thickets, nor any remarkably peculiar plants. There are some marshy lands, that are flooded in winter, but which in the summer are used as meadow or pasture.

II. *Mines, Minerals, &c.*

No mines or minerals have been discovered in this parish, nor any uncommon natural productions.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c.*

There is a bridge over the Shannon at Carrick, of which town, that part which is in the county of Roscommon is the only town in the parish. Croghan is the only place deserving the name of a village. The gentlemen's seats are, Hermitage, the seat of Thomas Kirkwood, Esq. Fairview, the seat of Molloy Mc. Dermott, Esq. and Croghan, that of Patrick Brown, Esq. These three are all near Croghan; the former on the right hand side of the road to Frenchpark from Carrick, and the two latter on the left. Mr. Kirkwood's and Mr. Molloy Mc. Dermott's houses are a little beyond Croghan, and nearly opposite to each other, on different sides of the road.

Roads.

The high roads which intersect the parish are, that leading from Carrick-on-Shannon to Frenchpark, through Croghan; and that leading from Carrick-on-Shannon to Elphin. The scenery of the parish is that of a number of gentle hills, mostly round and detached. Fine springs of water abound almost everywhere. The parish is generally destitute of trees or plantations.

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c.*

Raths.

Druidical
Altar.

Tradition.

No ruins of monasteries or religious houses, or of castles or round towers are to be met with. There are about fifty Danish forts or raths; but no monuments of note, or inscriptions. In a field, on the road side from Carrick to Croghan, on the left hand, the traveller may observe a long stone set up obliquely, which the writer has been told by antiquaries is a Druidical altar. The common people call this "Clogh-com,"* i. e. the crooked stone; and say that it was thrown there from the top of Shimore, in the county of Leitrim, (a distance of about seven miles) by the Giant Fin-mac-Coole, the print of whose five fingers they say, is to be seen in it. It is said there are other similar stones in different parts of this country.

* How similar is Clough-com to the Hebrew words סלע קם, signifying a rock standing or set up; which, if that was the name which such stones had in the days of Druidism, would seem much to confirm the opinion, that the Druidical religion was derived to these countries from the Eastern parts of the world; an opinion which the author has been told was maintained by the late General Vallancey

V. *Present & Former State of Population, Food, Fuel, &c.*

The number of inhabitants in Killuken parish, from Population.
 a survey lately taken by the high constable by an order
 of Government is, 1790,* of which 904 are males, and
 886 are females. Weaving is the chief trade to which Employ-
 the men are brought up here, and the women's chief ment.
 employment is in manufacturing or spinning flax. The
 linens that are made here are mostly of the coarse and
 narrow kinds. In general there is a want of employ-

* Of the above population, about 120 are Protestants. Those who are
 mostly of a decent orderly description, have very generally become mem-
 bers of the Arminian Methodist Society; and this not only in this parish,
 but throughout this country. The cause of this appears to have arisen
 from the past neglectful conduct, and ignorance in spiritual things of too
 many of the Established Clergy, which has driven the people to look for
 instruction elsewhere than at church, and disposed them to throw them-
 selves into the arms of any who came to them, as teachers of religion, with
 an appearance of zeal. As yet the generality of the methodists in this
 country, (the older ones at least) remain, from principles of hereditary at-
 tachment, united to the Established Church, and attend its worship; and
 it is likely, that if they generally obtained faithful and affectionate pastors,
 they could yet, for the most part, be established in that attachment; and
 would of course instil the same principles into the minds of their chil-
 dren, who are now growing up: but if the occasions they have had for
 complaint shall continue;—if they shall yet have to remark the neglect,
 and secular or vicious lives, and spiritual ignorance, or absence from their
 cures, of their appointed ministers, who receive their tythes, it is to be fore-
 seen, that an entire and formal separation of the Methodists from the Na-
 tional Church will before very long take place; an event that cannot be
 too strongly deprecated, whether it be viewed as it concerns the Methodist
 body themselves, or the state and community to which they belong; and
 which, if it once takes place, will perhaps be found to be afterwards for the
 most part irreparable.

ment for the poor (especially labourers) in this country, except at the busy times of the year in the spring or harvest; at other times many are forced to remain idle, who would be willing to work; hence it follows, that the inhabitants are mostly poor; their food is generally potatoes. They are subject peculiarly to scrofulous complaints, occasioned it is thought by their low diet. Their dwellings are usually very indifferent and dirty, and even devoid of necessaries. Many sleep on the damp floor. Their clothing for day or night is often very scanty; with respect to dress however, there is within these few years past a considerable improvement in their condition and appearance; this is especially observable in the females. They are much given to drunkenness, and the clandestine stills in the country put whiskey easily within their reach. There are not any extraordinary instances of longevity in this parish.

VI. *Genius and Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.*

Genius and
Disposition

The people of this country appear a laborious race, patient of hardships, and very kind, according to their ability, to the distressed and wandering poor; hardly ever refusing to such, food of whatever kind they have themselves, or a night's lodging in their houses: they are enterprising, and will undertake a journey even to England, for work, and to earn something for their families: they are ready to enlist also into the militia or army, when impelled by poverty: they seem to possess a natural shrewdness, (often ill directed): nor can they be much depended upon for truth or honesty at present, through their ignorance of moral duties: they also appear very quarrelsome and litigious among themselves.

Begging is very common among them; and it is melan- Mendicity.
 choly to see whole families brought up in that habit.
 Under the present unenlightened and unimproved cir-
 cumstances of the lower classes in this part of the coun-
 try, a respect for the laws, or a steady attachment to
 the constitution under which they live, can hardly be
 looked for in them, and will not be found at present
 existing in them generally. Hitherto the Irish lan- Language.
 guage has been much spoken here by the aboriginal
 inhabitants, but it is now much declining, chiefly owing
 to the rising generation, learning as they are so gene-
 rally, to read English at the little country schools, which
 are becoming very common. The most remarkable Customs
 customs retained among the people are those of repair-
 ing to certain wells in the neighbourhood, (of which
 there are several at present in the parish of Killuken
 itself) to perform what they call stations, on certain
 days in the year. The priests are becoming adverse to
 these public meetings, because of the irregularities they
 immediately occasion. Any traditionary information
 among this people is very scanty.

VII. *Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

The children here have no employment, except occa- Employ-
ment.
 sionally when they can help their parents at the time of
 planting, or getting in the potatoe crop, or making turf;
 at other times they have nothing to do if they are not
 sent to school; which latter indeed both parents and
 children appear remarkably desirous of at the present
 period. There are numerous small schools through the Schools.
 country, where almost as many as desire can learn to
 read and write, and acquire some knowledge of accounts.

Parish
School.

There are no public or endowed schools in the parish. In the parish school, where the plan of the Hibernian Sunday School Society has been partially adopted, (so far as the introduction of their spelling books, and the classing of the children) there are at present about 90 children; the common or lowest price for teaching in the country is from 3s. 9d. a quarter for accountants, to 1s. 7½d. for spellers or readers. There is no public library, nor any collection of Irish or other manuscripts, in the parish.

VIII. *State of Religious Establishment, Tythes, &c.*

Advowson.

Killuken is a rectory entire, and is the corps of the archdeaconry, being under the patronage of the Lord Bishop of Elphin, who resides at Elphin House. It is not united, but heretofore it had been so to the parishes of Toomna, Creeve, and Kilgeffin. This union was dissolved by Dr. Law, the last Bishop of Elphin, shortly before his death. There is but one parish Church, viz.

Church.

that of Killuken; and there are two Roman Catholic

Glebe.

Chapels, one at Lodge, and the other at Croghan. The glebe of Killuken contains thirteen acres, but has no

Tythes.

glebe house. The articles tytheable by custom are, corn, meadow, flax, wool, and lambs; there is also a small charge that may be demanded for every married couple, and for every milch cow, and brood mare. The tythes are valued and set, and then paid in money.

IX. *Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c.*

The highest acreable rent of the best land, supposing it to have been set within the last three years, is about

three guineas; of the middling about fifty shillings; and of the poorest about forty. The mode of agriculture is, chiefly by digging with a very clumsy, long, and narrow spade, here called a lay; the plough is not much used, partly, (they say) because of the wetness of the ground, (being a clayey soil, without gravel) and partly from the poverty of the petty tillage farmers, who are unable to keep working cattle, or to provide themselves with proper implements of husbandry; the labour of course of raising crops here, when the plough is not used, is exceeding great, and very tedious. There are large pasture farms held by gentlemen graziers.

Mode of
AgricultureSize of
Farms.

There is no market except at Carrick-on-Shannon, and it is on the Leitrim side of the bridge. Thursday is the market day. There are five fairs held in the year, viz. two in Croghan, and three in Carrick, on the Roscommon side; the fairs of Croghan are held in June and October; and those of Carrick in May, August, and November.

Fairs.

X. *Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, &c.*

The chief article of trade in this part of the country is butter, large quantities of which, in the season, are sent off to Dublin: by it the farmers chiefly make up their rents. There is also a good deal of yarn sold in the market, and sent to Dublin. The chief manufacture is linen of the coarser kind. Drugget, frize, and coarse flannel are also manufactured here, for the use of the neighbourhood.

Trade.

Manufac-
tures.

Navigation. The navigation between Carrick-on-Shannon and Dublin would be open, (viâ Shannon Harbour) if some obstructions to the navigation of the Shannon from Drumsna to Carrick-on-Shannon were removed; this, it is expected, will be done this summer.

XI. Natural Curiosities, Remarkable Occurrences, &c.

Incumbents.

List of incumbents, extracted from the First Fruits' Records:

1615. Vicaria de Killuckin, va. 4 nobls. Randolphus O'Dunway, Ecclia. ruinosa.

Prebenda de Killuckin, va. 50s. Mauritius Griffith, armiger.

1633. Rector de Killewkin. Vicar. de eadem, pertinent ad archidiaconatum.

Vicar. de Killukin, Epus. confert. valet £4. ster. per ann. Idem Hallowell, vicar. compt. ext.

Guliel. Dunirill, collat. 22^o Martii, 1640, ad vicarias de Killukin et Kilcooly, vacan. per mort. Guliel. Hollywell, &c. in com. Roscommon.

Edward Hawkes, collat fuit, 24^o die November, 1665, ad vicar. de Janpleneilan, vicar. de Kilmean, £5. 6s. 8d. vicar. de Killakan, vicar. de Kilcowly, in eod. com. Roscommon, 10s.

Guliel. Brereton, cler. collat. fuit, 13^o die April, 1698, ad præbend. de Artough, 40s. Vic. de Teboyan, Killuken, 10s. Killcooly, 5s, Vic. de Killnemanagh, 40s.

Petrus Mahon, cler. collat. fuit, 24^o die July, 1700, Incumbents.
ad archidiac. Elphinen. et vicar. Killuken, dioc. Elphinen. com. Roscommon, Jure visit. nræ. triennal.

Petrus Mahon, cler. collat. fuit, 23^o die Octobr. 1700,
ad archidiac. Elphinen. 53s. et vicar. de Killukin, 10s.
et Tumnagh, 20s. dioc. Elphin. com. Roscommon.

Jonathan Law, cler. collat. fuit, 25 die Martii, 1703,
ad præbend. de Artagh, 40s. vicar. de Artagh, 20s. Killukan, 10s. Kilcooley, 10s. et Killnemannagh, 40s. dioc. et com. supradict.

Georgius Caulfield, collat. et institut. ad vicariam de Kilcooley et Killuchen, diocess. Elphin. et com. Roscommon, 21^o Aprilis, A^o. Dni. 1725^o.

James Blair, clerk, collated 11 May, 1741, to the vicarage of Killuckin, Killcooly, Killcorky, and Clonmagormacon.

Oliver Cary, collated 30th April, 1742, vicar of Killcorky, Killukin, Kilcooly, and Cloonmagormacon, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. James Blair.

Rev. Arthur Mahon, clerk, collated, instituted, and promoted the 6th June, 1743, Archdeaconry of Elphin, consisting of the entire rectory of Killukin, and vicarages of Tumney, Creeve, Killcola, and Eastersnow.

Henry Cunningham, A. M. 22 Feb. 1750, Archdeaconry Elphin, £2. 13s. R. Killeuken, 10s. V. Tumnah, £1. 10s.

John Mc Loughlin, 28 May, 1761, Archdeaconry Elphin, £2. 13s. R. Killeuken, 10s. Vicarages Tumnagh and Creeve, £1. 10s.

Wm. Digby, A. M. 25 June, 1767, P. Killcooly, V. same, Cloonmagormacon, Killuckin, Shankil, Killmacumsey.

Incum-
bents.

John Wardlaw, 2 March, 1769, R. Killukin, V. Tumnagh and Crieve, as Archdeacon of Elphin.

Ephraim Monsell, A. M. collated 13th Ap. 1782, Archdeaconry Elphin, R. Killuken, V. Killuken, V. Tumnagh and Creeve united.

Oliver Carey, collated 1 June, 1798, Archdeaconry Elphin, R. & V. Killuken, V's. Tumnagh and Creeve.

Wm. Digby, coll. 15 Sept. 1809, Archdeacon Elphin, £2. 13s. R. Killuken, £1. 10s.

XII. Suggestions for Improvement, and Means for meliorating the Condition of the People.

The subjects included under this head are inferences easily deducible from the particulars in the foregoing sections.

TOWNLANDS, &c. IN KILLUKEN.

No.	Name of Townlands.	Derivation and English Name.	Chief Proprietors.	Acres.	Houses.	Families.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Ballinculleen,	'Baile, townland, 'cullleen, 'little wood, (lodge.)	John Keogh, Esq.	325	61	69	122	114	236
2	Torimartin,	'Tuar, 'bleach green, Martin's bleach green.	John Farrell, Esq.	78	5	5	18	15	31
3	Logboy,	'Lugg, 'a pool, 'buoy, 'yellow, (Gordonstown)	Francis O'Beirne, Esq.	58	8	8	35	21	56
4	Carroward,	'Carrhū, 'quarter, 'ard, 'high.	John Farrell, Esq.	88	1	1	1	3	4
5	Ardmore,	'Ard, 'height, 'mōr, 'great.	Guy Lloyd, Esq.	137	13	15	47	44	91
6	Castelinto & Rusheen,	'Rusheen, 'little Ross, (a rocky place.)	Ditto.	226	32	35	86	101	187
7	Enagh,	'Aonach, 'a fair place or green.	Ditto.	136	23	23	58	60	118
8	Drumlion,	'Drom, 'a ledge or back of a hill, (Lionhill.)	John Caddell, Esq.	115	19	20	56	55	111
9	Knockacarra,	'Knock, 'hill, 'carra, 'a car or quarter.	John Farrell, Esq.	61	20	19	40	46	86
10	Derrylow,	'Deirré, 'end or extremity, 'luiv, 'an herb.	Guy Lloyd, Esq.	140	21	20	62	54	116
11	Mackadella,	'Macha, 'a plain, 'duille, 'of foliage.	The St. George family.	47	27	24	71	50	121
12	Ardlavagh,	'Ard, 'a hill, 'luivé, 'of herbs, (marchmallows.)	John Farrell, Esq.	54	17	16	36	40	76
13	Knockananum and {	Souls hill, (a field of battle in Cromwell's time.)	The St. George family.	115	16	17	42	38	80
14	Taulagh,	'Taulagh, 'ox lake, otherwise not obvious.	John Keogh, Esq.						
15	Knockadalteen,	'Knock, 'a hill, 'dá alteen, 'two small steepes.	John Farrell, Esq.	88	10	11	32	20	52
16	Mullaghmore,	'Mulloch, 'summit, 'mōr, 'great.	John Keogh, Esq.	80	16	16	51	44	95
17	Cortobber,	'Curra, 'winding, (stream) 'tubhair, 'of the well.	The St. George family.	147	75	73	190	192	382
18	Killuken,	'Kil, 'a church, 'luken,	The See of Elphin.	101	2	2	7	5	12
19	Skregg,	Rocky place, or detached cliff.	John Farrell, Esq.	88	12	12	22	21	43
20	Curdrihid,	'Curra, 'a weir, or water-course, 'drohed, 'a bridge.	The See of Elphin.	89	9	9	40	22	62
				2171	387	393	1016	943	1959

The above account of the population of the parish of Killuken, which the author employed a person now accurately to take, exceeds by 169 that taken under the order of Government, by the High Constable last year. The reason of this is, that the people were afraid of a ballot, and therefore did not make a faithful return of the numbers in their families to the High Constable.

No. XVIII.

PARISH OF

KILMACAHILL,

(Diocese of Leighlin, and County of Kilkenny.)

BY THE REV. WILLIAM LATTA, VICAR.

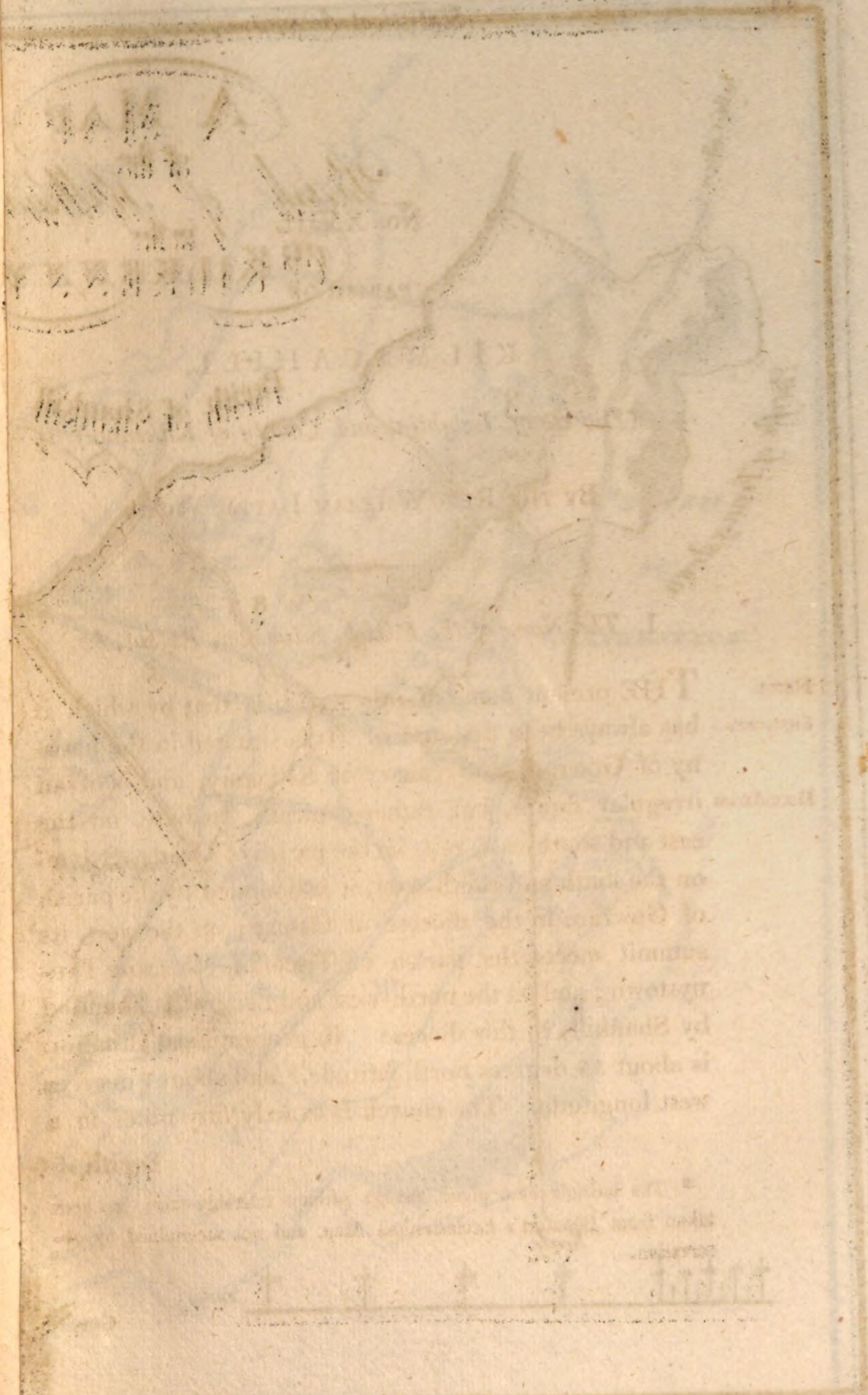
I. *The Name of the Parish, Situation, Extent, &c.*

Name. THE present name of this parish is that by which it

Situation. has always been designated. It is situated in the barony of Gowran, and county of Kilkenny, and is of an

Boundaries irregular figure, but rather conical. Its base, on the east and south-east, rests on the parish of Grange Sylvæ; on the south and south-west, it is bounded by the parish of Gowran, in the diocese of Ossory; on the west, its summit meets the parish of Tiscoffin, otherwise Frenystown; and on the north-west and north it is bounded by Shankill, in this diocese. Its geographical situation is about 53 degrees north latitude,* and about 7 degrees west longitude. The church is exactly fifty miles in a

* The latitude here given, though perhaps tolerably exact, has been taken from Beaufort's Ecclesiastical Map, and not ascertained by observation.



of the
State of New York
1790

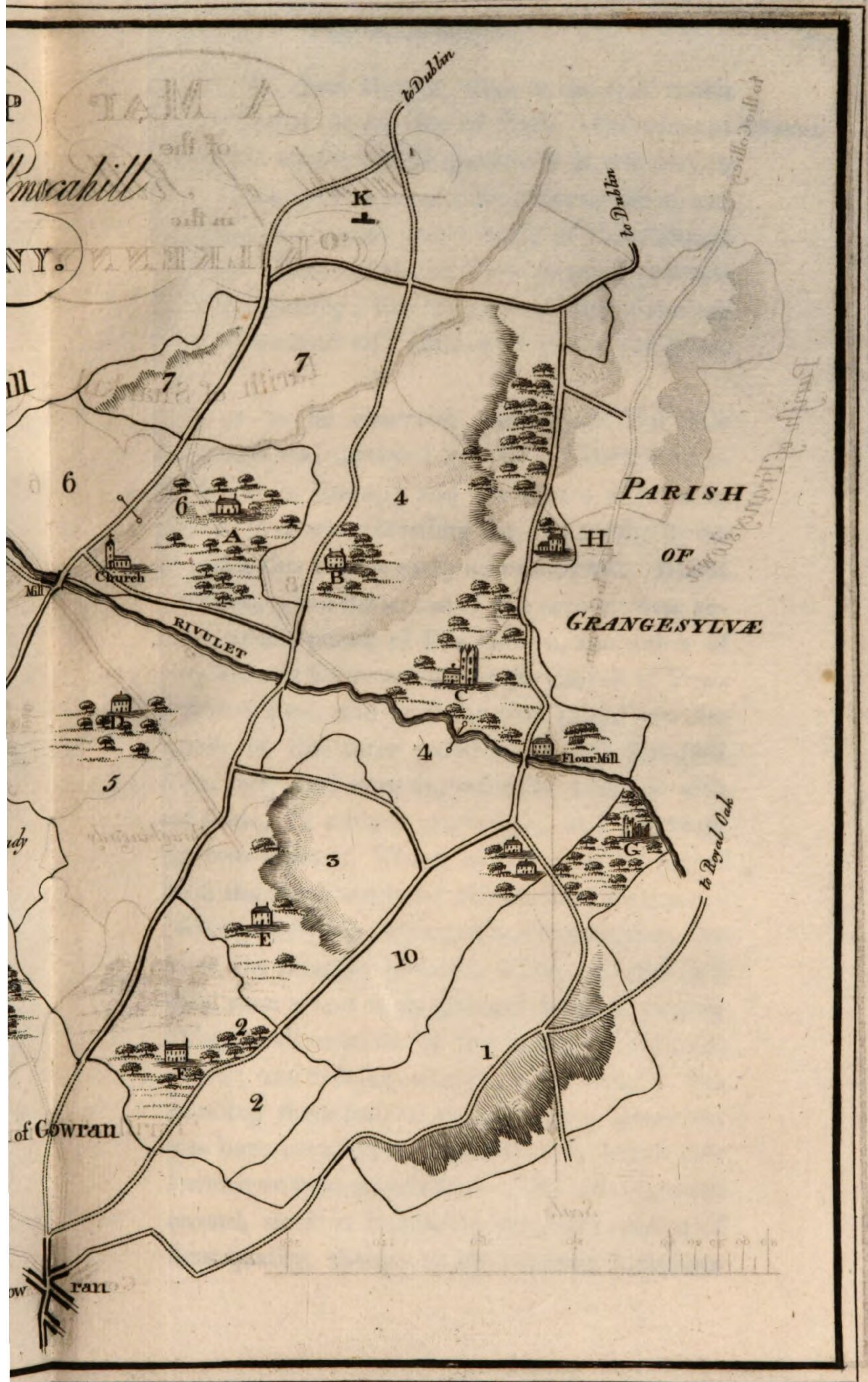
Highway to Albany

The State of New York
is bounded by the State of Massachusetts
to the north, by the State of Connecticut
to the east, by the State of Pennsylvania
to the south, and by the State of Vermont
to the west. The Hudson River
flows from the north to the south,
and the Albany River flows from the
west to the east. The State of New York
is divided into several counties, and
the population is estimated at about
one million people.

The State of New York
is a large and fertile State,
and is one of the most important
States in the Union. It is a State
of great resources, and is one
of the most powerful States in
the world.

A MAP
of the
Parish of Killma
in the
C^O KILKENNY





direction S.S.W. from Dublin, close to the mail coach road leading thence to the city of Cork. On account Contents, of the irregular figure of the parish, it is not easy to ascertain its contents in square miles; but as far as can be conjectured, it contains about four; of these almost all are arable. Some of the rich low grounds produce meadow spontaneously; but the greater part of the hay is obtained from land laid down with clover and grass.

Here it is to be observed, that about the year 1800 this parish was surveyed by order of Doctor Cleaver, who was then Bishop; and the return of its contents was, 2875 acres, exceeding the old survey by no less than 253: this can be easily accounted for. About thirty years ago, when the writer of this account first became curate of the parish of Powerstown, and union of Grange Sylvæ and Kilmacahill, (for the church of Powerstown at that time, and until the year 1806, was the only church in the three parishes) several hundred acres of the hilly part were unprofitable, overrun with heath and furze, its natural production, and therefore not taken into account. These, by the plentiful use of lime, which the neighbourhood affords, have disappeared, and what was before unprofitable, has yielded to the dominion of the plough; however, if not well attended to, it would soon revert to its pristine state: it exactly answers Virgil's description of bad land:—"Dumosis calculus arvis; and "Jejuna clivosi glarea ruris."—Yet notwithstanding these natural disadvantages, great improvements have been made, and it is to be hoped that they will continue to be progressive. The soil improves as we descend, until it becomes a rich loam, and is of an excellent quality, though on the declivity it inclines

to moisture ; but if good Scotch ditches were made, and a proper system of draining introduced, the improvement would soon be manifest. The Irish name of the part now described is Knockadeen.

River.

With respect to rivers, loughs, &c. it may be observed that there is no stagnant water of any kind in the parish ; and only one stream, scarcely deserving the name of river : it rises about four miles north-west of the church, passing which in a south-easterly direction, and in its course scantily supplying two mills, it falls into the river Barrow at Bettymount, in the parish of Grange Sylvæ, about eight miles from its source. It is called the Akore river.

In this parish there are no woods, and very few trees of more than forty years growth ; nor are the plantations on the gentlemen's demesnes extensive ; they are merely ornamental.

II. *Mines, Minerals, &c.*

Coal.

Three years ago, the present Lord Monck brought a master collier from England at a very considerable expense, for the purpose of searching for coal. The appearance of that mineral on the banks of the stream, where it skirts the parishes of Shankill and Kilmacahill, together with a soil on the southern declivity of the hill, similar to that on the north, where the great coal mines of Castlecomer and Dounane are situated, at the distance of about eight miles, induced a strong presumption that a continuation of the stratum might be found. Whether

the undertaker did his duty, is a question not easily solved ; but his failure is a subject of much regret, as its success would have been attended with incalculable advantage, not only to the surrounding country, but to the kingdom at large ; the proximity of the navigable river Barrow affording every facility of transport.

In Knockadeen there are two flag quarries, the flags ^{Flag quarries.} of which are raised from five to ten feet in diameter, and about two inches in thickness ; but from their uneven surface, covered with tuberculous knobs, they are unfit for flooring, and are used only for covering corn stands, pig-houses, and similar purposes.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c.*

It is somewhat remarkable that there is neither town, village, inn, or alehouse in this parish. Gentlemen's ^{Gentlemen's Seats.} seats are few ; three only are deserving of notice. The first is Paulstown Castle, formerly the residence of the late Warden Flood, Esq. but at present uninhabited. The old castle is a square building, similar to many others in this neighbourhood ; but at what time, or by whom it was built is not recorded : some additions have been made to it, in the modern stile, so as to render it a comfortable residence. The demesne is small, but tolerably well planted. It is situated on the south side of the great road, about eight miles south-west of Kilkenny, and five miles north-east of Leighlin-bridge. The next seat is Fairview, the residence of John Flood, Esq. but he seldom lives there. This is adjacent to the

Gentle-
men's Seats.

former; the house was lately built, and is neat and pleasantly situated: the plantations are yet in their infancy. The third is Mount-Rothe, the seat of George Rothe, Esq. proprietor in fee. This house is in the modern style, two stories high, with suitable apartments. The demesne contains ninety acres of very superior land, and is tolerably well planted: it adjoins the great road on the south side; being distant from Kilkenny seven, and from Leighlin-bridge five miles. The remaining houses are habitations of farmers and their undertenants, and of cottiers, situated so as to be convenient to the farms they occupy.

Roads.

The parish is intersected by a number of roads, but particularly by that leading from Dublin to the city of Waterford, which branches from the great Cork road near Shankill, on the boundary of this parish, and passes through Gowran and Thomastown, towards Waterford.

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c.*

Tradition.

On this subject scarcely any information can be afforded, as not a vestige of the kind appears in the parish, except the old castle of Paulstown, mentioned in the preceding section. Tradition says that this old square building was formerly the residence of a Sir Pearse Butler, a branch of the Ormond family, from whom it passed to the ancestors of the present Lord Clifden, under whom the Flood family held it at a small rent, by lease in perpetuity. The ruins of the old church have been made use of in erecting the new.

V. *Present & Former State of Population, Food, Fuel, &c.*

On the head of former population, no data can be had Population, whereby an exact calculation may be made of the numerical encrease; yet from observations respecting the number of houses of different descriptions lately built, and from other circumstances, it may with truth be affirmed, that one-third at least has been added to the population of the parish, in the course of the last thirty years. The soil is productive; and as population depends upon food and cloathing, it will invariably increase in proportion to the facilities with which these are obtained. The population of the parish at present stands thus: 192 families, of which eight are Protestant. Total number of inhabitants, 1180, of which 44 are Protestants; being on an average six to a house, and 28 over: 602 males, and 578 females. Protestant dissenters there are none.

Agriculture is the general employment of both sexes. Employment. They have no manufactures, except that of a little coarse linen, and woollen cloth, for their own consumption. They grow but little flax, and are as little skilled in its proper management: they are constantly obliged to purchase the finer fabricks, according to their wants and their abilities. There are but few mechanic tradesmen, such as masons, carpenters, &c.; these are generally employed by the farmers as they have occasion for them.

As to the appearance of the people, though it does not indicate wealth, yet it does plenty and health. The

Food. food of the farmer is the produce of his farm, viz. potatoes, bread, butter, milk, pork, bacon, fowl, &c.; he
Fuel, seldom goes to market: his fuel is stone coal, brought from the colliery, distant about eight or nine miles, and turf brought from the summit level of the hills already mentioned, on which there are large turbaries in almost every direction. As to the lower class, their food is generally potatoes, butter, milk and eggs, but seldom meat. For the most part he possesses a cow, and a pig or two is to be found at every door; these useful animals bring him an annual return, which greatly assists him to pay the rent of his cabin and potatoe garden; the rest is made up by his manual labour.

Mendicity. In this parish there are no mendicants, and but few paupers that need assistance; these are supported by the bounty of the neighbourhood. Even in the summer of 1812, a season of uncommon scarcity, no person was obliged to leave his cabin through want: a committee of the most respectable inhabitants was chosen, to whom contributions were made, sufficient to purchase and distribute food for the relief of the necessitous, until the return of plenty. Although the inhabitants are in general healthy, yet there are no instances of uncommon longevity; very few exceed the eightieth year.

VI. *Genius and Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.*

Genius and Disposition The people of this parish are in general sober, peaceable, and industrious; which character they have maintained since the days of the White Boys, about forty years ago, in whose excesses some few only were impli-

ated. Even in the late rebellion, upon the incursion of the Wexford rebels from Vinegar Hill, in their march to Castlecomer, marking their course through this parish with devastation and plunder, few, if any, were connected with them.

They have no particular customs. Their language ^{Language,} is for the most part English, which they all speak fluently; this was not the case some years ago. The Irish language is understood by all, and occasionally used; it is however on the decline. As to their manners and religious customs they have experienced no change.

VII. *The Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

There are only two schools in the parish, both under ^{R. Catholic} Roman Catholic masters. The number in each fluctu- ^{Schools.} ates; it is encreased or diminished, according as their parents may have occasion for the assistance of the children. The average number in both may be about 100. They are taught reading, writing, and a little arithmetic; they afterwards pass generally into the occupations ^{Course of} of their parents, except the few that are put to trades. ^{Instruction} The quarterly salary to the master for reading is 2s. 2d.; ^{Rates of} writing 3s. 3d.; arithmetic 5s. 5d. There is no Pro- ^{Tuition,} testant school in the parish; nor is it possible under present circumstances, to establish one, as it has been ascertained, that parents would not send their children to a Protestant master, however eminent his abilities. The parish clerk is paid a small salary by the vicar, for attending the few Protestant children at their own houses. There are no public libraries, Irish manuscripts, or any historical document whatever relating to Ireland.

VIII. *State of Religious Establishment, Tythes, &c.*

Advowson.

Tythes.

This parish is a vicarage, under the patronage of the Lord Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns. The rectorial tythes belong, one part to the Master and Brethren of Holy Ghost Hospital, in the city of Waterford; the other part did belong to an hospital in Kilkenny, but is now in possession of the representatives of the late Warden Flood, of Paulstown, Esq.: in what manner it has been transferred to that family, has not been clearly ascertained. The tythes are generally valued by the proctor or agent, who seldom fails to agree with the farmer. If any disagreement should occur, it is settled by the vicar; so that he is never under the necessity of taking them in kind. The charges per acre are as follow:—For best wheat 15s.; barley and potatoes 12s.; oats 10s.; meadow 8s.; sheep 6d. each. The above is the highest, and it descends according to the quality of the crop. The return in the valuation book for 1812 was, wheat 376 acres; barley 99; oats 12; potatoes 189; meadow 206; Total, 295; sheep 100. This makes the revenue of the tythe about 600l. per annum.

Union.

This vicarage had been for many years episcopally united to the parish of Grange Sylvæ, but was disunited in the year 1804, on the demise of the Rev. Theobald Brownrigg, rector and vicar of that union, by Doctor Cleaver, the then ordinary of the diocese. This union, together with the parishes of Old Leighlin and Wells, are all united under one Roman Catholic priest, with coadjutors under him.

There is but one place of public worship in the parish, and that a Protestant church, without any parochial funds, or any records whatsoever. The chapel to which the inhabitants of this parish, of Shankill, and of a great part of Grange Sylvæ resort, is situate in the parish of Shankill, on the boundary of this; its situation is marked on the map. There is no glebe, and consequently no glebe-house. It is however certain that there was once a glebe of twenty acres, which belonged not to the vicarage, but to the impropriation: but this through neglect, was suffered to merge into the estate of the adjacent proprietor; and is now irrecoverably lost, not the least trace of its boundary being discoverable. The old men are but lately dead, who could have pointed out its bounds.

The church is the only public building in the parish; it was built in the year 1806, by the present vicar, under the order of Doctor Cleaver, the then Bishop, by whom a grant of 500*l.* had been obtained from the Board of First Fruits, for its erection. This building is sixty feet long, by twenty-two wide, and is finished in the best manner. It stands upon the site of old ruins, formerly consecrated as a place of worship; but at what time the decay took place is not recorded. The churchyard is much too small, and consequently inadequate to the present population; but notwithstanding repeated and earnest applications have been made by the vicar, for the grant of a very few perches of ground from the adjacent proprietor, in order to its enlargement, and to provide a more convenient site for the new church, he has not yet been able to succeed.

IX. *Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c.*Mode of
Agriculture

The old mode of agriculture is still in general practice, though a better system is beginning to take place, as well in the method of tilling, as in the rotation of crops. Instead of idle fallows preparatory to wheat, green crops of clover and vetches have been lately introduced. These supply a plentiful quantity of food in the first summer months, especially where the pastures are too confined for the number of cattle necessary for the culture and use of the farm; and besides, if the ground producing vetches and clover has been previously well manured, it will be clean, and a good crop of wheat may be expected, by putting in the seed with the rest of the field, or that from which potatoes have been taken, which will be about the first week in November. The writer can recommend the adoption of green crops from his own experience: in 1797 he took fifty acres of land from William Bayly, Esq. whose estate adjoins this parish, at two guineas per acre. Finding it much exhausted, and unable to give a crop of any value, he laid it out into eight even compartments every year following, and manuring one division with lime, 120 barrels to the acre; he then sowed wheat, and had a tolerably good crop; next year he sowed barley, and laid it down with clover and trefoil in equal parts of twelve pounds, and six barrels of clean grass seeds to the acre, (after the first year a sufficient quantity of grass seed is always obtained from the hay.) The barley was a good crop. He mows this division two seasons; the first is a plentiful crop, of at least four tons to the acre; the next not so much, but of a finer quality. This he grazes

two years, and proceeds in the same manner with the whole. While this rotation is in progress, he begins to plough up that first laid down, sows oats under the harrow, and always has a plentiful crop. When the oats are taken off, he manures a portion generally with lime, and fallows it for winter vetches, which he sows under the harrow, and it answers extremely well. The remainder is ploughed in winter for drill potatoes; it is re-ploughed in spring; when harrowed, the drills are opened pretty deep, with a double mould broad plough and four horses, allowing three feet to each. On every ninth drill a good row of dung is laid; when this is done, women and children plant the setts, four inches or less asunder; six or seven men spread this manure upon them, which the same plough immediately covers. In this manner, if the plough is properly attended, he plants with ease two acres in the day. They remain in this state a few days, until the clay is perfectly dry and mouldering, when a harrow without pins, or turned upon its back, (that the manure may not be disturbed) is drawn across, and the whole levelled. Here the work rests for some time, until the plants are sufficiently high to mark the drills, when the same double-mould board plough is again introduced, throwing up the earth equally on both sides, and covering the plants: thus they remain until the plants are three or four inches high; then two horses and a small paring plough without a mould board takes the earth from each side of the drill, as close to the plant as may be, without injuring it. By this operation, (which ought to be performed in dry weather) every noxious weed is destroyed, or if any should escape the plough, they are hand-picked at a

very small expense : as soon as the weeds are withered, and their vegetation destroyed, the earth is again thrown up close to the stems of the plants, by the double-mould board plough, and thus the business ends. The crop is always abundant, of excellent quality, and vastly superior to that of such of his neighbours as have not adopted the same method.

Stock.

Stocks of cattle are small, except one dairy of about twenty cows, the remainder is barely sufficient for the use of the inhabitants. There are but very few sheep.

Rents.

The average rent of good land is about two guineas per acre, although some of Lord Monck's estate has been lately set so high as four guineas ; a rent so much above its value, compared with the present, and probably future low price of corn, that the tenant can never pay it. It is a maxim, and perhaps founded on truth, "that when an acre of tillage land exceeds the price of a barrel of wheat, it is too high for the farmer." The rent of a cabbin, with a few perches of cabbage garden, may on an average be about 2l. per annum ; if more land is annexed, it is generally at the rate of three guineas per acre. One or two acres is the most that any cottier holds : he is paid additionally for any work he performs. No duties are required or paid by any description of inhabitants ; the non-residence of landlords and agents may be the cause of this exemption.

Although there are no markets in the parish, yet the many corn stores and flour mills on the river Barrow, afford the farmer a convenient and ready sale for the produce of his farm : their number prevents monopoly,

and he always obtains a fair price, which is regulated by the Dublin and Waterford markets. The price he pays for labour fluctuates: in summer it is generally 1s. ^{Wages of Labour.} per day without, and 6d. with food; in winter it is less. The wages of an able servant are from 7l. to 8l. per annum. In general the number of a farmer's domestics is not sufficient to reap and save his crop, and therefore in harvest he is obliged to have recourse to a species of labourers called "spalpeens;" these men come from the mountainous parts of Carlow and Kilkenny, and even from Kerry, in Munster. They assemble on a Sunday or holyday, in large bodies, sometimes of three or four hundred, in Gowran and the neighbouring towns, offering themselves for hire, and are taken as the farmer may have occasion for them: their wages fluctuate according to the urgency of the season; sometimes rising to 2s. 6d. per day with food, but never less than 1s. 1d. This lasts about one fortnight, when they return home in time to reap their own crops. They come again about the latter end of October, to assist in taking out the potatoes, when they are hired in the same manner.

X. *Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, Navigation, &c.*

As to manufactures there are none in the parish, nor is it probable that any will be ever established. The scarcity of fuel and of water, essential to such establishments, presents obstacles scarcely to be surmounted.

XI. *Natural Curiosities, Remarkable Occurrences, &c.*

List of incumbents, extracted from the First Fruits' Records:

Incum-
bents.

Kilmocahill, Rect. improp. firmarii——Shea and White, firmarii. Church and Chauncell in repayer.

Killmocahill, rect. impropriat. Sir Richard Shea,——Hen. Shea, et Bell White, widowe, de Waterford, firmar.——no curate or service, ideo sequest. fructus.

Willmus. Watson, institut. 8^o Feb. 1636, ad rector. et vicar. de Kilmocahell, in com. Kilkenny, non taxat.

Johes. Moore, institut. 18^o Januar. 1638, ad vicar. de Kilmocahell, in com. Kilkenny, non tax.

Johes. Plummer, institut. et induct. fuit, 8^o Januar. 1668, ad rector. de St. Kill, et vicar. ibm. et de rector. de Powerstown, et de vicar. ibm. 53s. 4d. et in vicar. de Killmakahill, in com. Kilkenny.

Guliel. Thomas, cler. collat. fuit, 29^o die Martii, 1699, ad vicar. de Killmohahell, dioc. prd. com. Kilkenny.

Francis Thomas, clke. was collated on the 24th day of May, 1739, to the vicarage of Kilmacahill, in said Co. of Kilkenny, and diocese of Leighlin.

John Milley, R. of Grange-Sylvæ, V. of Killmoca-hill, and R. & V. of Powerstown, 15 Dec. 1748.

Rev. Edward Young, V. Kilmocahill, 2 July, 1766.

Chas. Stone, D. D. Ry. Grange-Sylvæ, & V. Killma-cahill, Jan. 8, 1768.

Theobald Brownrigg, collated 3d. May, 1799, R. Grange-Sylvæ, V. Kilmacahill, Kilk^y. n. t.

Wm. Latta, collated 13 Sept. 1814, vice Theobald Brownrigg, who held from 3rd. May, 1799, and resigned by death: Vicarage Kilmacahill, Co. Kilkenny.

XII. *Suggestions for Improvement, and Means for meliorating the Condition of the People.*

As to the improvement and melioration of the situation of the people of this parish, it must depend upon the proprietors, and their attention to their tenantry. In this respect the parish is at present uncommonly unfortunate; not a single proprietor resides upon his estate, and of course no attention is paid to the inhabitants, except to collect their rents, that they may be elsewhere expended.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

REFERENCES TO FIGURES AND LETTERS ON THE MAP.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Castlekelly. | A. Mount Rothe, William Barton, Esq. |
| 2 2. Woodville and Redbog. | B. Mr. Robert Burroughs. |
| 3. Butlersgrove. | C. Castle of Paulstown, Henry Flood, Esq. |
| 4. 4. Paulstown. | D. Mr. Perse Healy. |
| 5. 5. Garryduff. | E. Mr. Thomas Butler. |
| 6. 6. Kilmacahill. | F. Mr. John Anderson, at present uninhabited. |
| 7. 7. Jordanstown. | G. Farm Houses. |
| 8. Ballinvally. | H. John Flood, Esq. |
| 9. Knockadeen. | I. Rev. William Latta. |
| 10. Killure; belongs to the parish of Wells, in the county of Carlow. | K. Chapel of Paulstown. |

No. 2.

TOWNLANDS IN KILMACAHILL.

No.	Name of Town-lands.	Probable Derivation and English Name.	Chief Proprietors.	Acres.
1	Paulstown or Polestown.	Meaning obvious.	Viscount Clifden, but held in perpetuity by the representatives of the late Warden Flood, Esq.	600
2	Jordanstown,		Viscount Monck.	100
3	Ballinvally and	'Baile,' town, 'in vaile,' of the town-land,	Ditto.	550
	Knockadeen,		Ditto.	
4	Garryduff,	'Knock,' a hill, 'adeen,' of Adeen.	Ditto.	533
5	Castle Kelly,	'Garree,' garden, 'dúv,' black.	Viscount Clifden, but held in perpetuity by the representatives of — Alley, Esq.	299
		Meaning obvious.		
6	Butlersgrove,	Meaning obvious.	Geo. Putland, Esq.	114
7	Straghgaddy,	'Stragh,' a swarthing, or bleaching green, generally on a river's bank, 'gaddee,' a robber.	Ditto.	150
8	Kilmacahill,	'Keil,' a church, 'Mc. Cahill,' Charles's son.	Geo. Rothe, Esq.	146
9	Woodville,	Meaning obvious.	Wm. Bayly, Esq.	80
10	Redbog,	Meaning obvious.	Viscount Clifden.	50
				2622

The above is according to the old survey, which the writer of this account has deemed most advisable to adopt, although it is under that lately made by which the contents of the parish were 2875 acres. The survey seems to have been generally taken, and did not accurately specify the contents of the several denominations.

No. XIX.

PARISH OF

KILMACTIGE,

(Diocese of Achonry, and County of Sligo.)

BY THE REV. JAMES NELIGAN, RECTOR AND VICAR.

I. *The name of the Parish, Situation, Extent, &c.*

THE parish of Kilmactige, which is a rectory and vicarage, is situated in the barony of Liney, county of Sligo, and diocese of Achonry. It is six miles in length by four in breadth; bounded on the east and south by the parish of Achonry; and on the north and west by those of Killasser and Attemass. A long range of mountains passes through it, most of which is pasturable: it also contains large tracts of wet bog. No woods are to be met with in the parish; although in former ages a great part of it must have been covered with timber.

There is one lake in the parish, called 'Lough Talt'; which means the High Lake, as it is situated in the midst of high mountains, that seem to have been thrown up from the valley where the lake lies, by some extraordinary convulsion of nature. These mountains are

very rugged, and nearly perpendicular, presenting in the summer season, a most romantic and picturesque appearance. There may be seen large herds of goats, some sheep, and a few young cattle, browsing on the sides of these rocky precipices, and in continual danger, (as it would seem to the anxious spectator) of being hurled headlong into the lake which washes their base: accidents of this kind sometimes happen. The inaccessible cliffs near the summit afford a safe retreat to the eagle, who nestles there every year, yet without encreasing his species, as there is never more than one pair known to breed there at the same time. A city alderman might envy this monarch of Crummus his daily fare; his kitchen being well supplied not only with kid, lamb, hares, rabbits, but with every species of game, which is to be found in great abundance on his ample demesne, and within his immediate grasp.

Fish.

The lake, which is about a mile long, and half that space across, is well stocked with trout of a small size, where a tolerably good angler with the assistance of a boat, may take five or six dozen in part of a day. There are two small rocky islands in this lake, which in summer are thickly covered with gulls of different kinds, that breed there in great numbers, and from their continual noise and incessant flying to and fro afford some variety and entertainment to the passenger, as the road from Ballina to Tobercurry and Boyle passes close to its verge.

Bog.

In these mountains there is excellent turf, which is the only fuel used by the inhabitants, and which abounds

every where in the country, the bogs being interspersed Bog. with the arable lands in every quarter; and it appears that all these tracts which are now covered with bog, as well as most of the high mountains, were formerly clothed with woods or forests; as the roots of oak, birch and fir are every where found in the bogs, from five to eight feet below the surface. When the turf is cut down as far as it can be found, there is a stratum of gravel, clay, or marl at the bottom; where very large roots of the above-mentioned, and other sorts of timber trees are every where to be met with, in the position in which they originally grew, and extending many feet around. Large trunks of the same sort of trees are often found in the same places, lying horizontally, and one kind of them, namely, the fir, very valuable, affording timber for roofing houses, making joists, and other domestic uses. Trees of this kind would not now grow in such bogs; whence, as also from the quality of the soil, it is probable that the timber originally grew on the earth, where their roots are now found; and that the bog was produced by the waters collecting in the woods, where they have been impeded by the falling leaves and branches, that first formed a kind of moss, and afterwards, through time, assumed the appearance it now has. In a bog where the turf has been cut away, the remains of a stone wall has been seen, extending many perches, and serving to confirm the opinion, that bogs have originated from the cause now mentioned, and did not originally form a part of the surface of the earth. It appears that many of the trees which formerly grew here, and are now found many feet beneath the surface, have been felled by fire, and not cut down;

Bog.

as the thick part of the trunks next the roots still retain the marks of the fire, having some feet of them reduced to charcoal; and probably these trees lying on the earth in great numbers, have also been the cause of arresting the waters, confining them to these places, and thereby producing the present bogs. A valuable improvement was made in this place about twenty years ago, through the exertions of a Captain O'Dowdd, who possessed an estate of many thousand acres of these mountains, which were without inhabitants, except those 'feræ naturæ', and which were nearly impassable to the active and barefooted native. The immense rocks, steep hills, and deep caverns, which every where presented themselves, formed as many insuperable difficulties, as the passage of the Alps did in former days; but this Hannibal, by labour and perseverance overcame them all, and has now formed a road, where a coach passes six times a week, conveying passengers to and from Ballina and Castlerea, and has shortened the line from Ballina to Banada from twenty to twelve miles.

Salmon
Fishery.

The river Moy, which passes through this parish, in a direction from north to east, towards Foxford, and thence to Ballina in a northern direction, is a beautiful stream, winding its course through a great part of the county of Sligo, where it takes its rise, and falling into the sea near Ballina, in the county of Mayo. This river was some years ago a source of great emolument to individuals, as it contained one of the first salmon fisheries in Ireland; but it is of late much diminished, from the neglect of the present farmers, neither of whom reside in the country. On this account the

breeding fish that come up from the sea to the small Salmon Fishery, rivers falling into the Moy, are almost entirely destroyed in the spawning season, by the people living near the banks; consequently, fresh salmon, which formerly sold at threepence per pound in spring, now sells at tenpence or a shilling. The laws in being are fully adequate to the preservation of the species, but there are now no water keepers to look after them, or to prosecute the offenders. So abundant was the take of fish on this river at Ballina, where they have weirs and boxes for taking them, that the reporter has seen eleven hundred taken in one day at the weirs, and fifteen hundred at another time, in a few hours, by drafting with nets, at which times they sold, (being the plentiful season) for three halfpence per pound. At that period, being about twenty years ago, besides supplying the surrounding country, and sending as many to the Dublin market as there was sale for, the owners used to salt for exportation sixty or eighty ton of fish; whereas, at present there are none salted for exportation, and all those caught during the months in which they will bear to be carried, are taken by the cadgers to the Dublin market, where they sometimes are sold for double what they cost; whilst the inhabitants of the country can scarcely procure any for their own tables, as these cadgers buy them by the hundred, and generally pay for them beforehand. The lovers of angling have great reason to lament the decline of this fishery; as an experienced angler, well provided with a cot and suitable tackling, might kill from ten to twenty salmon in a favourable day; and the reporter of this has killed with his rod and a single fly, one hundred and sixty salmon in four-

Salmon
Fishery.

teen successive days. The proprietor of this fishery is the Earl of Arran, to whom the present farmers pay about £500 per annum; and it may be calculated, that after deducting the necessary expenses attending it, they have scarcely any thing saved, but rather have been for some years losers; whereas it is well known that a former tenant cleared fifteen hundred pounds in one year; but that was a year of an uncommonly abundant take.

It is wonderful to see with what avidity all descriptions of persons in this parish pursue this unoffending and useful race of creatures, and that at a time when their food is both unwholesome and insipid. They begin to run upwards from the sea in February, and continue to do so until December, which is the chief month of their spawning, and they seldom arrive at the small rivers until the floods in November, which enable them to push up into those rivers, where they deposit their spawn, (for they never breed in the deep waters,) and no sooner are they discovered to approach these well-known haunts, but the natives, with one accord, old and young, men, women and children, take the field against them. They watch the fall of the waters, which is sudden, and then find the fish on the shallow gravelly fords, preparing to propagate their kind; and with goffs, pitchforks, reaping hooks, and long poles, they attack them in the day time, and by night take torches, made of slips of bog fir tied together, to assist them in discovering and killing the breeding fish, which is then very easily done. Hence it follows, that not many are permitted to spawn, and of those that do spawn, few are suffered to return to the sea whence they came.

It is much to be regretted, that measures are not ^{Salmon Fishery.} adopted, to protect and encourage this fishery; which might be made, as it was heretofore, a source of wealth to the owners, and a matter of public utility, not only to the neighbourhood, but to the most remote parts of the kingdom. It would tend to lessen the consumption, and lower the price of fresh meat; and it would require no papal edict to enforce the use of it at certain periods, as from the excellence of the food, it would be eaten at all times, when it could be procured.

II. *Mines, Minerals, &c.*

No coal mines have been discovered in this parish, ^{Minerals.} nor have there been any efforts used to ascertain whether our mountains contain them. Almost every sort of stone abounds here, both on the surface of the earth, and under it; but the most common are granite, limestone, and whinstone; these however are not found in regular quarries, but lying on the surface of the ground in great quantities, so as in some places to occupy one half of the soil, and many of them so large, as to require the force of gunpowder, or of large turf fires built around them, to reduce them to such dimensions as to make them manageable. The granite, when split into ^{Granite.} pieces by those means, bears dressing remarkably well, and becomes excellent stone for building. The craggy ^{Basalt.} mountains are composed chiefly of basalt, commonly called whinstone, which is but indifferent in quality, and useful only for building common walls. The only ^{Limestone.} regular quarry here, is one of limestone at Banada, close by the river, which is of a very good quality for house work, furnishing quoins, window stools, &c.

Slate quarry.

Mr. John Taaffe, who lately purchased a tract of mountain, consisting of some thousands of acres, near the lake before-mentioned, has lately, by accident, discovered a slate quarry, which from the description he has given of it, promises to be a source of great emolument to himself, and of equal utility to the surrounding country. The slates can be raised to the length of six feet, and will bear to be wrought to any thickness that may be required. They are of a close hard grain, easily worked, and of a blue colour. There was but one slated house in this parish until within these ten years back; now there are three, and probably within a few years more, there will be a great number, on account of the facility of procuring slates. Sligo, which is the principal place where slates are to be obtained, is 22 miles distant. Those which are brought thither, are from England or Wales: the price is very high, and the carriage thence will cost nearly 40s. per ton. This quarry has been but barely opened, but the workmen who were brought to examine it affirm, that two intelligent hands would produce one thousand pounds worth of them in a month.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c.*

Roads.

The chief road is that leading from Ballina to Boyle, through Banada and Tubbercorry; another leads from this now mentioned to Foxford, in an easterly direction.

Gentlemen's Seats.

The only gentleman's seats are Mr. Robinson's, at Cloonrogeen, within a mile of the road leading to Boyle from Ballina, on the right; and Mr. Jones's at Banada, on the left of the same road, where there is also a handsome bridge over the Moy.

There is not a tree to be seen in the parish, but what are to be found on the demesnes of these two gentlemen. Mr. Robinson, who is but a few years the proprietor of Planting. his place, has planted a good number of useful and ornamental trees, and is raising great quantities in nurseries, which he intends planting when they are of a proper growth. He has a large number of tenants and cottiers, many of whom are scattered on the side of an improveable mountain; and in the gardens of each of these, he has planted a convenient number of timber trees, which they are obliged to take care of and protect. He has also dashed and whitened the outside of their houses and cottages, which, with the clumps of trees adjoining them, gives a very picturesque and lively appearance to that part of the country, and attracts the attention of the passengers, as it lies open to the view from one of the principal roads leading through the parish.

Mr. Jones, who is but lately come to the possession of his estate at Banada, has built a very neat cottage there, and to the natural beauties of the place, he is now adding many useful improvements, by laying down his ground with great taste, and planting a number of ornamental trees, which promise in a few years fully to repay his labour and expense, by making it a residence equally comfortable and elegant. He can already boast of an inheritance which no gentleman within twenty miles of him can exhibit, viz. as many grown trees as constitute a rookery.

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c.*

Abbey.

Danish
Forts.

Church.

Catholic
College.

Castle.

At Banada the ruins of a very fine abbey of ancient architecture are to be seen, with a square steeple in good preservation, which is said to have been built 250 years ago. Many Danish forts of very rude structure are scattered through the parish, of the same materials and form as those to be met with in all parts of the island, but none remarkable either for size or strength.

The church is very small, being suited to the number of inhabitants, and containing only four pews. In the time of the late rebellion, it, as well as several others in these dioceses, were the object of popular fury and fanatacism, and was very much damaged, but has since been put into decent repair. In the yard which surrounds the church at Kilmactige, about three miles from Banada, there are the ruins of an ancient building, which is said to have been a college, or place of education for young men intended for the priesthood; but no particulars respecting the establishment are now to be ascertained. Close by the church there was also a barrack, where some military were stationed about eighty years ago. On the lands of Beleclare, on the left of the road leading to Foxford, are the ruins of a castle, with a court yard, enclosed by a very thick strong wall; and the walls of the castle, like those of the other old buildings, are of a great thickness, and put together with some sort of cement of a very durable kind, much preferable to that used in modern buildings. It is reported to have been built by some of the O'Hara's, who

were formerly a very powerful and populous clan in this country.

V. Present & Former State of Population, Food, Fuel, &c.

The number of families, (by a return made of the Population, last year by the priest) amounts to twelve hundred Roman Catholic families, to which may be added ten Protestant families, four of which have come lately to the parish. The number of houses he states to be eleven hundred and fifty, to which are to be added those of the Protestant part of the population; in many of these there are two families lodging together. Many of these families keep a servant boy or girl, and sometimes both, for three, six, or nine months in the year, to assist them in their work. He computes that there are on an average five children in each family, or rather house, which however must be rather too large a computation, as many are old people, and many newly married.* The proportion of males and females is nearly equal. They are mostly poor, maintaining themselves on small portions of land, for which they generally pay a very high price. There are not thirty families in the parish who pay any of the public taxes included under hearth and window duty, &c.: they are, notwithstanding, tolerably healthy, though confined to poor diet, such as potatoes, with milk Food. and eggs occasionally. The population, as well as the prices of provisions, must have encreased very much within the last forty years, as at that time Archdeacon Hutchinson, who was the incumbent, could set the

* The writer has been informed, that the number of families in this parish about fifteen years ago, did not exceed 960.

Population. tythes (both rectorial and vicarial) for only £80. per annum, which now exceed £400.

Countries consisting chiefly of mountainous and coarse tracts of land, are those which produce the greatest increase in population, whilst those that are fertile and accessible contain the fewest inhabitants, and are least friendly to population. The reason is obvious. The wealthy farmers and graziers are attracted by the rich plains and open country, which are best adapted to breeding or fattening of sheep and black cattle, or for converting into extensive tillage, where they may have a fair field for employing a large capital, and of increasing their fortunes; whilst the poor, being unable to cope with this description of people, or to rent large tracts of rich land, are compelled to retire to the mountainous and uncultivated grounds, which they can rent at a small price, and by labour and perseverance, work out a subsistence for their families. In those sorts of ground, actuated as well by necessity as industry, they add every year a new quantity of arable ground to their respective farms, which are afterwards subdivided among their children, as they grow up and become married.

Marriages. The early marriages of the lower rank of the inhabitants, furnish another cause of the great increase of their numbers, and fill their houses with children. The young women are generally married from the age of fifteen to twenty, and the men from twenty and upwards. The portion usually given, is from ten pounds to fifty with the girls, and the young man has generally a small holding of land, with perhaps a few cattle, to begin the

world with. A few instances may occur where one hundred pounds may have been given as a portion with a bride, but such may indeed be called a “*rara avis*.” These marriages are contracted in most instances, without any regard to love, affection, or any of the finer feelings, and are concluded between the friends of the young people, without any reference to their choice or judgment; and it frequently happens, that the bride is dragged to the Hymeneal altar, bathed in tears, and compelled to take a companion for life, who is chosen by her parents from prudential motives. The chief time for marriages is from Christmas until Lent, being the season of the year when people have the most leisure for settling such business.

When the parents of a young man think it time for him to take a wife, they consider what young woman in the neighbourhood will be likely to answer the purpose, and having determined on one, the party goes to make the match, as they term it, which is done by sitting up the whole night, talking over the terms, drinking whiskey, and smoaking tobacco. The match being concluded, the day is appointed for the marriage, at which time the parties assemble at the abode of the woman, where the priest attends, and a plentiful dinner or supper is prepared for the occasion, at which a large number of the friends are entertained, and abundance of whiskey distributed amongst them; perhaps ten gallons, or more, the price of which would purchase a middling cow: this, with the accompaniment of a piper, enables them to pass the night in the utmost festivity. Dancing makes a considerable part of their entertainment, and

Marriages. is considered as a necessary accomplishment amongst them; and hundreds who have never learned their alphabet, or spoken a word of English, have regularly attended the dancing schools, and, at no small expense, become adepts in that science. Singing the old Irish songs makes also a principal part of their entertainment, which they execute with great correctness, as many of them have sweet and melodious voices, well adapted to these melancholy and plaintive strains. Things go on very well in the beginning of the night. As long as the reverend pastor holds the chair, he keeps them to regularity and good order; but afterwards the scene shifts, and exhibits a chaos of tumult, vociferation, and drunkenness. Perhaps three musicians may be found playing to as many sets of dancers, a dozen men and women singing as many different songs, and other groups employed in altercation and quarrelling. Thus two or three days and nights are spent, before the parties disperse; and it frequently happens that there is as much money lavished on the entertainment as would amount to half the fortune of the bride. Such however is the custom of the country, and such the pride and spirit of the people, that they would lay out their last shilling to furnish the feast, rather than be thought singular or churlish.

Food.

It is only on such occasions as weddings and christenings, and at Easter and Christmas, that they afford themselves any sort of animal food. Potatoes furnish the standing dish three times a day throughout the year, except that in summer, when they begin to grow scarce, those who can save a part of their oats from the landlord's rent, make a little meal, which they use either

for bread, or to make gruel, which they take with their Food. potatoes. Although almost every family has one cow, and many of them more than one, yet their pasture is so bad, and their winter feeding so scarce and indifferent, that they have very little milk at any time; but for the winter and spring months scarcely any, particularly if their cows are in calf. Those who have even one cow put by all the sweet milk for churning, and use none but the buttermilk; by so doing, they make half a hundred weight of butter in the season, and perhaps more, which they sell at Sligo, where it brings from 5l. 10s. to 6l. 10s. per cwt. and which enables them to pay their rent. They have a good many fowl, and plenty of eggs, which the women sell to procure the price of tobacco, (a luxury to which they are immoderately attached,) and such is their infatuation, that, notwithstanding their poverty and nakedness, each family will expend from 10d. to 1s. 8d. per week on that abominable weed, where it is used by the man and wife; for although they could buy as many salt herrings for that money, as would afford them nearly a dinner every day along with their potatoes, they prefer eating them dry, to the want of their beloved tobacco.

VI. *The Genius & Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.*

The understanding of the inhabitants of this parish, Genius and Disposition though uncultivated, is acute: they are generally hospitable, complaisant and honest. The Irish language is uni- Language. versally spoken, and but few of them can speak English. A great number of Saints' days are observed, which however are spent in idleness and drinking, to the great injury of the people, both as to morals and industry.

Customs.

The Lady Days are observed with the most scrupulous attention, that is to say, so far as abstaining from all kind of daily labour, or following any trade or calling, although their sanctity does not operate on their minds so as to induce them to refrain from sports and pastimes, cursing or swearing, or frequenting tippling houses, and drinking to excess. At the same time it is not unusual to see them actively employed on sundays at their usual labour, without seeming to think that they are transgressing a positive command of God, or doing an act either sinful or indecent. With an equal strictness do they observe the fast from flesh meat on fridays, and during Lent; although if an opportunity offers, they would not scruple to get drunk at these times. On making enquiry from some of the more decent of them, why they acted thus, and why they transgressed the positive commands of God, with so little feeling, while they obeyed the ordinances of mere men with such exact devotion, the writer was informed, that their church, which taught them to do so, was infallible, and that it was their duty to obey its decrees.

To the fondness they have for observing holidays, may be added another propensity highly injurious, that of attending at the fairs and markets in their neighbourhood, although they have not any business to transact there. From these they seldom return without laying out some part of their small means for whiskey, which often produces rioting and fighting; this is followed by a further loss of time, and waste of money, in going to the magistrates to obtain justice, and from thence to the sessions to prosecute their suits. Often indeed they settle their disputes at home, by reference or by arbitra-

tion, and the same ingredient which originally produced the quarrel, and marked their heads with bleeding scars, becomes the means of adjusting the dispute; for the compromise is never entered upon but where whiskey can be procured, and here the parties are well fined, by paying for the liquor employed in treating the Brehoons, (for thus the arbitrators are called in Irish) and the friends and witnesses who attend at the reference.

Another source of idleness amongst them, is the constant attendance given at the wakes and funerals of their neighbours; the neglect of which would be considered as a crime of the blackest dye, and an offence not to be forgiven. It is also a custom amongst them, that when any person dies in a village, all work and labour is totally suspended, by all those living in the village, or within a short distance of it, until after the interment: the intermediate space is usually employed in visiting the house where the corpse is exposed, smoaking tobacco, or entertaining themselves with certain plays or tricks, which are practised by the young folks, (some of whom are particularly expert in performing them) and which enable them to pass away the long night in the greatest mirth and hilarity; so that a person unacquainted with their customs, passing by, or visiting the house, would be led to believe that they were assembled for the purpose of celebrating a marriage, or commemorating some joyful event, rather than condoling with the disconsolate friends of the deceased. Among the more wealthy people, victuals are provided for those who come to the wake from a distance, and also a due proportion of whiskey, and abundance of tobacco and pipes; some of which is also brought to the burying

Wakes.

place, with which they regale themselves while the ceremony is performing. These several expenses, which are deemed to be indispensable, and highly creditable to the deceased, and to their friends, together with the fees to be paid to the priest, amounting to eight shillings for each person, and the masses read for the soul of the departed, to bring him out of purgatory, amount to a considerable sum. The burial of a wife with all the necessary appendages, may in many cases, amount to half the portion which the husband received with her at marriage. When the death of a husband, wife, or child is spoken of, the complaint does not seem to turn so much on the loss of the person, as on the money it has cost the family for the interment.

Among the genteel and opulent families, besides the usual masses celebrated for the souls of the departed, there is another, not less strange, but to which an uncommon degree of merit and virtue is ascribed; this they call, "A Month's Mind." The ceremony is attended by as many of their clergy as they can procure, at the house where the person died; where the forenoon of a certain number of days is dedicated to masses and prayers, for the liberation of the soul of the deceased from its intermediate prison, and to send it to the abodes of the blessed: whilst the afternoons are spent in conviviality and innocent recreation; for which purpose the best meats and drink which the country can afford are procured.

Funerals.

The surest proof of the goodness of a man's life seems to be the largeness of his funeral; and therefore

great care is taken to have the remains numerous at- **Funerals.**
tended ; so that hundreds, and sometimes thousands are
seen assembled to commit one poor-putrifying body to
its kindred earth, whilst the air resounds with the melo-
dious voices of a large assemblage of females, who, not-
withstanding the doleful and melancholy cries uttered
by them, are totally unconcerned about the deceased,
and never sully their cheeks with a falling tear, to de-
note their grief. A priest was stationed here lately,
who, if he had continued, seemed to be likely to remove
some of their gross prejudices, and unreasonable prac-
tices. He began by prohibiting the use of this Irish
Cry at funerals, as being in itself useless, and only fit
for uncivilized society. Reason and good sense, aided
by the authority which the Catholic clergy possess over
the minds of the people, produced the desired effect, and
put a stop to that practice so long as he continued in
the parish ; but on his removal, they fell into their old
practice as fully as ever : so difficult is it to eradicate
prejudice confirmed by long custom.

Although the people are in general tolerably healthy, **Diseases.**
yet there is a tract of ground which runs along the side
of the mountain, which for some years back, has not
been free from a dangerous malignant fever, mostly of
the typhus kind, which carries off the people. Some
die at fifteen or twenty days, and others linger for five
or six weeks. The existence of this disease may be at-
tributed principally to the situation of the inhabitants,
rather than to any other cause, as their diet, and course
of living differ in nothing from the rest of the parish.
In this tract of the country, the ground is very wet, and
of a cold quality, whilst its vicinity to the mountain

Diseases. renders the atmosphere humid and cloudy, and involves it in mists and showers. This is also apparent from the crops sown there not ripening within some weeks as soon as those in the flat part of the country. Another cause which tends to render these fevers of so long continuance in this part of the country is, the mistaken idea they entertain of the propriety of going to visit the sick, and enquiring after their health: this they are not satisfied with, unless they go to the bed side of the patient, sit down, and spend a considerable time in discoursing and smoaking tobacco, if they can get it. The sick bed is usually a wad of straw laid on the floor, near the fire, and sometimes on a bedstead; and let the weather be what it may, there is a constant fire, and abundance of smoak kept up for his comfort; neither, though the disease be of ever so long continuance, do they think of changing the poor creature's linen or bed-clothes: it has often been found very difficult to persuade them to do so. As soon as the breath has departed from a sick person, the bed is carried out, and if there be a high ground near the house, it is there set on fire, and consumed to ashes, whilst the air resounds with the doleful cries of the survivors, who, (as is said) use this ceremony for the purpose of notifying the departure of the deceased to the surrounding villages, and warning them to give their attendance at the approaching wake and funeral. Pleuritic attacks are also frequent here in spring and autumn, but are seldom fatal. Inoculation has saved the lives of thousands in this parish, as scarcely any child dies of it; but at this time a great many, whom the superstition of their parents kept from inoculation, are dying of the natural pock, and scarcely one of them survives.

There are two wells in the parish, called Holy Wells ; Holy wells. they are resorted to by the inhabitants, who go there to pray, and perform certain penances ; these are either voluntary, or imposed by the priest as a punishment for some crimes publicly committed, or for sins revealed to him at confession, which are considered too serious to be absolved without the infliction of some bodily punishment. At one of these, called "Tubber Art," there used to be a large assemblage of people, accompanied by tents, pipers, fiddlers, liquors, and every thing necessary to celebrate the festival of the patron ; but on account of the excesses committed there, the priest (to his credit be it recorded,) put a stop to the assembly : however, at present, they have renewed their attendance on the saint, with the permission of a succeeding clergyman. Many of the people who frequent these holy wells, will assure you in the most solemn manner that they possess a miraculous virtue, and perform the same cures on the blind, lame, and impotent folk, who try them, as the pool of Bethesda had formerly done.

Besides the miracles performed by these waters, the common people are taught to believe, that their priests have a power of performing the like miracles, by prayers and charms which they use ; and they not only call on them when one of their family happens to be afflicted with sickness, to perform "An Office," as they call it, for the sick person ; but what is more extraordinary, they also bring the priest to perform the same ceremony for a cow, a horse, or a pig, if any of these valuable domestics should be suddenly taken ill. They believe also that their clergy can by the same means

Superstitions.

Superstitions.

cure the epilepsy, or falling sickness; and they obtain from them, what they call "Lour Oens," which means the gospel of St. John, and consists of the first verse of that book, written on a bit of paper, and sewed up in a small piece of cloth, sanctified by the priest's benediction, and hung about the person's neck. This, they believe will preserve them from the complaint, and also protect them from the power of demons and witches; which they believe to have still, as they are related to have had at the time of the promulgation of the gospel, the power of afflicting the human race with convulsions, madness, and similar maladies. The writer of this account met a poor woman some time ago, leading her daughter to a friar, who was hearing confessions in the neighbourhood, in order to have her cured of a sudden blindness with which she had been seized a few days before: he examined her eyes, but could not discern any defect in them. This girl proceeded to her ghostly doctor, whose exertions in her favour had so powerful an effect, (as the writer was afterwards informed) that she returned perfectly restored to sight. The writer called to see the girl, who told him that she had been cured as above related; but however that on the night before she went to the friar, the sight of one of the eyes had returned, and that the other became well before she returned home. The writer was also well acquainted with a woman, who, as well as all her family, had been brought up in the Protestant religion; but having been attacked by some sudden fit, she was prevailed on to allow a priest to be called to her, who, it was asserted, would cure the complaint. She complied; and the priest informed her, that she must make a solemn vow

to become a Catholic, as he could not perform the cure on any other terms. The woman recovered, religiously kept her vow, and died a Roman Catholic. An occurrence of the same kind took place in a young man, who being induced to make a similar vow, considers himself bound to support it, and has since continued a Roman Catholic.

VII. Education and Employment of Children, &c.

This parish is very backward as to education, owing to the ignorance of the parents, and to the children being constantly engaged in domestic occupations. There Schools. are at present three schools; one encouraged by the Association for discountenancing vice; by whom the master is allowed a salary of £15. a year; and for whose use a neat house has been built, which cost upwards of £100; partly at the expense of the Association, and partly of the incumbent. The other two are supported by the London Hibernian Society, who pay eight guineas per annum, for forty scholars, taught after the plan which they prescribe, which is, learning to read the Testament, and committing portions of it to memory, with the other usual branches taught in country schools. The average number of pupils in each of these schools is sixty; and there might be as many more, were it not for the dislike testified by the Catholic clergy and people, at having the scriptures put into the hands of their children. The usual rate of payment for tuition is, from 1s. 8d. to 2s. 6d. per quarter.

Some of the Roman Catholic clergy have permitted the reading of the scriptures, when solicited to do so

Schools. by the Protestant clergyman; whilst others oppose the practise most strenuously, publicly denouncing wrath against the parents of such children as are permitted to attend schools of the above description, or who would read or keep in their houses a testament or a bible.

The schools established by the London Hibernian Society in this country, are likely to produce very beneficial effects on the morals and general information of the lower classes. Mr. Albert Blest of Sligo, who has been appointed their principal agent and conductor, has established above 100 of them in this, and the neighbouring counties, in which the children are taught gratis, and supplied with books suitable to their wants. The rules and regulations laid down by this gentleman, are well calculated to instruct and improve both the masters and the children. There is a number of inspectors, whose duty it is to visit the several schools, examine the scholars, see whether they are making the expected progress, whether they observe the rules prescribed for their instruction, and whether the masters also perform their duty, in a fair and honest manner; all which they report to Mr. Blest, who has a power to dismiss or continue the masters, as he may see just cause. The great zeal which he possesses for the propagation of Christian knowledge; a very intimate acquaintance with the scriptures, and a talent well adapted to form and communicate useful plans for improvement, contribute to render him a very useful instrument in the hands of that benevolent and praiseworthy Society. Since the commencement of this institution, which has been about four years established, several of the teachers, as

well as of the scholars, who were educated Roman Catholic Schools. Catholics, have, by Mr. Blest's conversation and instructions, together with the free use of the scriptures, become Protestants, and useful and exemplary members of society. A third school has been lately established by the writer of this account, on the same foundation, where about fifty children of the very poorest class, (who otherwise never would have an opportunity of knowing their letters) are instructed in the knowledge of their duty to God and man.

James Kelly, who teaches one of these schools, considering that many were prevented from attending, on account of the interference of domestic business, conceived a plan of opening a night school, for the accommodation of such as could not attend in the day. At this school a great many grown up young men gave their attendance, and were instructed in reading English grammatically, and in construing the Irish testament into English; with which latter study they seemed very much pleased and edified. But in consequence of the disapprobation of the Catholic priest, the school was broke up, and the teacher has become bankrupt.

Of the three schools beforementioned, the masters of two of them are Roman Catholics, and that of the third a Protestant. Besides these, there are generally four hedge schools kept in different parts of the parish, and taught by Roman Catholic masters. These are generally well attended by the younger children, who cannot be serviceable to their parents at home; but when they grow up, they are taken away from school, and employed in rural works. Their progress is very

Schools.

slow, owing to the want of method in the teachers, and the small interest they have in the improvement of the children. Some children have been twelve months at some of these schools, without being fit to commence reading lessons of one or two syllables. Many of these poor schoolmasters do not earn sixpence per day by their continual labours, from the small allowance paid to them, and in many cases promised, but not paid; so that they are often obliged to have recourse to the magistrate, to recover their miserable wages of 1s. 8d. per quarter. They could not subsist at all in this state, but that they make a practice of going home with some of the children daily or weekly, where they get their food or bread. The payment allowed in the schools of which Mr. Blest has the superintendence, (as beforementioned) does not exceed one shilling English, per quarter, for each scholar, not exceeding forty: so that the utmost the master can earn by these, is only eight guineas a year; besides which, he may have a few others, who pay for their instruction. This seems to be a great error in the institution, as the miserable salary allowed, cannot enable a master even to clothe himself and family decently, without any consideration for house rent or diet. It is evident, that men who could procure a decent support in any other way, would not be disposed to undertake so laborious an occupation on so poor an allowance. Besides, having so little at stake, they are indifferent whether they lose it or not; and are without a sufficient incitement to a laudable and diligent exertion of their talents. Hence it is, that several of these masters, after a short continuance in the employment, have either been dismissed from the situation, by the inspectors, for failure in their duty, or have voluntarily

resigned an employment, laborious in the discharge, with much responsibility attached to it, and an allowance of wages insufficient to support them; particularly if they should have families. Double the sum already mentioned, ought to be allowed to the masters; and it is evident that more improvement and knowledge would be obtained, by having but half the number, and these suitably attended to, which would be the case, if the masters were more liberally dealt with.

VIII. *State of Religious Establishment, Tythes, &c.*

The advowson of the parish is in the Bishop of Kil- Advowson.
lalla; as is that of all the parishes of the united dioceses,
except the deanries. Adjoining the church, is a glebe Glebe.
of forty acres, on which a glebe house has been lately Glebe-
built. The glebe is allowed to be very good land, either House.
for tillage or pasture, and would let for fifty shillings
per acre. Bishop Hutchinson, who had this see above
forty years ago, augmented it considerably, by adding
to it twenty acres of the lands of Kilmactige, which
were held in lease under the see, by the late Sir Neal
O'Donel, reserving to himself and to his successors, a
yearly rent of £5. However, that worthy and patriotic
bishop, whose memory will be long held in high esti-
mation in this diocese, for his many virtues, never ac-
cepted any rent from the incumbent for the glebe, which
amounted to ten pounds a year for the whole; and acted
the same generous part towards all the other clergy of
the diocese; considering that they were in general poor,
and badly able to support themselves and their families,
on the small incomes arising from their benefices. This
glebe forms a valuable accommodation to the incum-

bent, as he lives in a retired part of the country, 14 miles distant from Ballina, and 22 from Sligo; which would be a great distance to carry the necessary articles for the consumption of his house; whereas the land, if properly managed, might produce abundance of meat, vegetables, and corn for his consumption; besides hay and pasture sufficient for his cattle. The present incumbent last season finished the buildings and improvements, for which he has been partly indemnified by the Board of First Fruits, who have given a loan of £500. and a gift of £300; which have been expended in building a convenient and durable dwelling house, with suitable offices, gardens, gates, &c. at an expense of £1300.

Tythes.

The incumbent is entitled both to rectorial and vicarial tythes, on corn of every kind, flax, and meadow; he also has a right to the small dues, but these are never demanded. The tenants annually purchase their tythe from the incumbent, or his proctor. The chief articles whence the clergyman derives his support, are the tythes of oats and flax; for though the tythe of meadow is paid, there is so little of that article in the parish, that it amounts but to a trifle. The two former pay by the acre at the rate of a tenth for the best crops, and less in proportion to the quality of them. The tythe of wool and lambs, and other small dues have been paid in this parish; but the sheep are so few and indifferent, and the collection of the others so difficult, and attended with so much dissatisfaction to the poor, that it has been relinquished by the present incumbent, after having on his first coming to the parish established his right to them, by citing some of the farmers to the Ecclesiastical court, and obliging them to acknowledge,

and account for them. This was done for the benefit of his successors, that the church should not be a loser by neglect.

At Barotogher, is an unfinished Catholic chapel, and Chapels. in Banada there is also a house appropriated to the purpose, where mass is celebrated every sunday. Near the Friary. ruined abbey already described, is a friary, where two friars reside, who support themselves by levying contributions of corn and butter off the inhabitants of the neighbouring district; which (although never refused) is felt heavily by them, as they have two sets of clergy to maintain besides these, namely, those of the establishment, and their own parish priests.

The priest of this parish may, with due attention to Emolu-
ments of
Catholic
Clergy. his own interest, receive £300. yearly, between the accustomed fees or dues payable to him, and the voluntary offerings made at Easter and Christmas. Out of this he is subject to pay £100. a year to the bishop, to whom this parish belongs, as a matter of right, being a part of what is assigned to him for his support. There are other matters, which may be called emoluments, and are common to every parish priest, and which ought to be reckoned a part of his income. Every priest is a bachelor; so that although he has a house or a lodging, he seldom has occasion to have any victuals provided for him. He is almost every day on horseback, either attending occasional duties, or holding confessional stations. This last, which is a very serious and weighty part of his duty, occupies nearly six months in the year; Easter and Christmas being the two seasons appointed

Emolu-
ments of
Catholic
clergy.

for this ceremony. It would be difficult to bring 1000 families to attend the priest at his residence, twice in the year: he is therefore obliged to attend the people at their several places of abode. The matter is managed thus; when he has determined on the time for commencing this part of his duty, he announces on a Sunday from the altar, at what village or townland he intends holding his station, during each day of that week, and whose house he intends to remain on each of those days; so that all the people living within that district may be prepared to come to confession. He must repair to the place in the morning, fasting, as he must celebrate mass before any other business takes place: that being finished, a good breakfast of tea, eggs, bread, and butter, together with a bottle of whiskey, is provided. The confession then commences, which continues till three or four o'clock, when dinner is provided, which generally consists of fowl, butcher's meat with oaten bread and butter; and many of the decent neighbours are invited. When Sunday arrives, some of the decent people ask him to dine; and when a baptism or marriage occurs, the best fare which the country can produce, is provided for the priest and the select guests. In this routine his time passes, and indeed in this parish a very laborious time it is, from the numbers necessary to be attended to, the distance he has to ride, and the bad roads through the interior and mountainous parts. Hence it appears, that his domestic expenses cannot be extravagant; and that considerable savings might be made from this income; accordingly many of them do realize property, which they leave to their poor relations.

It may not be uninteresting to give a list of the fees <sup>Emolu-
ments of</sup> taken in this parish, which, with some variation, may ^{Catholic} serve as a standard for all the other parishes in this ^{clergy.} diocese.

	£.	s.	d.
For each baptism,	0	2	6
For each marriage,	1	2	9
For confession of every married couple,	0	2	2
For attendance on every person dying, ...	0	8	0
For a certificate of a person going to } be married in another parish, }	0	2	6

Besides the priest's fees on marriage, the man has to pay 5s. being the bishop's fees for licence; and should the parties contracted be connected in affinity, or consanguinity, they pay a certain sum for each degree, in proportion to its nearness; and for this they are granted a dispensation. In cases of what they term "furtim aut raptim," that is, where the parties marry clandestinely, or make a runaway match, they are charged a certain sum in proportion to the nature of the offence, by way of punishment. The servants, and young people in each family pay sixpence each time for confession; and at Easter and Christmas voluntary donations or offerings are made at the different masses, according to the abilities or inclination of the people, from one penny to a shilling, which often amounts to a sum of consequence. To these may be added the fees which they occasionally receive for masses said at private houses, and for the souls of the departed, which are proportioned to the abilities of the people to pay them.

The numbers of Roman Catholic baptisms last year were 230; of which there were some more males than females. There were 52 marriages, and of deaths 60;

whilst in that period, the Protestant clergyman attended at one marriage, two baptisms, and one burial.

IX. *Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c.*

Mode of
Agriculture.

Rent of
land.

The lands are for the most part under tillage, except the coarser parts, which are applied to grazing cows and horses, and a few sheep. The crops are potatoes, oats, and flax. The best land will set from 40 to 50 shillings per acre; the middling from 25 to 30 shillings; and the worst for 20 shillings. What are called con acres, are set proportionably to the goodness of the ground, and the state it is in at the time of setting. Good soil will give eight guineas per acre for one crop of potatoes; five or six guineas the following year for oats; and four the third year for oats or flax. Inferior ground will bring from five to six guineas for the potatoe crop, and from three to four for the two succeeding crops. The ground here is generally rocky and uneven, and horses and ploughs are scarce, which occasions the people to turn the sod with loys and spades, set them up to dry, and when mixed with turf, to burn them on the ridges, and spread the ashes; thus producing good manure, which if properly managed, ensures three or four good crops, as before described. This is the usual routine of tillage in the parish, and the land after these crops is suffered to run out, producing nothing for two or three years but weeds. Except the incumbent and two others in the parish, there are none who lay down their land with grass seed, or any forced crop. The utility of this practice has been pointed out, but they could not be prevailed on to give five shillings per barrel for hay seed, to sow their grounds with. Indeed the want of

enclosures, and the distracted state of commonage in ^{Mode of} which they hold their lands, are the principal causes of ^{Agriculture} this great want. They grow neither wheat or barley here, having more need of the oaten straw for the fodder of their cattle in winter, as it is the only food they have for them; and besides, the oats have a more certain and ready sale than any other grain, particularly of late years; during which the demand for exportation was very great, and the prices uncommonly high. Unfortunately this golden age has ceased with the war; and peace, which at other times, and in other countries, was esteemed one of the greatest blessings, is now considered by the people of this kingdom the greatest evil that could befall them, and makes them wish for another fierce and protracted contest. The present state of the peasantry and farmers is truly distressing. Stock of all kinds have fallen one third at least in their price, and pigs one half: potatoes and oats have lost about the same proportion of their value, as well as oatmeal; on which articles depended the payment of their rents, and the support of their families.

The implements of husbandry used here are of the ^{Imple-} common and most simple kind, such as loys, shovels, ^{ments.} ploughs, and harrows of a light small kind, adapted to the of working potatoe soil, or stubble ground; for it seldom happens that any ground is ploughed out of the lea, or fallowed. Their horses are so weak and small, that they are obliged generally to put three of them abreast in plowing; and it is truly ridiculous to any person who is a judge of this sort of work, to see the man who leads these horses, standing or walking before them, with his

Mode of
Agriculture

Rundale.

Manures.

Customs.

face turned to the horses, moving backward, and dragging them after him: yet notwithstanding their bad mode of husbandry, there are tolerable good crops of potatoes and corn. The custom of running in common is a great evil, and produces much mischief among them. It is frequently the cause of neglecting to make their fences, and suffering their cattle to damage the growing crops; and one or two lazy or indolent partners will introduce confusion, and damp the industry of the others.

Their manures consist in such as the cattle produce, which in general is very little; or a compost made of bog stuff, which they call 'Mooreen,' and earth mixed and dug up together, and left in that state to rot during the winter. This is a tolerably good manure, but does not produce potatoes so large or dry as that made by the cattle. The manure produced from burning the ground affords good crops; but it is asserted that this practice impoverishes the land, by wasting the surface, which is the most fertile and productive part of it; and against which a severe penalty has been enacted by the legislature, which however is seldom sued for, and difficult to be recovered.

In this rough and mountainous country the land is seldom let by the acre, but by the bulk; and for the most part at too high a rent to enable the tenants to pay punctually, and to support their families in any degree of decency or comfort, particularly in such farms as have been let within these few years. The custom of making them English tenants has been adopted by many landlords of late; but it is apprehended, that from the change which has taken place, many of them will not only fall back into the old Irish custom, but

will be obliged through inability, to surrender their Customs. holdings, and turn beggars, a trade they are well accustomed to here; as in the summer season, when the potatoes are planted, many of the men go to England, or to Leinster, to get work, and the women and children, having fastened the door with a string, take their blankets on their backs, and turn out to beg until the latter end of harvest. The men generally bring home from two to six guineas, according as they happen to fall into work; whilst the other part of the family procure not only a sufficient quantity of potatoes to support them, but also some to sell to those who keep their houses. This is well known to be the case; as also that those very persons who are thus buying provisions, constantly contribute to the support of these beggars, by dividing with them a part of their scanty stock. Complaints have often been lodged before the writer of this account, by beggars, against housekeepers, for defrauding them of the prices agreed to be paid to them, for potatoes and oatmeal sold in this manner. But nothing pleases them so much as to get some halfpence to buy tobacco; and they would give more prayers for one penny given for this purpose, than for three times the value in potatoes. Some of the tenants are subject by their tenures to give so many days work to the landlord, and to furnish a few fowls annually.

Labourers are seldom hired here, except for a short time Wages of Labour. in spring and harvest; at which seasons they are paid 10d. a day with meat and drink, such as the poor people themselves use. One gentleman in the parish pays 4d. per day to his cottiers, who have an acre of land for 30s. and the grazing of a cow for the same price; and these

are obliged to attend his work whenever he wants them ; he also gives them one meal a day, chiefly consisting of potatoes and milk, or herrings ; and has told the writer that he offered to pay them sixpence per day without food, but that they preferred the present mode of payment. The rate paid by the incumbent to his labourers at first, was 6d. during the short days, and 8d. during the long, without diet, with two acres of land to each, at 30s. per acre ; but now they receive 10d. a day through the year, without any land : in the spring and harvest he has paid 1s. 1d. per day to labourers, without diet, which is the usual rate when the times are busy.

**Size of
Farms.**

As to the size of farms, there can be no probable guess made. The townlands are divided into three or four portions, and each of these occupied by a certain number of tenants, who hold in common, dividing the arable in equal parts, and appropriating the coarse ground and pasture to grazing ; each having a right to put on a certain number of cattle, reckoning by their ages and kinds ; which is a source of great variance and disputes between them, and gives great trouble to the landlords and magistrates to adjust satisfactorily. Whenever a man has a farm in his own power, or a part of an undivided farm, and has one or more sons to marry, he gives to each of them a division of his holding, making them subject to pay their proportion of the landlord's rent ; by which it comes to pass, that a holding worth ten or twelve pounds a year, is subdivided into portions of three or four pounds ; and each of those branches, as well as the parent stock, driven to the necessity of supporting themselves on these small

portions of land; which is indeed a very difficult task. ^{Size of} It is said that the tenants in common have been of late ^{Farms.} coming into the habit of dividing their several proportions, casting lots on the divisions, and inclosing them; which must tend very much to make them more comfortable, and better able to support their families.

Two instances taken from the inhabitants of two townlands, may serve as a standard, by which hundreds of the same description may be measured. A landholder of the first description, has a division of land in common with four others; his yearly rent comes to £3. 3s. the quality of the ground is indifferent; he plants about three roods of potatoes, has one rood of flax, and one acre of corn. These produce for him about 15 barrels of potatoes, of 10 cwt. to the barrel, if the ground be well manured, and the season favourable; if not, the produce will be only about ten barrels. The flax is a very uncertain crop; according to the rate of the present season, if prepared for the market and sold, it would not produce more than the price of the seed and the soil; but in general, between that sold in the unmanufactured state, and that spun into yarn, the tenant endeavours to make up one half of the rent. The acre of oats produces four barrels, of 24 stone to the barrel; two of which must be sold for the payment of rent and tythes, a barrel reserved for seed, and a barrel made into meal for the use of the family. The potatoes will serve the family but for about nine months; so that he must buy what will support them the other three, or go out and beg. He keeps one cow, for the grazing of

Size of
Farms.

which there is allowed only about half an acre of pasture, which makes up the complement of ground to which he is entitled; namely, two acres and a half. His cow, like those of most other villagers, is kept tied in the kitchen every night through the year; and in the summer, he pulls grass about the ditches, and weeds which are found in the corn and potatoe fields, and the grown tops of the potatoe stalks, when he begins to dig them; in winter he feeds his cow with straw, and if it is giving milk, he gives her the small potatoes. If the cow is in calf, he is without milk for three months before the time of calving. When there is a good demand for butter, he generally kills the calf when dropped, which is worth from four to five shillings; the entire of the new milk is converted to making butter, and the buttermilk given to the family with their potatoes. There is always a pig in the family, (and sometimes two) which is fed by the broken potatoes which the family leaves, and with what it can pick up about the roads and fields. When this pig is a year old it will be sold for a guinea, or a guinea and a half; and if kept over for another year, for two or three guineas, according to its condition. They sometimes venture to make a couple of barrels of oats into malt, and distil it; which, if they escape detection, will produce to them a profit of from four to five pounds, which is a great temptation to them to deal in this dangerous and illicit practice. So much for this class of tenants, of which there are many hundreds in the parish, and many who hold a still smaller portion of land, and yet endeavour to live on it; if indeed such an existence can be called living. A man of this description has a wife and seven children to feed and clothe, the eldest being about 14

years of age, and consequently but ill qualified to give him much assistance; however two of them spin, when they have any flax, which is not one half of the year, unless it is bought for them. It is scarcely worth a woman's while to sit down to spin bought flax, as she will not earn more than twopence a day by so doing; as may appear from the following statement. A pound of flax will cost 1s. 3d.; this is usually spun to the grist of three hanks to the pound; and for this yarn there will be earned 8d. per hank, making 2s.; which will leave only 9d. for the labour of spinning; or 3d. per day, supposing a woman to spin one hank, or dozen per day; which those who have the care of a house, or the nursing of a child, cannot perform: so that it may be calculated, that a woman will seldom earn more at such work than 1s. per week, which will not be sufficient to buy tobacco for herself and her husband.

A landholder of the second class is taken from among those who hold about ten acres of land, of which nearly three are unproductive, being covered with rocks or stones. For this he pays £12. a year rent, and has it for 18 years past; and if he were to take it at this time, he would pay £15. or £16. for it: he holds this division entirely to himself. His usual tillage is, one acre and half of potatoes, and a like quantity between oats and flax. He keeps a brood mare, and two cows, and is enabled (with the assistance of two sons,) to cultivate his ground, to pay his rent punctually, and to feed and clothe his family, consisting of a wife and six children, decently and comfortably. His resources for the payment of his rent and tythes are, suppose 1cwt. of butter, some flax or yarn, a pig or two, and a few small sheep,

Size of
Farms.

which he contrives to keep, partly at grazing with other people, and partly on his own land; and in the winter they run in common through the country. The mare brings a foal almost every year; and this when sold at a year old, will bring eight or ten guineas. All the work of his ground is done by the mare, with the assistance of a neighbouring horse, which is procured for the ploughing of the ground, and an equal number of days given in return for the horse. It is also customary with these who have no horse, to give two days work of a man for one day's work of a horse; by which means they get their plowing done, and their manure turned out. This man and his two sons are capable of doing all the work of the land, and cutting, and carrying home their turf, without hiring any labourers; but if he had not this assistance, he would be obliged to hire a working boy by the year, whose wages, besides diet and lodging, would cost from six to eight guineas a year. With what wool they have of their own, and some more bought, the woman spins, and makes frize, for the use of the men, and drugget for herself and her daughters. She also makes every year as much linen as will serve the purposes of the family, with the assistance of two girls who can spin. They usually rear a calf each year, which, when sold at two or three years old, will bring from three to five guineas.

There are some families in the parish who pay forty pounds a year rent, at the rate of £2. 4s. per acre, being late takes; they live but very poorly, and find great difficulty in making up the rent for the landlord.

X. Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, &c.

There are no manufactures carried on here, except ^{Linen Ma-}weaving on a very small scale. The weavers are scattered through the villages, having in general a small holding of land, which they cultivate in the same manner as other tenants; and at their leisure time weave pieces for the country people, or for themselves. For pieces of 52 yards, which are wrought for the market, they get about twenty shillings, and so proportionably for small pieces. There are good markets for these linens at Sligo and Ballina, where they are sold green; and many of them bought by bleachers in the neighbourhood; who, after bleaching them, send them to Dublin, or some foreign market. They sell green at about 1s. 2d. per yard. The sort of yarn used in making these, is that of two and a half, or three hanks to the pound. They also weave coarse frizes and flannels, both for private consumption and for sale. The former being coloured, sell for about 3s. 3d. a yard; which is the usual clothing of the poor men; and the latter at about 10d.; which serves for linings, and other uses for the women and children. The tradesmen here are partly farmers; each of them having a holding of land, which they till or graze for the use of their families; and work occasionally at their trade.

XI. Natural Curiosities, Remarkable Occurrences, &c.

As to eminent men, though there have not been any ^{Eminent} who deserve that name, it may not be unsuitable to the ^{Men.}

Eminent
Men.

subject to mention two incumbents, who have distinguished themselves by their labours and literary exertions. The first of these was the Rev. Thomas Manningham, a native of England, who resided here upwards of forty years ago: and was an excellent scholar, and highly accomplished. He possessed a great taste for poetry, and printed a volume of miscellaneous tracts, in prose and verse, partly in Latin, and partly in English. The present incumbent has endeavoured to contribute to the general stock of religious knowledge, by printing and publishing a work, which he calls 'The Bible in Miniature,' being a selection of the most useful and necessary parts of the Old and New Testament, divided into fifty-two portions, with an appropriate lecture, historical and critical, annexed to each portion. This work was patronized by the Primate, and encouraged by many of the bishops. He has also completed a translation in verse, of the most interesting parts of the scriptures, which he intends soon to publish.

Incumbents.

List of incumbents, extracted from the First Fruits' Records:

Epus. confert, valet £5. per annum. Vicaria de Killm^cteige, Jacobus Mc. Conmy, compt. et exhibuit.

Epus. confert, valet £10 ster. per annum. Rectoria de Killm^cteige, Jacobus Mc. Conmy, clericus. Rector compt. et exhibuit.

Per certif. Archibald. Alladen. epi. dat. 10^o. May, 1635, Richus. Boyland, admiss. fuit, ad precentor. Achaden. 8s. 9¹/₂d. Rector. inter duos annes, 4s. 5¹/₄d. Vicar. de Kilm^cteage, in dioces. Achaden. et com. Sligo.

Robert. Fasset, clericus, A.M. collat. fuit, ad precent-

toriatum Achaden. et vic^m. de Killmacteige, institu. 24^o. Incumbents.
die Decembris, anno Domini 1721.

James Hutchisson, R & V. Kilmacteigue, 26 Jan. 1760, Sligo, n. t.

Thomas Manningham, R. Kilmacteige. V. Kilbeagh, 24 April, 1770, Sligo.

Edward Synge, A. M. collated 13 Dec. 1777, R. Kilmacteige, n. t.

Mark Wainright, A. B. collated 22 June, 1781, R. Kilmacteige. V. Kilmacteige, n. t.

James Neligan clke. vice Robert Shiell, resigned, 3d. June, 1802; instituted 4 June, 1802, R. Kilmactige, Sligo, 20.

XII. *Suggestions for Improvement, and Means for meliorating the Condition of the People.*

Many things might be suggested for the improvement of the common people; but great difficulties must be surmounted, and great prejudices effaced; and these the interference of the government, and the serious co-operation of their clergy, must be employed in removing. Had the gentlemen of landed property a due consideration for the well being of their poor tenants and dependents, there are many ways by which they would be able to assist them, and promote their happiness. The first and greatest benefit they could confer on them, would be to give them land at a reasonable rent, instead of setting up their lands to be canted, and giving them to the highest bidder: and the next beneficial act would be to subdivide each farm, and take care that each family should possess its own portion, independent of any other; and that they should have good

and sufficient bounds and fences to protect them and preserve them from damage ; which would prevent endless disputes and quarrels, and induce them to cultivate their several holdings with more care and industry.

Another means which the landlord has in his power to assist his tenantry is, by procuring for them a sufficient supply of flax seed, at the proper season of the year, and giving it to them at the first cost. This would save them a considerable sum of money, as they now generally buy it from small dealers in the country on credit, and at a very dear rate : but if they were to have it on fair terms, the female part of the family would be able by their work, to pay half the rent of the ground, from that article, and have a saving to procure necessaries for themselves.

Totally abolishing all the fees which they are compelled to pay to their own clergy, and to give to these a yearly stipend, sufficient for their support and comfort ; for instance, 100*l.* or 200*l.* per annum, paid out of the treasury half yearly ; which, though but a small allowance, would be more satisfactory to them, than a much greater sum received as at present. Their bishops might be paid in like manner, if they would accept of it. The fees of the clergy are felt heavily by the Roman Catholics, particularly as they have encreased their charges of late, and in some parishes imitate the friars, by going about collecting oats from their parishioners. The income of the priests in many parishes, is equal to that of the Protestant clergyman, and in some parishes much greater.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

EXTRACT FROM PARISH REGISTER.

Year.	Marriages.	Baptisms	Deaths.
1814.	53	152*	61
* There were a few more males than females, but the author does not know the proportion.			

No. 2.

PRICES OF PROVISIONS IN 1815.

	s.	d.		s.	d.	
Beef,	from	0 4	to	0 5		per pound,
Mutton,	from	0 3	to	0 5		Ditto.
Pork,	from	0 2	to	0 3½		Ditto.
Bacon,	from	0 0	to	0 0		Ditto.
Fowl,	from	0 3	to	0 4		Each.
Geese,	from	1 0	to	1 4		Ditto.
Turkeys,	from	1 8	to	2 2		Ditto.
Flour, (first)	from	24 0	to	0 0		per Cwt.
Oatmeal,	from	10 0	to	12 0		Ditto.
Potatoes,	from	1 0	to	1 4		Ditto.
Milk, (sweet),						2d. per quart.
Buttermilk,						1d. per quart, and half that price in summer.
Fresh Butter,						10d. per pound.
Young Calves, or						slink veal, from 6d. to 10d. per quarter.
Eggs,						from three to four for 1d.

N. B. Had this return been made last year, the prices of many of these articles would have been double; and it is probable that the compiler of this work will find it necessary, even now, to consult those who have made their returns some months back, as the fall on provisions has been pretty

general throughout Ireland. This effect appears to proceed from the three following causes :—First from the cessation of war on the Continent, which produced a brisk demand for the produce of the country :—next, to the failures of several banks, which brought distress and ruin on a number of persons, who were employed in trade and business; and the consequent depression of paper currency; which, when in credit, enabled all classes of people to deal extensively, and to give large prices for such commodities as they wanted :—And thirdly, the late modification of the corn laws.

Private distillation is the only feasible means the poor people here have of paying their rents, and supporting their families; and this they carry on more briskly than even last year, when there was no penalty on the townlands; and many of them have said, that if it were made felony, they would not desist, as they might as well hang as starve. They will only get 14s. per barrel, of 24 stone, for their oats, after carrying it 12 or 14 miles to market; for which, last year, they would have got nearly three times that price. A barrel of good oats, well managed, will produce eight gallons of common whiskey, which will sell for seven or eight shillings per gallon. They use various stratagems to elude the searches of the revenue officers, who frequently visit the neighbourhood. Sometimes they have their materials concealed in caves, or the stacks of corn; at other times they remove them to the bogs and mountains, where they distil the liquor. While they are at work, they generally have a couple of videts on the roads by which the searching party is likely to approach; who, on perceiving them, convey the intelligence with great speed, so that every thing is removed before the approach of the military. But their surest safeguard is to keep the constable, or confidential guide employed by the revenue officer, in constant pay, as he can either keep back the information, or should he find his employer intent on paying an unsuspected visit, when his friends are at work, he can dispatch a faithful messenger, to warn them of their danger. This man, or one of his family, pays regular visits to the distillers in the parish, and gets from a crown to ten shillings from each of them, in proportion to what they have on hands. At one meeting, he received upwards of £5. for protection, which he assured them of having.

It happened lately, that some of them refused to contribute as liberally as he wished, and in revenge for their neglect or refusal, he brought the revenue officer and a party of the army by surprize among them, who made three seizures of whiskey, potale, and malt. Fortunately for the town-

land, a party of the soldiers having separated from the revenue officer, made three other seizures, but were prevailed on by the owners, to take money from them in compensation, and to withdraw without making any discovery ; by which collusion, the townlands were saved from being heavily fined, and the property of the individuals preserved, which was applied, partly to regale themselves and their friends, and partly to assist in paying their rents. However, when the danger was removed, the persons who were happy at having so fortunate an escape, and grateful to the soldiers for their good nature in sparing them, now became the assailants in turn ; made application to the military officer commanding the party ; complained of the extortion committed on them, and had their money restored.

Notwithstanding their many escapes, through stratagem, bribery, and want of exertion in the officers, still the people who follow this precarious and dangerous occupation, often suffer severe losses, and sometimes are reduced to beggary by the practice : yet they will persevere in it to the last. There are very few townlands in this parish, in which one family at least is not constantly employed in distilling, and often many at the same time, according as they can get their corn prepared for it. About two sacks is the quantity malted, and distilled at each turn, which is easily concealed, and quickly put through the process. As there is no barley grown here, some of the people send to buy it in the neighbouring parishes, which, when made into malt, they mix with oaten malt ; which process produces the greatest quantity of spirits ; but in general it is made from oats alone. Barley is now bought for 8d. per stone, which last year cost 1s. 8d. and it is supposed it will be still cheaper. There are no regular distillers here, but every man understands the trade, and carries it on, as opportunity may serve. Some of them buy small stills, with the necessary apparatus, not altogether for their own use, but to hire out to others, who pay them from three to five shillings for each turn, according to the quantity they have to run. This is a great evil in the country, as the innocent and unoffending are obliged to pay for the faults of those who carry on this clandestine traffic, in many instances, wholly without the knowledge of those who live in the same townland with them, by observing the greatest secrecy, and generally doing the work by night.

Government has not as yet devised any method to put a complete stop to the evil : for the laws in force whilst they enrich the revenue officer, and those employed in the execution of them, are reducing the country to a state of distress and beggary, without producing the intended effects ;

yet observation and long experience might suggest a plan, which would effectuate the purpose without oppressing the individuals, who neither join in the practice, nor partake of the profits. The time to stop the evil is in its infancy, that is in the preparation of the malt, when it must pass through the process of grinding. The mills in any parish or district are but few, and it would be much easier to guard or attend to these, than to a district containing 1000 families. In this parish, (which may serve as a standard for many others) there are five small mills, which are almost constantly employed in grinding malt, as the quantity of meal is very small. They scarcely earn forty shillings in the year by the toll on corn made into meal; one such mill would be perfectly sufficient for the use of the inhabitants for that purpose. Here then is the stage at which the mischief might be arrested with success; which might be done by destroying four out of the five of these petty mills, and paying them in compensation as much money as they could shew they earned by their lawful grist. As to the other mill, which might be allowed to remain, the proprietor of that, as well as the miller, and his assistants, should be bound in a heavy penal bond, that no malt, except such as paid duty, and was regularly permitted, should be ground therein. One or more of the barony constables, by having an additional salary allowed him, along with that which the county pays, might be stationed in the neighbourhood, with powers to inspect, search for, and seize any illicit malt, which might be found therein; and further entitled to a certain proportion of the penalty, in case of his convicting the party of committing an offence against the act. The miller, whose emolument is very small on grinding malt, (being only tenpence for a sack) would not be likely, for so small gains, to run the risk of a heavy penalty. Thus the attention of all parties interested would be directed to one place only in a large district, instead of being distracted by endeavouring to attend to a great number of places scattered over the country. If even the penalty had been laid on the malt, as well as on the potale and spirits, and that the revenue officer was to be entitled to his proportion of such penalty, much more benefit would arise from that measure, than from the manner in which it is at present conducted. At present the officers are careless about the malt, as they have nothing to gain by seizing or destroying it; and many of them do not wish to meet with it in that state, thinking that at the more advanced stages it would produce something profitable to them, if detected. Even a great part of what has been seized by them, and scattered about, has been afterwards gathered, and, when cleaned by the owners, applied to the purpose of distillation.

No. 3. TOWNLANDS, &c. IN KILMACTIGE.

No.	Name of Townlands.	Derivation and English Name.	Chief Proprietors.	Acres.	
				Arable.	Bog.
1	Anagh,	'Aonach,' a meeting place, a fair place.	Colonel Gore.	140	106
2	Beleilare,	'Bailé,' townland, 'lawr, middle.	Daniel Jones, Esq.	150	200
3	Banada,	'Bawn,' a plain, 'fhada,' long.	Mr. Irwin.	167	100
4	Castlerock,	Derivation and name obvious.	Arthur Irwin, Esq.	100	90
5	Carane,	'Carrawu,' a reaping hook, (hook-like.)	Bishop of Killala.	150	20
6	Carrowreavugh,	'Carrhū,' a quarter, 'reevuch,' red or boggy.	Colonel Gore.	140	500
7	Carns,	'Carn,' a heap, generally small stony hills.	Harlow Knott, Esq.	80	60
8	Carrowghnagapple,	'Carrhū,' quarter, 'na g-cappul,' of horses.	Messrs. Beatty.	60	20
9	Carrogeenagavnagh,	'Carrhū,' quarter, 'g-cawnach,' stripper, (or cow giving milk after the calf is weaned.)		46	56
10	Cartron,	'Cartron,' a quarter of land.	Mr. Irwin.	30	36
11	Cladagh,	'Cool,' a back, 'adda, or fhadda,' long.	Colonel Gore.	290	167
12	Cloonbarry,	'Cloon,' a recess, 'barra,' at the summit; or Barry, an occupier's name.	Mr. Roger Robinson.	80	92
13	Cloondivine,	'Cloon,' a recess, 'Devine,' perhaps a man's name.	Arthur Irwin, Esq.	60	20
14	Clooncagh,	'Cloon,' a recess, 'cah,' a battle, or 'cawh,' chaff.	Mr. Irwin.	126	74
15	Cloongoonough,	'Cloon,' a recess, 'g-cawnach,' a cow yielding milk after her gawen, or yearling calf is weaned.	Colonel Palmer.	112	200
16	Coolrecul,	'Cool,' back, 're-cool,' with back, (back to back.)	Captain Phibbs.	340	96
17	Corroy,	'Currach,' a moor, 'rua,' red or boggy.	Messrs. O'Rorke & M'Donell.	90	30
18	Corroughbwee,	'Currach,' a moor, 'bwoe,' yellow.	Ormsby, Esq.	56	15
19	Crecussane,	'Cool,' a moist place, 'cussawn,' a foot way.	Woods, Esq.	114	46
20	Culdaleigh,	'Cool,' recess, 'daw leag,' of two stones.	Colonel Jackson,	100	900
21	Dauris,	Perhaps from 'Daw-aw-ar-aish,' two adjacent rivers or streams.	Mr. Anderson.	87	240
22	Drimineagh,	'Druim,' a back or ledge, 'an-eigh,' of the horse.	Roger O'Connor, Esq.	147	100
23	Drimmartin,	'Druim,' a back of a hill, 'Martin,' a man's name.	Dean Digby's heirs.	273	30
24	Eskrough,	'Uiske,' water, 'ruagh, reddish.	Owen Phibbs, Esq.	130	26
25	Glanavough,	'Gleann,' a valley, 'a voudh,' of victory.	Roger Robison, Esq.	137	500
26	Glebe,	Derivation and name obvious.		40	0
27	Gurtermone,	'Gurth, a tilled field, 'mōn,' turf.	Daniel Jones, Esq.	300	106
				5545	3630

TOWNLANDS, &c. IN KILMACTIGE CONTINUED.

No.	Name of Townlands.	Derivation and English Name.	Chief Proprietors.	Acres.	
				Arable.	Bog.
28	Gurterslin,	' Gurth,' a tilled field, ' er-slin,' upon slate.	Brought forward,...	3545	3630
29	Kilmactigue,	' Kil, a church of Mc. Teague.	Arthur Irwin, Esq.	180	220
30	Kincullue,	' Keann,' a head, ' colluv,' of a wood-quest.	Bishop of Killala.	268	340
31	Kincullue Cobawn,	' Cavawn,' of the hilly precipices.	Colonel Gore.	140	160
32	Knockahoney,	' Knock,' a hill, ' a-hawnee,' of the river.	Col. Pallmer and Mr. O Rorke.	96	37
33	Knockbrack,	' Knock,' a hill, ' brack,' brackish or mottled.	Colonel Morgan.	168	78
34	Largan,	' Lawr, middle, or ' lurga,' a leg or shin bone.	Colonel Gore.	180	120
35	Letterbrone,	' Leah, half, or ' leh,' apart, ' tir,' territory, ' baroona,' of the barony, or of the baron.	John Taaffe, Esq.	20	160
36	Lisleagh,	' Lis, a fort, ' liagh,' grey.	Colonel Gore.	100	400
37	Meenacleigh,	' Meen,' a fine plain, ' cliagh,' of a hedge.	Ditto.	167	64
38	Meenaglearough,	The plain, ' na g-clearach,' of the clergy.	John Taaffe, Esq.	14	367
39	Meenamadough,	The plain, ' na maddoch,' of the churl, or ' na mad-da, of the dogs.	Ditto.	6	806
40	Ougheval,	Perhaps ' oughter a vailé,' upper townland.	Ditto.	2	900
41	Oughanoughmore,	Perhaps ' oughter annagh,' more, ' beg,' or	Colonel Gore.	80	10
42	Oughanoughbeg,	Upper, great and little annagh, or meeting place.	John Taaffe, Esq.	10	800
43	Rhue,	' Rhua, red, and ' aha,' field.	Mr. Irwin.	6	400
44	Taunagraffy,	' Toon,' a bottom, ' aghraffa,' of the grubbed place.	Colonel Gore.	320	100
45	Tollenaglogg,	' Tullach,' a hillock, ' na g-clog,' of bells.	Arthur Irwin, Esq.	20	200
46	Tolemoy,	' Tullach,' a hillock, ' muiye,' of the field.	Owen and J. Phibbs, Esq.	172	106
47	Tolloughaglass,	' Tullach,' a hillock, ' aha,' of the ford, or ' ahha,' of the field, and ' glass,' green.		110	40
48	Tourlustrane,	' Toorluss,' a place subject to winter inundation, ' trahawn,' or ' a t-srahawine,' of the streamlet; hence Thurless in Tipperary county, and other towns are denominated, as being surrounded with low grounds subject to such temporary floods.	John Taaffe, Esq.	4	1100
			Daniel Jones, Esq.	180	10
Total,				5788	10048

N. B. This account is taken from the applotting list, by one who in many instances had recourse to the survey of the lands, and in others to computation

No. XX.

PARISH OF

KILMORE,

(Diocese of Elphin, and County of Roscommon.)

BY THE REV. WILLIAM THOMPSON, A. M. RECTOR
AND VICAR.

I. *The Name of the Parish, Situation, Extent, &c.*

KILMORE, signifying in the Irish language, Great Name. Church yard, is the name of the parish. It is in the Situation. barony of Balintober, county of Roscommon, and diocese of Elphin, and is not united to any other parish. It is bounded on the north, west, and south by the river **Boundaries** Shannon; on the east by the parishes of Cloncraft and Aghrim. The townlands into which it is divided, are specified in the appendix. The parish extends about **Extent** five miles in length, and as many in breadth; contain- **Contents** ing about 3633 acres of arable land, and 678 of bog.

The river Shannon, as has been said, bounds three **Lake** sides of the parish, and forms a large and beautiful lake, called Boffin; by which means many boats laden with different articles go from Drumsna to Dublin; and if

there was a spirited proprietor in Drumsna, a very extensive trade might be carried on; the banks of the river affording an excellent situation for building a good quay for loading or unloading vessels; and the country producing great plenty of corn and potatoes.

Hills. There are no mountains, but many gentle hills fruit-
 Bog. fully pasturable, without heath. Many good turf-bogs
 Wood. are dispersed through the parish; and an extensive
 wood is in Charlestown, the habitation of Colonel Gilbert King. The houses of the other resident gentlemen have many trees about them; and some new plantations will in a few years add much to the beauty of the landscape. There are three slated houses in the parish, and one covered with shingles; yet there are many very comfortable thatched cabins. The nearest sea-port whence English slates are imported, is the town of Sligo, about thirty miles distant.

II. *Mines, Minerals, &c.*

No remarkable mines or minerals are as yet discovered. Limestone. Limestone quarries are found in every townland in abundance. The soil being naturally fruitful, all the necessaries for supporting life are, with proper management, produced in the greatest abundance.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c.*

Villages. There are four villages in this parish, namely, Ceallare, Clogher, and two at Charlestown, one east, and the other west, adjoining the Shannon. About twenty

hamlets are also dispersed through it; the greater number of which is situated west and north of the church. A bridge of one arch is built over a small rivulet, leading to the church; and one handsomely built across the Shannon, half of it being in the parish of Kilmore, affords a most beautiful prospect of wood and water; this fine river, winding through trees as far as the eye can reach, forms a most charming scene, not to be exceeded by any thing that can amuse a traveller of taste and reflection. The Earl of Roscommon resides at a place called Ballycomen, a small seat, near the river Shannon. Colonel Gilbert King lives at a handsome place, called Charlestown, also on the Shannon; the house is very old, and presents a most venerable appearance, surrounded as it is by woods, with a commanding view of the bridge already mentioned; it was built by the first Protestant bishop that filled the see of Elphin, close by the banks of the river, on the north side of the road leading to Jamestown, in the county of Leitrim, from which it is distant about a quarter of a mile by the high road, and is the same distance from Drumsna. One high road leading from Longford to Drumsna, in the county of Leitrim, passes through the centre of the parish; and another leads from Elphin to Jamestown, nearly in the same direction. The roads in general are kept in good order, and are repaired with stone broken very small, which is the most durable method of making them.

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c.*

The remains of the monastery or priory built in the year 1232, by Con. O'Flanagan, for Augustine Canons,

Ruins.

and called the Priory of Saint Mary, according to Sir James Ware's annals, cannot now be traced. The ruins of an old building on the lands of Ballycomen, the residence of the Earl of Roscommon, is said to have been a church and burying place, but its existence in a complete form is out of the memory of any person living. The ruins of another old building on the townland of Kilbride, the estate of the Earl of Westmeath, is said to have been formerly a nunnery; this opinion rests only on tradition; which, though not always correct, has probably its foundation in truth; for Ireland having had the gospel preached very early in it, gave rise to many religious foundations, soon after Christianity had been spread abroad in the world.

V. Present & Former State of Population, Food, Fuel, &c.

Population.

The number of families of every description, both rich and poor, amounts to about 602; on an average, taking six to each family, the population may amount to 3612; of which number of families about 30 are Protestants. A second, and more accurate examination has ascertained the number of souls of every description and age, to amount to 3820, of which 1800 are males, and 2020 females.

Mode of living.

The inhabitants in general keep cows, live tolerably well, and are healthy, many of them attaining the general age of man, and some exceeding that period. Yet the dwellings of the lower classes are kept in a very slovenly manner; they are dirty, and badly thatched; the greater part however are built of stone; few are to be seen formed with mud walls. The people of this

parish dress in a style far superior to the line of life Dress, in which they are placed, particularly the females, who are very fond of show, and comply with modern fashions as much as they can possibly afford it: they are enabled to indulge in this propensity by their industry in spinning, and in weaving coarse linens; these they bring to market, and when disposed of, they purchase ornamental clothing with part of the profit. On sundays and particular occasions, they dress in cottons or muslins; but when employed in their daily avocations, they generally wear a suit of woollen, such as flannel or drugget, coloured to their fancy.

This parish is remarkably well supplied with fuel, Fuel, most of the townlands having very good turbaries annexed to them. The general food of the peasantry is Food, potatoes. During the Lent season, and a little before and after, salted herrings make an addition to their daily food. Flesh meat is seldom used in their cottages, except on remarkable occasions, as at Christmas and Easter, and even then, the only kind used is pork or bacon; their rents are so high, that they cannot afford to buy any other: yet it is a melancholy fact, that they often spend their money on market days, to a degree of extravagance, in drinking and carousing; so that when the high rent of their land is called for, they are quite unprepared to answer the demand. The extravagant value that is now set on lands is the great grievance that this country has to complain of; the proprietors of estates are much too eager for high rents. Many middlemen, by setting their lands at a very great advanced rent, become gentlemen, and receive double for their lands than what they pay to the head landlord.

VI. *Genius and Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.*Genius and
Disposition

Language.

The people of this parish are of a sharp keen genius, fond of paying compliments, and expressing a disposition to give the preference to any person they happen to make a bargain with, but too often with very little sincerity. English is the language spoken by the people in general: they all indeed understand Irish, but it is not so much used among them as formerly. There are no particular customs among the lower classes, differing from those of the Irish nation in general. They assemble sometimes on sundays, and dance in groups to the music of a fiddle, dressed out in their best attire, imitating the higher classes in dress and manner as much as possible.

VII. *The Education and Employment of Children, &c.*Employ-
ment.

The children are generally sent to school when very young; and when grown up, the females are employed in spinning; the boys are sometimes bound apprentices to different trades, and sometimes become labourers and petty farmers.

Schools.

There are several schools kept in different parts of the parish, where reading and writing are taught; and in some of these the average of pupils is from 20 to 40 in each school. The numbers however are considerably more in summer than at any other season: their parents keep them at home in spring and harvest, to assist in the labour: very few attend in winter. The teachers are badly paid, and seldom continue to keep

regular schools. No distinction can be remarked between the treatment of children of different religious persuasions, except as far as relates to their catechetical instruction; in other respects their mode of education is exactly the same. The usual rates of tuition are, for spelling, 1s. 8d. per quarter; reading and writing, 2s. 6d. arithmetic, as far as the five first rules, 3s. 4d.; writing and arithmetic, 5s. There are no higher schools or rates in the parish. The books in general use are, the common spelling books, short histories, or other narratives, and the usual authors on arithmetic, such as Voster and Gough.

Schools.
Rates of
Tuition.

We have no public library, which is a very great want in any country at such a distance from a large town. It is very much to be wished, that there was a library established in every bishop's see; it would be of infinite use, and contribute to disseminate learning in the country at large. Many persons probably would leave their libraries to the diocese; and in process of time there would be an extensive collection of books in every diocese of the kingdom. The bishop would probably grant a comfortable salary to the curate of the cathedral church, to attend the public library a certain number of hours every day, which hours should be fixed; and every clergyman should be obliged to take the library oath, as is done by graduates in Trinity College, Dublin. Such an institution, in a short time, would prove its own expediency and use. Men who have small incomes, and families to support, and live at a considerable distance from large towns where books may be bought, might thus have their desire for information gratified near home, without too heavy an expense.

VIII. *State of Religious Establishment, Tythes, &c.*

Advowson. This parish is not united to any other. It is in the lay patronage of Arthur Ahmuty, Esq. of Kilmore, and Edmund Kelly, Esq. of Churchtown, both of the county of Roscommon.

Church. The parish church is a neat plain building, situated near the scite of the Priory of Saint Mary. There is neither glebe land nor glebe house, though it is said there were formerly thirty-four acres of glebe, belonging to the parish.

Tythes. Wheat and barley are rated, as to tythe, at about 12s. per acre; flax, oats, and meadow at about six. At Easter a certain sum is agreed upon at the vestry, to be assessed on the parish, to keep the church in order, and to pay the clerk and sexton their respective salaries. The amount of the weekly collection made at the church for the poor, produces about £4. annually: it is distributed at Easter. It may not be improper here to mention, that the late James Lawder, of Kilmore, Esq. left by his will, £20. a year for ever, to the care of the parson of the parish for the time being, to clothe six poor men, and six poor women: this is the only fund or charitable institution in this parish.

Charitable Bequest.

IX. *Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c.*

Mode of Agriculture.

The usual mode of the farmers who hold but a few acres, is, to turn up their land with a sort of spade, called a loy, as the rent of land is so high, that they cannot afford to keep horses for ploughing. Several gentlemen plough in the mode now usually practised,

with two horses abreast: the old method was with four horses abreast, the driver walking backwards, between the two middlehorses; but that mode is not so common as formerly. Some persons of high rank use reins, the ploughman holding the plough, and driving, which is the general mode of ploughing in England. The highest Rents, acreable rent near a town, is three guineas; at a distance from a town, land that has been set within the last three years, brings two guineas and upwards.

A fair is held in the month of May, in the parish of Fair-Kilmore; though the patent is for two fairs every year. The townland where the fair is held is called Dangan: cattle of every description are sold there. There is no Market-market in the parish, but a weekly one is held in the neighbouring town of Jamestown every Saturday, which is well supplied with meat, meal, and many other necessities of life, pretty much at the same prices as in other parts of the kingdom.

X. *Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, &c.*

There are good tradesmen of every description in this parish; and a considerable quantity of coarse cloth is manufactured here; which is sold in the neighbouring fairs and markets. Woollen
Manufac-
ture.

A branch of the Royal Canal passes through the parish, from one part of the river Shannon to the other, forming a large curve of a circle in its course round one side of the parish. This canal, when finished, will reduce the price of the carriage of goods to the neighbouring town of Carrick-on-Shannon. This cut of the Inland Na-
vigation.

Inland Navigation. canal has been useless for a considerable time ; the undertakers having cut the banks so narrow, and weakened them so much, that the floods burst them in : but as they have been repaired, it is to be hoped it may soon become of public utility. Some large boats with one mast, are continually passing and repassing to the Kilmore side of the Shannon, by Drumsna ; these vessels may carry about 60 tons and upwards ; and in process of time, if the inland navigation continues to be properly encouraged, a very brisk trade will be carried on in this neighbourhood ; and conveyance of commodities from the metropolis to this part of the kingdom be greatly promoted and cheapened. The articles of export from this parish are, corn, potatoes, oatmeal, pork, butter, flax, yarn, and some skins ; in return for which are imported, flaxseed, deal boards, and occasionally groceries and tobacco.

XI. *Natural Curiosities, Remarkable Occurrences, &c.*

Danish Forts. No natural curiosities are to be found in this parish. The remains of many circular enclosures, called Danish Forts may be seen ; for what use such enclosures were made, is very uncertain ; they seem rather to have been intended for the security of cattle, than fortresses for the protection of armies.

Historical Anecdotes. On the 24th of April, 1795, the rebels, who at that time called themselves defenders, first opposed the King's forces in the open field, in the parish of Kilmore. In the morning they assembled to the amount of 3600, armed with firelocks, pikes, and swords ; and marched in regular order to Drumsna, with design to plunder

the town, and do other mischief; fortunately there happened to be a serjeant and ten men of the Derry Militia in the town, who were ordered out by the resident magistrates, to oppose the rebels; the serjeant very wisely formed his men four abreast at the farther side of the bridge, and forming a kind of a 'tete du pont,' kept up a regular fire: as the foremost rank fired, it wheeled to the rear; the next rank succeeded, and so on; and by the time the little force had fired four rounds, the rebels fled, and carried off their wounded, one of whom was taken, tried at Roscommon, and executed. The serjeant obtained a commission for his brave conduct. The house of the writer of this account had been attacked previously to that time by about 100 defenders, who took his arms by force, and administered an oath to be loyal to their Roman king, as they styled him.

List of incumbents, extracted from the First Fruits' Incumbents' Records.

Curat. de Kilmore. Idem Ellis curat. compt. ext. valet 30s. ster. per annum.

Jacobus Hog, in artib. magr. collat. fuit, 24^o. die Martii, 1681, ad rectoria. de Kilmore, com. prd.

Rector. de Killmore, deven. vacu. per mortem natural. ultim. ibid. incumben. ad qm. Reverend. Oliverus King, institut. erat, 22^o. die mensis Januarii ultim. præterit. 1718.

Georgius Blackburne, clericus, in art. Bacchalaureus, decimo sexto die mensis, Nobri. ult. preterit. 1723, ad rectoriam integram de Killmore, in dioc. prd. et com. Roscommon.

XII. *Suggestions for Improvement, and Means for meliorating the Condition of the People.*

Nothing seems so likely to meliorate the situation of the people, as a fixed resolution to set lands on terms which will afford the tenants the means of paying their rents with ease to themselves, and of living with more comfort than they generally do; by compelling them to plant trees about their houses for shelter, and sallows for making baskets, hurdles, and scallops for thatch; to prevail on them to be more cleanly in their houses; and even to give small premiums, as a reward to the woman of the cottage who keeps her children clean, and sends them daily to the next school, and makes them attend at divine worship, whether church or mass; and above all to distribute bibles and testaments among the lower class of people, who will not be at the expense of buying them; but if they can get them for nothing, will be glad to have them: this would, it is likely, diffuse a system of morality and regular conduct among those, who were strangers formerly to such order.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

EXTRACT FROM PARISH REGISTER.

Year.	Marriages.	Baptisms.		Deaths.
		Males.	Females.	
1814	2	0	3	0
1815	3	1	0	1

No. 2.

AVERAGE VALUE OF STOCK.

Species of Stock.	No.	Average Value of one.			Total Value.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Best Horses,	20	35	0	0	700	0	0
Inferior Horses,	50	15	0	0	750	0	0
Best Black Cattle,	80	14	0	0	1120	0	0
Inferior Ditto,	200	9	0	0	1800	0	0
Best Sheep,	100	3	0	0	300	0	0
Inferior Ditto,	200	1	10	0	300	0	0
Hogs, }	300	From 10s. to £5. each.					

No. 3.

PRICES OF PROVISIONS.

Beef,	from	0	5	to	0	6½	per pound.
Mutton,	from	0	6½	to	0	8	Ditto.
Pork,	from	0	2½	to	0	3	Ditto.
Bacon,	from	0	4	to	0	5	Ditto.
Fowl,	from	0	0	to	0	0	
Geese,	from	1	0	to	1	4	Each.
Turkeys,	from	1	6	to	2	0	Ditto.
Flour, (best)	from	22	0	to	24	0	per Cwt.
Oatmeal,	from	11	0	to	12	0	Ditto.
Potatoes,	from	1	8	to	2	0	Ditto.
Milk, (sweet)	from	0	1½	to	0	2	per quart.
Buttermilk, ...	from	0	1½	to	0	2	per gallon.

No. 4.

TOWNLANDS, &c. IN KILMORE.

No.	Name of Townlands.	Derivation and English Name	Chief Proprietors.	Acres.
1	Cloonavary,	'Chuain,' recess, 'a-vawree,' of the goal.	Sir Gilbert King, Bart.	103
2	Charlestown, and	Import and Name obvious.	Ditto.	92
3	Ardinaffin,	'Ard,' summit, 'an-affin,' perhaps 'an-affrin,' of the mass.		
4	Drumelieveny,	'Dróm,' hill's ledge, 'cliaveeny,' small baskets.	Francis Waldron, Esq.	77
5	Kilticumy,	'Koil,' wood, 'teeh,' house, 'cumy,' perhaps Cummins's domain.	Sir Gilbert King, Bart.	64
6	Curgellon, and	'Coor,' a moist place, 'gel-loon,' yellow hammer.	John Doyle and others } Co-tenants.	100
7	Knockabreeneen,	'Knoc,' a hill, 'a-breeneen,' of the small drop of water.		
8	Mumeduff,	'Mama,' pap or breast, 'duff,' black.	Pat. Conry, and others.	74
9	Kilbride,	'Kil,' a church, 'bride,' Bridget.	Charles O'Brien.	50
10	Curry, and Lackage.	'Curragh,' a moor, 'an Locha,' of the Lough.	Henry Cline, &c.	114
11	Cloontem,	'Cluain,' a recess, 'eem,' butter, 'tee,' house.	Thomas Stafford, Esq.	132
12	Curlan,	'Coor,' a moor, 'lawn,' full.	Michael Doyle, &c.	55
13	DanganEigher, and	'Dangan,' a fastness, 'eicht-hair,' lower.	James Hogg, and } Henry Hogg.	142
14	Cinlan,	'Ceann,' head, 'lawn,' full.		
15	Killmore,	'Kil,' church, 'mór,' great.	Ant. Ahmuty, Esq.	600
16	Dungan,	'Dangan,' a fastness or fortified place.		
17	Cunisbane,	'Cuan,' a bank or coast, 'bawn,' white, or 'bawn,' a plain.	Pat O'Brien, &c.	196
18	Ardmiowne,	'Ard,' height, 'meen,' fine or 'owan' of a river		
19	Tuliskan,	'Tullagh,' a hillock, 'shawn,' John.	Christopher Lawder.	52
20	Moyglas,	'Mogh,' a plain, 'glass,' green.	Mrs. Jane Hogg.	115
21	Ballagh, and part of	'Beallach,' a road or way.	Mulloy M'Dermot, Esq.	10
22	Curbane,	'Coovar,' a moist place, 'bawn,' a plain.		
23	Curbane,	'Cúr,' contracted from 'Curragh,' a moor.	Ditto.	36

No.	Name of Townlands	Derivation and English Name.	Chief Proprietors.	Acres.
24	Fieraghmore,	'Feur,' grass, 'agha,' field, 'mōr,' great.	Pat and Thos. O'Brien.	111
25	Fieraghbeg,	'Feurragh,' grassy, 'beg,' little	Bryan Reynolds.	100
26	Ranmanagh,	'Ran,' a portion, 'meonach, middle.	Michael Dougherty.	67
27	Rew,	'Rew,' reddish or yellow.	John Reynolds.	137
28	Cloonmane,	'Cluain,' recess, 'mona,' of turf.	Pat. May and others, &c.	70
29	Clooncoose,	'Cluain,' recess, 'cuaish,' a hollow.	Edward Berne, &c.	60
30	Kiltishinage,	'Kil,' a church or wood, 'teah,' a house, 'sheanoge,' young John	John Caslin, &c.	115
31	Cartron,	'Cartroon,' a quarter of land.	Thomas Berne, &c.	194
32	Canamore,	'Canna,' timber, 'mōr,' great.	Thomas Simpson, Esq.	123
33	Knocknagana,	'Knoc,' hill, 'na-gannee,' of sand.	John Lawder, Esq.	61
34	Ditto.	Or, 'na g-cuanna,' of the ha- ven or landing banks.	John Granly, Esq.	21
35	Cloonsellagh,	'Cluain,' recess, 'sellach,' sal- low bearing.	Edward Walron, Esq.	84
36	Ballycummin,	'Bailé,' townland, 'cummeen,' a commons.	Earl Roscommon, &c.	126
37	Aughawarocahill,	'Augh,' a ford or plain, 'ca- hill,' Charles, 'a warroo,' of slaughter.	Peter Horan, and Pat. Cooney.	21
38	Clogher,	'Cloogher,' sheltering; or, 'clochar,' stoney; or, clogh- oar', a golden stone.	Chris. Lawder, Esq.	104

No. XXI.

UNION OF

KILRUSH, KILLARD, KILFIERAGH, MOY-
FERTA, AND KILBALLYHONE,*(Diocese of Killaloe, and County of Clare.)*BY THE REV. JOHN GRAHAM, A. M. LATE CURATE OF
THE UNION.I. *The Name of the Parish, Situation, Extent, &c.*

- Name.** THE present are the ancient names of these parishes, but at a very remote period this whole barony was de-
- Situation.** nominated Corkabhaiscin East and West. The union is situated between $52^{\circ} 30'$, and $52^{\circ} 37'$ north latitude, and between $9^{\circ} 20'$ and $9^{\circ} 45'$ west longitude; being bounded on the east by the parishes which compose the union of Kilmurry Mac Mahon; on the south and southwest by the river Shannon; and on the west, north-west and north by the Atlantic Ocean. It ex-
- Extent.** tends about 25 miles, viz. from Knockerry to Loopsh-head lighthouse. It is of unequal breadth, being a triangle, one side formed by the shore of the Atlantic Ocean; another by the north-west bank of the river Shannon; the base being a line drawn from the Shan-

non to the ocean, and extending from Ballymacrennan Contents. towards Dunbeg: the lighthouse on the cliffs of Loops Head forms the vertex of this triangle. According to an old, and now erroneous survey, by which the parish cesses are regulated, it contains 17.866 profitable, and 21.293 unprofitable acres—total 39.159 acres Irish plantation measure; a great proportion of the unprofitable land have been reclaimed since this survey was made.*

This tract of country is deeply indented by inlets of Creeks. the sea; by which the water carriage of turf from almost every part of it to the markets in the city and county of Limerick is facilitated: an abundant supply of limestone may, by the same means, be conveyed back for the purpose of reclaiming the tracts of bog.

There are three rivers in this district, one of which, Rivers. (Sragh river) is larger than the rest; it rises in the neighbouring parish of Kilmichael, and empties itself into the Atlantic Ocean, at the Bay of Dunbeg. This river produces very fine salmon. The other two take their rise in the parish of Kilrush: one of them runs from the loughs of Knockerry, and taking a western direction, empties itself into the creek at Kilrush; the other, (the Bockough,) which is also a small river, rises in the lands of Tullagower, and running west about three miles, falls into the large creek of Poulanishery, or Oyster Cove, which divides the parish of Kilrush from those of Kilfieragh and Moyarta. Exclusively of the two loughs at Knockerry, (one of which might easily

* For the separate contents of each particular parish see the appendix.

be drained) there is another in the townland of Tullabrack, and a fourth near the church and birth-place of the celebrated Saint Senanus, at Mologha.

Mountains.

There are no mountains in Killard or Kilfieragh, but very high cliffs, hanging over the ocean in both. In Moyarta and Carheenaveilane, and in the parish of Kilballyhone, are several tracts of a mountainous nature. Very fine crops of potatoes and corn have however been

Bog.

of late years produced from these grounds. There is scarcely a townland in the parish of Kilrush without convenient turbary: it contains a great proportion of the Bog of Monmore, which is said to rank, as to extent, in the third or fourth place among those of Ireland. Great quantities of turf are annually sent hence by boats, to the city and county of Limerick. This trade employs numbers of people at a season when little else can be done by them; while it contributes essentially to the comforts of the peasant employed in it. Turf cutting is the first step towards the recovery of tracts of ground from an unprofitable state, after which the land is generally planted with rape and potatoes, and eventually sown with oats and grass seed. For these reasons this trade is encouraged by one of the principal proprietors, who permits his tenants to cut and dispose of as much turf as they choose, without any pecuniary remuneration. It is thought that the value of the turf sent off annually from this and the neighbouring bogs, amounts to upwards of £10,000 a year. A boat manned by two persons, generally a man and a boy, earns about £200 a year at this trade; and would produce considerably more, if freighted with limestone in return. The Mon-

more bog also branches into the parish of Killard, where Bog. there are likewise several other small bogs: there are considerable tracts also in the parish of Kilfieragh. The great creek of Poulanishery, or Oyster Cove, running, by what is called here a Crumpane, a considerable way through this parish, facilitates the loading of turf boats, and at a future day may afford an ingress to lime and other materials, for improving the land. A very large bog runs nearly through the centre of the parish of Kilfieragh, from east to west, on which a great quantity of turf is cut for the Limerick market, and sent off from Querin, Dunaha and Carrigaholt. There is also a bog at Kilbaha, in the parish of Kilballyhone, where it is said, that a guinea is the price of that portion of surface on which every boat load of turf is cut and saved for sale. It is certainly fair, that where the bogs are small, and likely to be cut out, in consequence of the facility of transporting the fuel by water carriage to a dear market, the tenant should consider it a sufficient indulgence to be permitted to cut enough of turf for his own consumption, and pay for any other privilege which trade may induce him to solicit.

It is a general rule here, not to cut turf till the main crop of potatoes has been planted, which is seldom accomplished until the middle of the month of May; whereas, if the turf were cut in March, (and no frost prevents its being saved at that time of the year in this part of Ireland,) the potatoes might be set in the month of April, which is allowed to be the best month for planting them; and the turf could be got out of the bogs in the beginning of June, when the days are nearly at

Bog. their greatest length, and horses and cars can generally pass over the worst roads without much inconvenience. On the present plan, there is no calculating the quantum labour thrown away. Men, women and children are laboriously occupied during almost the whole of the months of September, October, and November, in preparing their turf, and carrying it home from the bogs.

Considerable tracts of exhausted bog are burned every year, and they produce excellent crops of potatoes and oats. But here improvement too often terminates; although the convenience of water carriage, and the vicinity of the sea afford various means for enriching the soil, which are not enjoyed in other places. Lime, sand, earth, marl, shells, and sea weed may be readily brought to every acre in this district. One of the most effectual methods of improving a bog is, to intersect it with roads. The dykes on each side of these roads having at least one settled bank, will conduct the water away more effectually than the widest drains, which, from a want of permanent sides or banks, are apt to be closed up, and hence become useless. Most of the bogs in this union have gravelly hillocks in or near them, which might probably be used with advantage in reclaiming them. The luxuriant verdure on the sides of the bog roads seems to invite the experiment.

Plantations There are no woods here, but some handsome young plantations are to be seen in Mr. Vandeleur's demesne, near Kilrush. It is said, that the vicinity of the ocean is unfavourable to the growth of trees; and such as are now growing here are bent in the direction of the prevailing wind: but many trees thrive well in this neigh-

bourhood, such as ash, oak, birch, elm, alder, and Scotch fir. It is certain, from the number of trees found in the bogs, that this neighbourhood formerly produced plenty of timber, notwithstanding its contiguity to the Atlantic Ocean.

The bog timber consists of fir, oak, and yew, but Bog timber chiefly of the two former kinds, which are often found of large dimensions, and serve to roof houses, and supply the simple furniture of the peasantry. Some years ago, Mr. Anthony Nolan, of Ballykett, found on his farm a bog fir tree, which was purchased from him by Mr. Paterson of Kilrush, for £14. 19s. 6d. It measured at the thickest end 38 inches in diameter, and, at upwards of 68 feet from that part, 31 inches. It was very fine sound timber, and produced, or rather saved him in the expense of building his house, upwards of thirty-six pounds. By age, and the action of the water, this tree had lost so much of its original bulk, that the part preserved was merely the heart, and not nearly half its original size.

The manner of finding these trees in the bogs of this neighbourhood is remarkably curious. Early in the morning, before the dew evaporates, a man with a long small sharp spear, (called in Irish Tharagher, or Bog Auger) goes into the bog; and as the dew never lies on the part over the trees, he can ascertain their position and length; and easily find whether they are sound or rotten: if sound, he marks with a spade the spot where they lie, and at his leisure proceeds to extricate them from their bed, which is undoubtedly a laborious, and oftentimes a very difficult process. The roots of the fir trees afford a convenience to the inhabitants of this

district, (as in many other parts of the coast) rivalling the properties of Kendal coal, by giving them light and heat in the long winter nights. It is sold at a very low rate in back loads, brought by asses into the town of Kilrush.

II. Mines, Minerals, &c.

Mineral
Wells.

There are no mines now open in the union, but strong indications of iron are to be found in many parts. At Ballykett, Monmore, Fierd, and many other places, are chalybeate wells of considerable strength; particularly at Monmore, which, a few years ago, was frequented in the Summer time by multitudes of invalids, many of whom were willing to ascribe the salutary effects of a morning's walk, and a draught of good water to the overruling influence of some tutelary saint.

Manganese

The following minerals were found here some time ago by Mr. Donald Stewart and others, who deposited specimens of them in the Museum of the Dublin Society; viz. manganese, from the Spa well of Fierd, on the sea shore, near Cross, the estate of Mr. Westby. Specimens of this ore were sent to Mr. Roe, at Ringsend, and others, who stated, that it was more free from iron, better than they had seen before, and very fit for making the bleaching liquid: it is formed by water on the rocks. Heavy porous iron manganese is found at Kilcredane point, near Carrigaholt Castle, the estate of the Honourable Colonel Burton. Coal, from a thin seam, in a stream dividing the estates of Lord Milton and the representatives of Lord Clare, near the sea shore, to the

Coal.

west of Carrigaholt Castle, where also are strong indications of the same mineral. Black limestone, from Limestone, large stones, found within the high water mark on the shore of the Shannon, about two miles north of Carrigaholt Castle, on the estate of Mr. Macdonnel, of New Hall. The cliffs at the white strand of Moyarta contain a considerable quantity of loose limestones of a smaller size, some kilns of which were burned by the late Mr. Johnson, who had a bathing lodge near Carrigaholt; between which and the village of Cross, a great part of the road is almost paved with limestone. These are indications of the existence of limestone quarries, which, if once discovered, would prove a great source of wealth to the barony of Moyarta.

There are also in these parishes, and more particularly in Kilrush, valuable clays for potteries, and for the manufacture of brick; several kilns of which have been burned in the townland of Monmore. At Knockerry, Potter's Clay. is an excellent quarry of flags, and another at Tullagower, in the parish of Kilrush, Flag quarries, These flags are of the grit kind, generally from four to eight feet long, and from two to four feet wide. The smaller kinds are often used for slating houses, but require a strong roof to support their weight. From their durability and roughness, these flags are considered better than limestone for footpaths, and the floors of shops, kitchens and cellars; and are therefore brought in great quantities to Limerick, Tarbert, Milltown, and other places. At Kilrush Grit Stone. is the great grit stone quarry of Crag, impending over the town. Round the base of the hill in which this quarry lies, and in the areas of almost all the houses lately built here, are deep beds of excellent building

sand. The adjoining bogs afford plenty of fuel to burn limestone, which, as before observed, may be brought from the neighbouring county of Limerick, by water carriage; and, by the same conveyance, an abundant supply of Killaloe and Broadford slates may be at all times had. From these rarely combined circumstances, with the frequent arrival of foreign timber at the port of Kilrush, it is evident, that as great facilities for building exist in it, as in any other part of Ireland.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c.*

Market
House.

A handsome market house, with an extensive school-room over it, was built at Kilrush, by Mr. Vandeleur, at his own expense. It stands in the centre of the market square, which is now nearly completed, and which on Saturdays exhibits a regular and abundant supply of all the necessaries, and many of the luxuries of life. From this square a wide and well-built street extends to the west, towards the New Quay, and Mr. Studdert's extensive and valuable concerns adjoining it, with which, it is highly probable, it will in a few years be connected, by a crescent, or a single line of houses, having the Creek in front, with an intermediate space for an extensive and beautiful quay.

Custom-
House.

Near the new quay just mentioned, is the custom-house, a neat modern building, at present occupied by a surveyor. The town of Kilrush, which is very ancient, is built on a commodious creek, about 15 miles from the mouth of the Shannon, and 45 miles from the city of Limerick. Dutton in his Statistical account of

Clare, gives the following account of this town.—“ Kilrush is, (in 1807) rising fast into some consequence, and if want of capital did not prevent it, would export many articles of agricultural produce, that are now bought on commission for the Limerick merchants. A good quantity of corn and butter is bought by Mr. Paterson, a very active and intelligent inhabitant, who has been of the utmost benefit to Kilrush and the adjoining country. If houses were built in favourable situations on the sea shore, many who go to other places, would make this their summer residence, because they would have a daily conveyance by water from Limerick and many parts of Tipperary.”* Mr. Paterson, with a spirit of enter-

* Mr. Dutton adds, “ They who would build here complain, that ground for houses is kept up so high, that they are obliged to go elsewhere. Between the Revenue house and Scattery Island, on a sloping bank to the Shannon, there is one of the finest situations for a crescent of houses, that I am convinced would take remarkably. I presume to think, that instead of demanding a high ground rent, (or in other words, suffering the ground rent in his town, like all other objects of commercial speculation, to find its own level, which it does as naturally and invariably as water,) it would be the interest of the proprietor even to make a present of ground plots to induce people to build. This would not only cause a rapid rise in the rents of the adjacent country, but, by creating a market for the consumption of produce, would extend the rise in the value of land very far into the country.” So far Mr. Dutton.—According to Wakefield, “ The proprietor of this town receives the Bond-street price for a foot of building ground in it ;” and yet the progress of this town does not appear to have been retarded in any degree, by such demands for scites of houses and stores in it. Nothing in fact can proceed more amicably than the interest of landlord and tenant in all cases in which it is rightly understood and duly attended to ; and in the present instance it certainly does not require the interference of a statistical surveyor to regulate it. It may be right to insert here an abstract of Mr. Wakefield’s account of this town, divested of the absurdity with which it is accompanied in his book. (October 28th, 1809.) KA-

prize, ranking him with the four original merchants of Glasgow, to whom that city is in an eminent degree indebted for its present commercial prosperity, has since Mr. Dutton's book was published, doubled his extensive stores, and established two regular packet boats between Kilrush and Limerick. He is now building a large hotel, and preparing to substitute a steam boat in place of these at present used as packets. This latter convenience will ensure a regular and constant communication with the inland counties and the metropolis, which has hitherto been much impeded by the occasional prevalence of contrary winds.

Signal
Towers.

Under the head of public buildings may be reckoned the signal towers, erected a few years ago at Baltard, Carheenaveelane, and Carn Crohane. The new lighthouse at Loops Head will be described in its proper place.

Towns.

There are no towns in these parishes but Kilrush and Dunbeg; if the latter may be so called, from having a harbour defended by a complete castle, with a mill, a

rush.—“ This place, &c. &c. belongs to the Right Honourable John Ormsby Vandeleur. Its peculiar situation and vicinity to good anchorage ground, (being the first in that noble river Shannon) and to the rocky coasts of Kerry and Clare, render it a place which might be made (and it will eventually be made) the LIVERPOOL OF IRELAND. Mr. Vandeleur charges six shillings a foot for building ground, which extends thirty feet in depth, let upon determinable leases, &c. &c.” Mr. Wakefield then proceeds to take a very imperfect view indeed of the trade of this place, which he erroneously confines to the shipping of oats, without once adverting to its provision trade, fisheries, &c. which will be all noticed in their proper places.

Roman Catholic chapel, a good bridge, a few houses, Towns. and a patent fair. The villages are Kilkea, Carrigaholt, and Cross: the first remarkable for a fine bathing strand, and many neat salt water lodges, on the interesting shore of the Atlantic Ocean: the second for an ancient castle, and a commodious harbour: the third is a cluster of houses, with a Roman Catholic chapel, near the ruined church of Kilballyhone.

The seat of the Right Hon. John Ormsby Vandeleur, Gentle-
men's Seats. near Kilrush.—This house, which has been lately erected, is a handsome and commodious building, standing on an interesting spot, which commands a view of Mangerton and Macgillicuddy's rocks at Killarney, Brandon Mountain, Kerryhead, and the mouth of the river Shannon. The inner area of this rich prospect is ornamented by a view of one of the finest harbours in Europe, Bale-bar, Kilcredane point, Rehy Hill, Carrigaholt, and Carrigafoyle Castles, with the round tower, cathedral, and ruined churches in the celebrated island of Saint Senanus, now called Inniscattery. The view of the town and harbour is truly delightful at sunset on a summer evening, when Scatterry Road is crowded with shipping, and upwards of 200 herring boats issue together from the neighbouring creeks, gliding over the glassy surface of the Shannon, to take their station for the night's fishing.

Ballykett, the residence of a branch of the family of Hickman, whose adjoining estate, for want of male issue, is divided among co-heiresses and their representatives. The house was built in the year 1719, and has the fami-

Gentle-
men's Seats.

ly arms, with their motto, "Nisi Dominus," over the hall door. A very considerable sum of money was expended on it, a deer-park, and garden walls; but the surrounding lands were left in a state of nature. Mr. Thomas Pilkington is the present occupier of this place, in which several very fine full grown beeches prove to a demonstration, that, contrary to a prevailing opinion, trees would grow here, if they were but planted and protected.

Kilkea House, the former residence of the Macdonel family, is pleasantly situated near a stupendous cliff, a small bay, and a white strand, on the shore of the Atlantic. It has been for some years in a state of decay. Its last occupier of the Macdonel family, was the great grandmother of the present proprietor; she died at a very advanced age, in the year 1788. This lady, who was descended from the ancient house of O'Brien of Ennistymond, kept up the old Irish practice of indiscriminate and unbounded hospitality for many years. She ascribed her health, spirits, and longevity to the efficacy of a very fine spring well in her garden, from which she drank a large glass of water at an early hour every morning. At this place, as well as at Ballykett and Querin, are the almost imperceptible ruins of castles, the materials of which have probably been used in erecting the houses. Kilkea Castle is marked on an ancient map of the Irish coast.

Opposite to Kilkea House, is Atlantic Lodge, the pleasant summer residence of George Studdert, of Clonderlaw, Esq. who has erected several other houses round the White Strand.

Querin is the residence of Lieutenant William Bo-
rough, of the Royal Navy. This house is in itself a very
great curiosity, having been built after the old Dutch
fashion, with two stories in its long projecting roof. It
is credibly reported, that every article of the materials
of this house, timber, bricks, shingles, windows, &c.
were brought here from Holland in one vessel, by Mr.
Vanhoogort, the ancestor of Mr. Borough, who obtain-
ed a lease for ever of the estate of Querin, from one of
the Earls of Thomond. On this account the Borough
family pays a chief rent to Mr. Vandeleur. The late
Mrs. Borough, who was grand-daughter of Mr. Van-
hoogort, died lately at a very advanced age, adding one
to the numerous instances of longevity in this part of
the county.

The creek of Querin is remarkable for producing
very fine shrimps, and some excellent flat fish, and af-
fords a safe harbour for herring boats, and other small
craft. Near this is Dunaha, the seat of a branch of the
ancient family of Morony.

Carrigaholt was the residence of the unfortunate
Viscount Clare, and is now the property of the Ho-
nourable Francis Nathaniel Burton. The house is in
ruins: it was attached to the castle, which is still occu-
pied. The garden wall and the piers of the court-yard,
both of which were built of brick long before the revo-
lution, are still standing, and in tolerable repair. The
sea is however making annual inroads on this place,
and now washes the walls of the castle, although Lord
Clare often exercised his celebrated regiment of dra-

Gentle-
men's Seats

goons on a fine lawn which stood between his lofty mansion and the watery element.

These are the residences of the principal proprietors or landholders; but there are several other comfortable seats here, and among them those of Messrs. O'Donnell, Cox and Brew, whose families form the chief part of the congregation in the church of Kilfieragh. At Moyne, near Kilrush, are the ruins of the residence of the family of Ivers, the ancestors of Nicholas Comyn, Esq. who holds that property in perpetuity under Mr. Vandeleur. On the same townland, near the Revenue Square of Kilrush, is a handsome lodge, built and inhabited by Captain Jewel. In addition to these may be mentioned the bathing lodges of George William Stackpole, Esq. and Mr. Singleton, at Farrihy and Baltard.

Inn.

There is a good inn at Kilrush, kept by John Flannery. From the description of the market, stocked as it is by a fruitful soil and a prolific sea, it may be reasonably concluded, that a traveller may find good entertainment here.

Roads.

The chief roads are three, viz. the lower road to Ennis, by the Shannon side, through Ballymacrennon, Kilmore, Clonderla, and Kildysert, &c. about 32 miles long; The new or upper road by Couraclare, Clonina, and over the mountains, by Kilmaley and Cahircalla, into Ennis, 23 miles; and the road from Loop's Head lighthouse through Cross, Carrigaholt, Dunaha, Kilkea, Dunbeg, and Milltown, towards Ennistymond and the Bay of Galway; having the Atlantic Ocean on the left

hand. From these leading roads there are of course *Roads.* several branches, and they are all in a state of progressive improvement. Some of the narrow causeways, paved upwards of a century ago, are still to be found in 'The West,' by which name that part of this union which lies inside the great strand is commonly called.

The scenery here has been already noticed in one *Scenery.* instance, the view from Kilrush House:—there it is beautiful, in other places inconceivably grand and awful. Who can behold the waves of the Atlantic ocean rage and foam against the stupendous cliffs of Baltard or Kilkea, in a wintry storm, without feeling an indescribable sense of the omnipotence of that Great Being, "at whose word the stormy wind ariseth, and who then sayeth to the wave,—thus far shalt thou come and no farther."

It would indeed be an act of rashness and injustice, to attempt to describe the romantic scenery of this coast. The pen of a Southey or a Scott would fail in the effort. Let it be sufficient to recommend the poet or philosopher, who may hereafter visit this part of the country, to ride with an intelligent peasant, (and he will readily find one) from Dunmore, by the cliffs, to Loop-Head, passing by Killard, Baltard, Moveen, Carhernaveilan, the Castle and fortified island of Dunlicky, the puffing holes and Castle of Clahansevan, the natural bridges and ancient church of Ross, and the lofty Cairn Croghane. Here, with the ocean on his right hand, Malbay and the islands of Arran full in his view, the traveller may enjoy the sublime; and on

Scenery: his return, towards Kilrush, by the flowery banks of the Shannon, he may find the beautiful in a thousand varied forms; whilst his ardent and open hearted fellow-traveller will not fail to render the excursion doubly interesting by legendary tales of other days, the glories of the ancient chiefs of Corkavaskin, or the heroism of Lord Clare, whose ghost, and those of his brave "Yellow Dragoons," are still said to traverse "The West" in the winter nights, and plunge at the dawning of the day, into the surge that foams round the ruins of Carrigaholt.

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c.*

These buildings are:—1st, The five Parish churches; 2d, The ruined churches of Kilcarrol, Mologha, Kildimo, Kilnagallagh, Kilcrony, Kilcredane, and Ross; 3d, The round tower, abbey, and churches of Inniscattery; 4th, The Castles of Carrigaholt, Clahansevan, Dunlicky, Dunmore, Dunbeg, and Inniscattery.

**Ruined
Churches.**

The church of Kilrush is said to be very ancient. A traditionary elegy is preserved in the neighbourhood, ascribing its building to Senanus, the successor of St. Patrick, and lamenting in pathetic strains, the day when the bones of an heretic were laid in his church; alluding to the interment of a venerable minister of this parish, upwards of a century ago, whose doctrine the composer of these verses little suspected to have been the same for sum and substance with that professed by the ancient Irish, entirely independent of the See of Rome.

Killard.—This church is unroofed, but the walls are standing. It takes this name from its high situation, near the Cliff of Baltard. Ruined Churches.

Kilfieragh.—This church is said to have been rebuilt by the Macdonnel family early in the last century; it is in thorough repair, and has divine service in it regularly, with a large congregation in the summer time.

Moyarta.—This church is in ruins; the greater part of the walls of it having been taken away to cover graves. It is, however, a great burial place for the ancient septs of Macmahon, O'Cahan, O'Honeen, &c. If the traveller should feel any surprise at seeing the celebrated name of "Conti" inscribed on several tombstones here, he may conclude that they cover the remains of descendants of some of the illustrious visitors of the Clare family, at the neighbouring castle and mansion of Carrigaholt.

It is said, that when the Earls of Thomond wrote to their noble relatives here, they sometimes directed their letters "To Carrigaholt, near Spain;" alluding to the facility and frequency of intercourse between this place and the continent of Europe.

A large bell was found here a few years ago, and sent to Limerick, where it was sold.

The church of Kilballyhone is without a roof, nor is it likely that it has been covered in for a century and a half; yet the walls are standing, and in perfect repair.

Ruined
Churches.

Light was admitted into it but sparingly at the east window, all the rest being narrow spike holes. Three courses of hewn stones project one over another, round about the side walls, and are supported on the inside by twenty-seven projecting stones, firmly fastened in the wall. This accounts for the perfect state of the building, after such a lapse of time since it was unroofed. The arch of the door is Gothic, and seems low, as the graves and tomb-stones have raised the surface of the inside of the church several feet above the level of the ancient floor, the hard, and almost impenetrable surface of which, generally forms the bottoms of the graves. Here are the remains of a baptismal font, which has been broken; but on each side of the square pedestal which supported it, are figures not inelegantly sculptured; but only two of them remain perfect. One of these is an human figure bare-headed, with a staff or crozier in his hand; and the other a tree, with two projecting branches.

As a specimen of the effects of lay impropriations and non cures on the Protestant religion in Ireland, it may be stated here, that three Protestant families of the name of Austin, Gibson, and Brew, lapsed into Popery in this parish, within the last half century. This may in a great degree be ascribed to the want of a church and a resident clergyman, in a parish, regularly attended by a Romish priest. It is but just, however, to observe here, that the decline of the Protestant religion, in this instance, cannot be laid to the charge of the present incumbent; the effects of whose active and exemplary zeal, are at this day visible in his

large and respectable congregation at Kilrush. But Kilrush is at least twelve miles distant from the ruined church of Killballyhone; the rectorial tythes of which are divided between a lay impropriator and the Prebendary of Tomgraney, near Killaloe, sixty miles distant from it. It is much to be regretted, that so many parishes in the south of Ireland, are situated in this way, with respect to Killballyhone.

The ruined church of Kilcarrol stands on a seques- Kilcarrol.
tered spot, within half a mile of Kilrush, situated in a rich vein of ground; it would justify Butler's observation,—

“No Jesuit ever yet was found,

“To plant a church in barren ground.”

In most places, however, as well as in Kilcarrol, early cultivation has made good ground; and monks have often converted barren and wild spots into fruitful gardens and luxuriant meadows. In this old church are the remains of a worm-eaten wooden image, held in the greatest veneration by the peasantry; and near the church is a circular mound of earth and stones, from the top of which, tradition says, St. Carrol preached. This is a popular burial place.

Mologha is celebrated as the birth place of St. Sena- Mologha.
nus, bishop and abbot of Inniscathay, (Inniscattery) which is said to have been founded by St Patrick early in the fifth century. Senanus is here called “Saint Shannon;” and none of our boat-men would venture on the management of a vessel which had not made a

pilgrimage round his "Sainted Isle," or had not a stone in her keel from the holy strand, to keep her from sinking.

Kildimo.

Kildimo.—Every vestige of this church has disappeared ; but tradition records its situation in an orchard near the residence of the late Mr. Arthur O'Donnel. When Ludlow laid siege to Carrigaholt, a skirmish took place here, between a party of his men and the O'Cahans or Kanes, in which, the English commander, Captain Scaff, was killed, his head cut off, and put upon one of the gables of Kildimo church.

Kilnegallagh.

The ruins of Kilnegallagh church are near Clarefield, in the parish of Kilfieragh : part of the walls remained a few years ago. This church is said and recorded to have been founded for the use of certain nuns, called "The Daughters of Noteus." Its ancient name was Kilcochaile ; its present one denotes, "The Church of Old Women." It is the burial place of the Protestant families of Cox and Scales, who have leases in perpetuity of adjoining farms from the representatives of the Ballykett Hickman family, by whom they, and some other families, were settled here upwards of a century since, for the purpose of encouraging the Protestant religion in this part of the country. The salutary effects of this colony have been long visible, in the superior civilization, loyalty, and industry of these parishes.

The people of the name of Scales are settled round the Danish fort of Rathanky, in the parish of Kilfie-

ragh : they are descended from a family of that name, on Lough-Erne side, in the county of Fermanagh. Their ancestor, who removed to this farm, had been educated for the Presbyterian ministry; but being interrupted in his pursuits by the troubled state of Ireland, under the despotism of James the second, he was glad to accept of a lease renewable for ever, of sixty acres of ground here, from Mr. Hickman. This little property he divided between his two sons, each of whom again sub-divided it between their children; and it is now occupied by almost as many Scales, as it contains acres. Having, however, turned their attention to the linen manufacture, and learned the arts of boat building, and forging anchors, &c. this interesting colony has not fallen into that state of indigence, which might have been expected from the increase of their numbers, and the subdivisions of their farms.

Kilcrony is situated on the Shannon, near Dunaha. *Kilcrony.* It is remarkable only as the burial place of the ancient and respectable family of Morony, or Moroni, whose principal head, the late Andrew Morony of Dunaha, was converted from the errors of the Romish faith, by Dean Coote, one of the late rectors of this union.

Kilkredane.—There are considerable ruins of two *Kilkredane* ancient churches in this place, which is a beautiful spot of high ground, projecting into the Shannon, west of Carrigaholt. In one of them is a burial place of the Macdonnell's of Kilkea. There is a well in one of the cliffs here, dedicated to Credan Neapha, "The Sanctified Credan:" it is remarkable for curing sore-eyes, and restoring ricketty children to health, on which

account, great numbers of people resort to it from all parts of the county in summer. It is said to have a circular motion like a whirlpool, the rapidity of which is considered as the measure of its efficacy on those who use it. The tide comes near this well, but never so far as to profane it by any "intermixture of its bitter waters."

Ross.

The church of Ross is situated near the natural bridges, on the remote and wild bay, called by this name. It is thirty feet long, and fifteen wide. The eastern wall had fallen into the body of the church, but was made up again in a temporary way by loose stones; and the altar has been rebuilt in the same way; from which circumstance, together with a graven image of lime-stone, which lies on the altar, it is probable that this remote and sequestered place was used in latter times for the celebration of Mass, when the Romish religion was not publicly tolerated. In the adjoining grave-yard, the inhabitants of the neighbourhood point out to strangers, the tomb of nine saints of eminent piety, said to have been buried here many centuries ago. This was once a popular burying place; but for more than a century, no person has been interred in it, owing it is said to the circumstance of a body, which had been deposited here, having been found over ground next morning, and disinterred again, as often as it was committed to its original grave. On the cliffs near this place, are several immense stones, said to have been heaved up from their ancient watery beds, by the tremendous fury of the Atlantic ocean, during the earthquake which destroyed Lisbon in 1759.

A gentleman of a neighbouring barony, who holds this farm, under Mr. Westby, leaves a long cable at Ross House, (an ancient residence of the Kanes) for the purpose of saving the timber of various kinds, which is often cast in here after a storm. Balk beams, and fine planks of mahogany, with fragments of masts, &c. are often thrown up in a considerable quantity, after a continuance of stormy weather. Some years ago a pipe of wine, supposed to be port, floated gently into one of the deep bays, between two high cliffs, near this place. The vigilant watchman and his assistants prepared the rope; one of them descended with it, and had just time to fasten it on the object of their enterprize, and be drawn back again, when a sudden swell of the sea raised the vessel half way to the top, and then descending as suddenly, dashed it to pieces on the rocks, at the base of the cliff.

At a small distance from Ross, and divided from it ^{Kilcoan.} by a bog, the ruins of the church of Kilcoan were some years ago perceptible. It was called the church of Coan, a survivor of the nine saints, whose bodies lie in the church-yard of Ross. He was to have been buried along with them; but falling into mortal sin after their death, the piety of the times separated his remains from those of his more immaculate companions. They were, however, considered holy enough to warrant the building of a church over them, and render this one of the popular burying places of the country.

The round tower, cathedral, and other churches in the island of Inniscathay, or Inniscattery.

Round
Tower.

The round tower in this interesting island, is an hundred and twenty feet high; it forms a beautiful object, and an useful land-mark in the mouth of the Shannon. This tower was struck with lightening many years ago, and split for several feet from its top: it is however, not likely to fall for some time, and when it does, it is to be hoped it may be rebuilt in a permanent manner: a sailor climbed to the top of it for a trifling wager some years since. It differs in no material respect from the other round towers in Ireland; having the door several feet from the ground.

Cathedral.
Church.

The cathedral church of Inniscattery, once called Inniscathay, or "Battle Island,"* was founded by St. Patrick, about the middle of the fifth century, and is said to have been governed by him for some time, when Senanus succeeded him as bishop and abbot of it. To this, a passage of Sir James Ware alludes, where St. Patrick is introduced prophesying, that Senanus, not then born, should be his successor. "The prelates of this church," says Ware, (Bishops, page 502.) "are sometimes called bishops and sometimes abbots; and there are very few traces to be met with concerning them in ancient writers."

Tradition.

The traditionary account of Senanus, at Kilrush, is

* Another derivation of the name of this island is given by an old "Monasticon Hibernicum," viz. Innis Cathay; that is, the Island of Cathay, which was the name of a sea monster, which did much mischief in the country. This derivation is supported by the tradition of the neighbourhood; and on one of the gables of the old chapel of Kilrush, was an image of this celebrated monster, which is probably preserved there still, though it was not erected on the new one.

this:—He was born at Mologha, on the scite of the present ruined church, which was erected in honour of him. Before he was baptized, his mother took him out in her arms early in a summer's morning, and as she passed along, tasted some wild fruit that she met on her way; the child, to her utter astonishment, exclaimed:—"Es much a lungan thu a vahir," "You have an early appetite, mother." The mother answered, "Shan a lavrin thu a Laniv," "You have old talk, my child." The word "Shan" (or old) was then adopted by the saint for his name. He desired his mother to pluck three rushes from a valley near her dwelling, where a lake sprung up, in which she baptized the child, with a form of words prescribed by himself. To this day the lake remains, and is called Loughshan.

Senanus, and the monks of his abbey, at Inniscathay, were so strict, as to make it a matter of conscience, not so much as to look at a woman, and much less to suffer one to land on the island*.

* The subject of one of the finest of our Irish Melodies is taken from the following verses in Colgan's metrical life of Saint Senanus. To a lady desiring to speak to him, the prudent bishop returned this answer:—

"Cui præsul, quid fœminis
Commune est cum Monachis?
Nec te, nec ullam aliam
Admittemus in insulam,"

Tunc illa ad episcopum;
"Si meum credis spiritum
Posse Christum suscipere,
Quid me repellis corpore?"

Monastic
Antiquities

A stone, upon which Senanus once knelt, and in which the print of his knee is still shewn, at the head of the creek of Kilrush, is still held in such veneration, that every countryman who passes it, bows, takes off his hat, or mutters a prayer as he goes along.

An ancient bell, said by O'Halloran and many others, to belong to St. Senanus's altar, is still preserved by the descendants of the family of O'Kane, in "The West;" and the spot on which it is averred that it fell from heaven for the Saint's use, is shewn at the cross, between Kildimo and Farrihy, where an altar has been erected to commemorate the event. This relic of antiquity is covered by a strong coat of silver, firmly fastened to it, and ornamented by raised figures: it is in general use for the discovery of petty thefts, and the clearance of characters. Many of the country people would not swear falsely on the "Golden Bell*," as it is called, for

"Credo," inquit, "hoc optime,
Sed nulli unquam fœminæ,
Huc ingressum concedimus,
Esto, salvet te Dominus."

"Redi iterum ad sæculum,
Ne sis nobis in scandalum;
Etsi es casta pectore,
Sexum habes in corpore."

* The bell of saint Evan, as reported in the Survey of Kildare, had the same veneration attached to it; and a large wooden image at Saints-Island, in Lough-Ree, is used for the same purpose in the counties of Roscommon, Longford, and Westmeath.

O Halloran, in his Introduction to the History of Ireland, notices the bell of St. Senanus; and with that bias towards superstition, (which characterizes the pages of Romish writers) he praises this mode of pre-

they are taught from their infancy, that the consequence of such an act would be instant death.

The remains of the monument of Senanus, which was defaced by the Danes, in 816, are still to be seen in Scattery Island, with the ruins of eleven churches, and several cells. In the stone that closes the top of the altar window of the cathedral church, is the head of the saint, with his mitre, boldly executed, and but little defaced. This is one of the most popular burial places in the county; but as it is not very easy of access in stormy weather, the inconvenience is remedied by a burial place called Shanakill, (the old church) on the townlands of Leadmore, near Kilrush. The country people believe that all the bodies buried in this latter place, are miraculously conveyed under the bed of the river into the holy ground of Inniscatterry.

The sea is making great inroads on this island, and consequently taking away its soil. An ancient graveyard, on one of the cliffs near the castle, is mouldering away in this manner; and layers of human bones, a few feet from the surface, are washed off gradually by the action of the tide.

The castle of Inniscattrey is now but twenty or five and twenty feet high: it was granted by Queen Elizabeth ^{Inniscatterry Castle.} to the corporation and citizens of Limerick for ever. It is on the eastern extremity of the island, as are all the churches.

serving the morals of our peasantry. Not seeming to be aware of the sin of swearing upon an idol in preference to the gospel of the living God.

Dunbeg
Castle.

The castle of Dunbeg, which stands at the bottom of the bay of that name, on the Atlantic ocean, is perfect. A spiral stone stair leads to the top, which is arched over, and has a grass plot on it: this castle is very high, and commands the bridge which is near it. This was one of the castles of the O'Briens, who, as well as all the other proprietors of this country, held their estate by sword tenure; being obliged to defend the country from the incursions of their turbulent neighbours. From the fourth century, the territory of Thomond was declared sword lands, (*Fearhan forgabhala na clordhimb*) and free from every tribute, whilst the chieftains preserved this barrier of Munster.

Dunmore
Castle.

Dunmore castle is situated on the western side of the bay of Dunbeg, near the entrance; it is about the same height and dimensions of the neighbouring castle of Dunbeg. The sea has worked its passage into the deep vaults under it, and with the wind whistling through it, has often produced strange and frightful noises, to the terror of those who believe the place to be haunted by the ghosts of some prisoners said to have been murdered there many centuries ago. Not one of these castles is without a deep vault, "A Donjon keep," which the peasants call the "murdering hole," and people with hobgoblins and apparitions.

Dunlicky
Castle.

Dunlicky, (or the fortified place on the rock,) is one of the most curious places in "The West." A spot of land, containing about an acre, is nearly insulated by the ocean; and the accessible part is guarded by an high narrow tower, with a wall on each side. The tower and wall are still standing, though the mortar

has been worn away, so as to give the building an appearance of being composed of loose stones: this place lies on a cliff between Kilkea and Knocknagauhun, or Carhunaveelane.

Clahansevan castle was situated in the same manner as Dunlicky, guarding the pass to a peninsula, accessible only through it: it was blown down by a storm in the winter of 1802. Tradition says, that it was once used for the dreadful purpose of decoying ships to this iron bound coast; and certainly it might be readily and fatally mistaken by mariners for Loops-Head lighthouse. Clahansevan Castle.

Carrigaholt castle, (or Carriek an Oultagh, the Ulsterman's Rock) is said to have been built by an adventurer from the County of Down, from which circumstance its name is derived. This castle, and the whole peninsula of "Western Corkavaskin," now called "the West," was once the property of a branch of the ancient family of MacMahon, which claims its descent from Mahon, the elder brother of Brien Boroimhe, the great king of Ireland. Carrigaholt Castle.

The last proprietor of this Castle, and the adjoining estate of the MacMahon family, was Teig Keigh, who lived in the reign of queen Elizabeth. His sister Una had been married to Edward Fitz-Maurice the tenth Lord of Kerry, who died in 1543, leaving issue by Una MacMahon, four sons and five daughters. The daughter of Teig Keigh, (the one eyed Lord, as he was called) married Maurice the second son of Patrick Fitz-Thomas, Fitz-Maurice, Lord of Lixnaw, an obsti-

nate rebel, who, hearing of the arrival of the English army, under Sir George Carew, at Carrigafoyle, from Kilrush, on the 28th of July, 1600, demolished his castle of Beauliew, and died of grief. Thus connected in the neighbouring county of Kerry, the unfortunate Teig became deeply implicated in the rebellion against queen Elizabeth; and spending most of his time in arms with the rebel army on the other side of the river, left his wife and unmarried daughter in the castle of Carrigaholt. Some outrages having been committed by MacMahon, on persons who had been sent into West Corkavaskin, to collect certain chief rents, or taxes due to the crown, a complaint was made to the celebrated Earl of Thomond, who sent his brother, Henry O'Brien of Trummera castle, to remonstrate with his relative MacMahon, on the impropriety of such conduct, not knowing that the unfortunate chieftain waited only for an opportunity to break out into rebellion. O'Brien arrived at the castle of Carrigaholt in the absence of the proprietor, who was with his friends in Kerry, making arrangements for their intended operations. During a stay of three weeks here, an attachment was formed between this young gentleman and the beautiful daughter of MacMahon, who, knowing her father's savage disposition, and rooted hostility to the Thomond family, not only despaired of obtaining his consent to an union with O'Brien, but even dreaded he would assassinate him on his return. The young lover sometimes spent his mornings in the enjoyment of the pleasures of the chase; and it was agreed on between him and his mistress, that in case the lord of the castle should return in his absence, and manifest a spirit of hostility towards him,

a black handkerchief should be hoisted by the lady on the flag staff, on the western pinnacle of the castle.

The castle of Carrigaholt was then, and is still, inclosed by a court yard, secured by high walls on one side, and the cliffs and bay on the other, from which, to the white strand, on the Moyarta side of the creek, there is a passage of considerable depth for several hundred yards. Returning from the chase one evening, O'Brien was so absorbed in thought, that he neglected as usual to look towards the top of the castle, till the closing of the great gate behind him, and the shouts of the guard approaching to seize him, interrupted his reverie, and directed his eyes to the black flag which waved in melancholy undulation from the top of the castle. His followers, except one, were instantly secured, when, to the astonishment of MacMahon, the intrepid O'Brien and his faithful servant plunged with their horses into the foaming tide, from the black rock near the castle, and under an heavy fire from the assassins, arrived safely on the white strand of Moyarta. In the mean time, a detachment of MacMahon's men had hurried round to a narrow pass through a cliff, between the white strand and the road to Kilrush, and firing on the devoted fugitives, killed O'Brien's servant, and wounded himself severely in one of his hands. He made his escape however; and his noble father sent him to queen Elizabeth's court with his arm in a sling, and an account of the unparalleled ingratitude and treachery of his savage relative. The queen instantly, without hesitation, declared MacMahon an outlaw, and made a grant of his entire estate to the injured O'Brien, who returned to subdue him and take possession of it.

The work was however done before his arrival, for we find in Sir George Carew's *Pacata Hibernia*, (page 240) "That Tirlogh, son of Teig Keugh MacMahon of Thomond, slew his father, while the castle of Dunbay was besieged;" and the historian adds, that "the queen gave his lands to the Earl of Thomond's brother." As the wretched Tirlough fled to Spain in the month of December, 1601, no obstacle remained to O'Brien's entering peaceably on the fortified estate of West Cor-kavaskin; and his triumphant return was crowned by an union with the fair and faithful object of his wishes. This founder of the Clare branch of the Thomond family was the second son of Helen, youngest daughter of Pierce Earl of Ormond. Lodge calls him Teig, and says, "His residence was at Moyartie and Carrhy-choulta." His third son, Daniel O'Brien, repaired the castle of Carrigaholt, as appears by an inscription on a large limestone chimney piece in the upper room. He represented the county of Clare in parliament, early in the seventeenth century, and was knighted for his services to the crown. He was afterwards a member of the General Assembly of Kilkenny; and on the 14th of November, 1642, was appointed to the supreme Council of that assembly; the other commissioners for the province of Munster being Viscount Roche, Edmond Fitz-Maurice, Doctor Fennel, Robert Lambert, and George Comyn.

Upon the restoration, Sir Daniel O'Brien, in consideration of his own and his children's eminent services, was created Baron of Moyferta, or Moyarta, and Viscount Clare, and had an entire restitution of his estate by the "Act of Explanation, in 1662." He

married Catherine, daughter of Gerald, sixteenth Earl of Desmond, and had issue four sons; 1st, Donogh, his heir, who died in Limerick in 1638, and was buried in St. Mary's church, in the tomb of his illustrious Ancestors; 2nd, Connor, who succeeded his father; 3rd, Murrough, who married Eleanor, daughter of Richard Wingfield, Esq.; and, 4th, Teig, who married Mary, daughter of Gerald Fitz-Gerald of Ballighane, Esq. Connor, the second Viscount, died about the year 1670, and by his wife Honora, daughter of Daniel O'Brien of Duagh, had Daniel, the third Viscount, who married Philadelphia, eldest daughter of Francis Leonard, Lord Dacre of the south, and sister to Thomas, Earl of Sussex. This Lady died in 1662, and left her Lord two sons, Daniel and Charles, the fourth and fifth Viscounts. Daniel (the third Viscount) took a decided part at the Revolution, being one of the most able and active supporters of king James II. of whose privy council he was sworn a member on the 28th of February, 1684. He was one of the lords who sat in the pretended parliament at Dublin, held the 7th of May, 1689. He was also Lord Lieutenant of the county of Clare, and Colonel of a regiment of horse, which he raised at Carrigaholt, and which, from the facing of their uniform, were called the "Dragoon Buoys," (Yellow Dragoons.) John Mac Namara was first, and James Phillips second Lieutenant Colonel, and Browne Major of this regiment.

In 1689, Lord Clare's dragoons were considered the flower of king James's army: and when they were sent into Ulster in the summer of this year, with a numerous and well appointed army, under the conduct of Lord

Mount Cashel, the command of them was given to Sir James Cotter.

On the 26th of July, in this year, they were encountered near Lisnaskea, in the county of Fermanagh, by Captain Martin Armstrong, with two troops of horse and two companies of foot, who making a feint to attack with his horse, retired as if in disorder, till he drew the enemy into the ambuscade of his foot, who, by an unexpected volley, caused a great slaughter; the horse at the same instant, facing about, fell on with incredible force, and cut this brave regiment almost to pieces, very few escaping by flight; the terror and swiftness of which, gave rise to an irony, to this day used among the Munster Irish, and well known at Kilrush, "Cos, cos, a dragoon buoy;" that is, "Stop, stop, yellow dragoon;" to which, the dragoon replies, "Not till we come to the bridge of Clare;" and another, "No, not till we come to the ford of Moyarte." They who escaped to the main army of the Irish, struck an unusual panic through it. The gallant Enniskilleners, animated by this first success, followed up the blow, and engaging the enemy at Wattle Bridge, near Castle-saunderson, gave them a signal defeat, so that the enemy's loss, in the pursuit, in the battle, and in the defeat of Lord Clare's regiment, was computed to amount to four thousand men.

On the 11th of May, 1691, Lord Clare was outlawed for his adherence to king James; and dying soon afterwards, his son Daniel, the fourth Viscount, went into France with the unfortunate monarch and died there. His brother Charles, the fifth Viscount, married the

eldest daughter of Henry Buckley, Esq., Master of the household to king James the second; and fighting for the French, at the battle of Ramellies, on the 11th of May, 1706, received nine wounds, whereof he died, leaving several children, the eldest of whom was colonel of one of the Irish regiments in the French service, bore the title of Lord Clare, and died on the 20th of May, 1742, N. S. at Prague in Bohemia.

The present proprietor of the castle and estate of Carrigaholt, is the Honourable Francis Nathaniel Burton of Buncraggy.

V. *Present & Former State of Population, Food, Fuel, &c.*

The following table shews the number of inhabitants Population, in this union, as it was ascertained under the Population Act in December 1813.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Parish of Kilrush, . . .	1,599	1,576	3, 75
———— Killard, . . .	1,639	1,568	3,207
———— Kilfieragh, .	1,840	1,576	3,416
———— Moyarta, . . .	2,540	2,186	4,726
———— Kilballyhone,	1,536	1,182	2,718
	————	————	————
Total,	9,154	8,088	17,242

According to a census taken by the writer of this account, in the year 1803, the town of Kilrush contained 1,320 inhabitants. In December, 1813, it appears to have contained 2,460, nearly doubling its population in ten years.

From the local circumstances of this place, it must Food.

Food.

have already appeared, that it is abundantly supplied with provisions. The eastern part of the country being remarkable for some of the best sheep-walks in the province; and the midlands and Shannon side containing many very fine stock farms, both for rearing and fattening black cattle. Pork is produced in great quantities, and prepared for exportation. All kinds of fowl, both wild and domestic, are abundant; but of late years, rising in their prices, owing to the rapid increase of population and wealth. In fact, it may be said of the inhabitants of Kilrush, in the language of the Roman orator: "*Propinquam fructuosamque provinciam habent quo facile excurrant, ubi libenter negotium gerant, quos illa mercibus suppeditandis cum quæstu compendioque demittit.*"

The sea is also an inexhaustible resource for the maintenance of the population of this union, and the neighbouring districts. The mouth of the Shragh river, at Dunbeg, produces very fine salmon and trout. The banks of Baltard afford turbot, cod, haddick, ling, doree, mackarel, whiting, pollock, and other fish, in great perfection and abundance. The other bays and creeks of the Shannon and ocean, furnish flat fish of various kinds, with crabs, lobsters, shrimps, oysters, cockles, muscles, and razor fish.

The herring fishery, in the mouth of the Shannon, commences on the fourth of July, with such regularity, that these who "try their new potatoes" on that day, usually expect the comfort of a dish of fresh herrings with them, and to have the enjoyment of that luxury doubled by the reflection that the poorest cottier in

the barony may dine as well as the richest man in it on Food. that day.

The bank on which the turbot, &c. are caught, near Baltard, is about three leagues from the shore: the quantity of fish taken there is immense. The boats in use are the ancient Celtic corachs, or Nivoges, a kind Corachs. of basket work covered with hides, and of all others the best calculated to live on this rocky coast, where the violence of the surf, for nine days out of ten, would dash a wooden boat to pieces.

It has been truly observed of the western corach, that it is not uncommon for the intrepid navigator of it, to put his foot through the hide when he spies a rent in it as it mounts over the broken wave in a storm, and his wig or his breeches in a second or a third; which simple expedients oftentimes conduct him in safety through a scene, which, to a fresh water sailor, would be indescribably terrific. Some of these boats make from fifty to sixty guineas in the season, on the bank of Baltard; and there is not less than an hundred of them employed in this fishery. The fish is brought to Limerick, Ennis, Kilrush, and the county of Kerry; and there are often, (when a glut comes,) from one to two hundred horses with side creels, waiting on the shore for the return of the canoes, on which occasions, many of them come back loaded with fish to the value of ten guineas from a single trip.

The cliffs near the castles of Clahansevan and Dun-Samphire. licky, are remarkable for very fine samphire; these of Baltard for mushrooms, and the different strands for

Food. dilisk and leaver; the latter of which is excellent here, and best known by the name of slukane, or sluke.

With all this profusion of food of the most exquisite kind, it may perhaps puzzle the Political Economist to hear, that the greater part of the inhabitants of this rich and populous district live upon potatoes and milk. The inhabitants of the town of Kilrush may perhaps be excepted; but a great proportion of our landholders sell their oats, calves, lambs, poultry, pork, and butter; living and thriving upon eggs, fish, potatoes, buttermilk, and salt.

Many of these people give their daughters marriage portions, amounting to an hundred guineas. They ride to mass on sundays with their wives behind them, on good horses and comfortable pillions, wear decent frize clothes, and have brick chimneys on their houses. The fact is, that the potatoe affords sufficient nourishment to them; and any thing farther, in the way of food, whether it be turbot or mutton, smoaked dog fish or salt, is luxury, pleasant or necessary to those who accustom themselves to seek in indulgences, but utterly unnecessary to those who disregard them. At Christmas and Easter, and on St. Martin's Eve, however, a more expensive mode of living is adopted; for on these occasions, every man in the parish and union dines upon animal food.

Fuel. The fuel here is excellent turf, with bog-fir, which latter serves for light as well as heat. It has been already mentioned, that this union supplies great quan-

tities of fuel for the consumption of the county and city of Limerick.

The general appearance of the people here is pre- Appearance
possessing; they are as tall and as handsome as any
other inhabitants of Ireland, and their comfortable
slate blue frize cloathing, is highly ornamental to their
graceful persons. Inguinal Hernia is very common Diseases.
among the labouring classes here. From the damp-
ness of the climate, a dysentery also prevails in wet
seasons; and a low kind of continued fever sometimes
prevails among the peasantry in autumn. Children
are here, as usual, subject to measles, small-pox, and
chincough, with individual instances of persons escap-
ing all these diseases, and being proof against the action
of variolous, or vaccine infection. Scarlatina, and
other eruptive fevers called rashes, or hives, are com-
mon, but not often fatal; as are also the complaint
called aphtha, or the thrush, and the eating hive, or
burned holes, the last of which has been frequently
cured by the application of elm bark.

This neighbourhood abounds with instances of longe- Longevity.
vity. The late Mrs Borough, grand-daughter to Mr.
Vanhoogort of Querin, died a few years ago aged nearly
an hundred years, retaining her faculties, and a re-
markable degree of penetration and ability to the last.
Mrs. Ward, the daughter of Anthony Hickman of
Ballykett, Esq., died a few years before at the age of
ninety, and talked of her nephew, Mr. George Smyth,
till he was eighty-four years old, as a boy. She recol-
lected almost every remarkable paper in the Spectator,
and often talked of them with rapture; and here it may

Longevity. be observed, that this old gentlewoman was one of the many instances of the deep and salutary impressions made on the minds of the upper and middle ranks of the Irish people, by this popular and fascinating work ; eight large editions of which had been sold in Dublin, between its first appearance and the year 1728, when the ninth edition was published by George Grierson, at the Two Bibles in Essex-street : the Spectator may therefore be said to have educated more of the Irish gentry, than all the public schools have done. Opposite to Mr. Paterson's seat in Kilrush, lives " Old Nanny," who is now considerably above an hundred years of age, and never was confined a single day of her life by sickness. Mr. Michael Brew, of Leadmore, sen. is another instance of longevity. In the early part of his life he was rather dissipated ; he was then one of three lives in a large farm, held under Mr. Scott of Cahircon. Leave was requested to change his life for that of another of more temperate habits, and it was granted. These three lives died, and the lease was renewed for three more, at a considerable advance ; these three lives also dropped, (Walt. Archer, Esq. was the last of them) and the farm was lately set by Mr. John Scott, at an advance of a thousand a year, and Brew is still alive. The late Murtough MacMahon of Clonina, Esq. (another instance of longevity in this neighbourhood) obtained a similar favour, with the same result, respecting the castle, demesne, and extensive farm of Carrigaholt, which he, and his father and uncle, had held for many years under the Burton family. His tenure was for three lives ; viz. his own, his brother Andrew's, and his sister's, the late Mrs. England of Cahircalla. His

family consisted of two sons and one daughter, who was afterwards married to O'Donoghue of Killarney; and he considered it an important object to get their lives substituted in place of his own, and those whom, in the common course of nature, his children might be expected to survive. His wish was accomplished; great would have been his disappointment, if his worthy landlord had refused to gratify it: but, oh the vanity of human wishes! The young MacMahons, and Mrs. O'Donoghue, all died before their father, their uncle, or their aunt. The acquired interest in the beloved castle, and fascinating fields around it, was as unexpectedly and irrecoverably lost to the family, as the fee simple of them had been two centuries before; and Carrigaholt, for some years previous to Mr. MacMahon's death, was set to solvent tenants, at the advanced rent of eight hundred pounds a year.

VI. *Genius and Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.*

The genius of the poorer classes here is acute, and wants only the aid of education to develope and cherish it. Their disposition is kind; but they largely partake of the faults as well as the excellencies of the Irish character: classed into clans, families, and factions, they violently resent the injuries or affronts offered to each other. In too many instances they keep up hereditary feuds, like those of the Montagues and Capulets; and often decide their quarrels by pitched battles at the fairs of Ballykett, Kilmurry, and Kilmacaduane. It is much to be regretted also, that a general abuse and disregard of oaths prevail in this district in common with too many other parts of Ireland. When two men quarrel, and

Genius and Disposition beat each other, they are too often known to run to a justice of the peace, after the combat is over, and each of them offers to depose upon the Holy Evangelists that the other was the aggressor. The road making and presentment systems hold out strong inducements to the ignorant and avaricious, for the commission of this crime; and some revenue laws or regulations have been hitherto as little conducive to the preservation of the morals of our people here as elsewhere.

Language. The language generally spoken here, except in the remote parts of the union, is English. Many persons however are still utterly ignorant of the English language; and a great proportion of the inhabitants speak Irish in preference. In the years 1799 and 1802, twenty-four copies of the gospel of St. Luke, and the Acts of the Apostles, were sent by Doctor Stokes, of Trinity College, to the curate of this parish and union, to be distributed here. One consequence of this was, that the parish priest of Moyarta endeavoured to collect these books for the purpose, it was generally understood, of burning them on the high road, as false translations: in this, however, he met with more resistance than he expected; for many refused to give up the Irish gospel, and the books remained in the hands of the people.

Manners. The manners of the people here, like those of the native Irish in all parts of our island, are courteous and engaging in the highest degree. With the politeness of courtiers they qualify their refusal by civil excuses, and grant requests in a manner which doubles the value of the favour they confer.

In common with the rest of the inhabitants of the province of Munster, these people are accused of insincerity; but due allowance being made for their manners, they are just as sincere as any other people in the empire. The peasant who volunteers to open a gate, break down a ditch, and perhaps go three miles out of his way to oblige a stranger, can hardly be suspected of any design in taking so much trouble for one whom he never saw before, nor ever expects to see again, particularly as he parts him with as much civility, when he gets nothing but thanks, as when half-a-crown is put into his hand. Neither can they be suspected of insincerity in keeping open houses for all strangers, dividing their potatoes and milk with the wanderer, and taking him to sleep under the same blanket with themselves and their children. The "Laban an Oultagh," or Ulsterman's bed, is not uncommon here; it is a bed of straw in a small room, covering the whole floor, in which the husband and wife, and oftentimes a guest or two sleep. Mr. Paterson of Kilrush, called very early one morning at the house of a boatman, to send him to Limerick, and found the door open. He went towards the 'Laban' to enquire for the man, whose wife, a handsome young woman, answered, that he had gone to the boat. While she was speaking, Mr. Paterson to his great surprise, saw a man fast asleep among the children, between her and the wall; and asking, "what the deuce brought him there," she replied with unconcern, that "he was an uncle's son of Paddy's, who came to see them the night before." The farmers have a kind of a bed, (generally by the fire side) called a 'Cullentine.' It is enclosed by four straw mats, with a small door-way

Genius and
Disposition

for entrance, and though comfortable enough in the winter nights, it is, from its closeness, unwholesome in summer, and too often a safe receptacle for more kinds of vermin than one.

Customs.

The New Year is opened with divine service in Kilrush. On this day congratulations and wishes for many happy new years, resound in all directions, and the young people expect 'new year's gifts,' to fill their 'Christmas boxes.' On the first of February, a stimulus to industry being offered by the lengthening day and brightening sky, the labour of spring commences with the old adage, "Candlemas day, throw candle and candlestick away." Shrove Tuesday is the greatest day in the year for weddings; and the Roman Catholic priests are generally occupied in the celebration of matrimony from sunrise till midnight. The general fee on this occasion is two guineas and a half; and many thoughtless couples, under the age of sixteen, pay it with cheerfulness, when they have not another penny in their possession. They who do not marry on this day must wait until Easter Monday, on account of the intervening Lent. The usual desert and supper on Shrove Tuesday is the pancake. Small pieces of them rolled up in a stocking, and placed under a lover's pillow, are found to be very efficacious in producing prophetic dreams to console those who are compelled to defer their matrimonial engagements from Ash Wednesday to Easter-Monday.

On Ash Wednesday, being the first day of Lent, divine service is read in the parish church, and mass in all the chapels. On this day, as well as on all the Sun-

days in the year, the same epistle and gospel is read in Customs, both places, with this material difference, that one priest reads them in English, and the other in Latin.

The seven weeks of Lent are strictly observed here by the Roman Catholics; and on every friday during this holy season, and every day of the last week of it, there is divine service in the parish church. On Easter Sunday every one in the union breakfasts on eggs, and dines on flesh meat. Easter Monday is a great holiday here; and multitudes go into Scattery Island this day for the purpose of performing penance on their bare knees, round the stony beach and holy well there. Tents are generally erected in the island on this occasion, and oftentimes more whiskey is drank by the pilgrims, than is found convenient on their return in crouded boats.

On the first of April, the old practice of fool-making is kept up here. On the first of May bushes are erected before the doors, and decked with flowers.* On the night of the twenty-third of June, being midsummer eve, bonfires are kindled in all directions through the country; the young people dance round them, and some drive their cattle through them. On the 29th of September, (Michaelmas day,) the harvest being generally secured, hunting commences. Plenty of hares are to be had in all parts of the union, and particularly in the bogs of Shragh. Foxes are scarce, and keep chiefly in the cliffs.

* It is worth observing, that so tenacious are the native Irish in Ulster of their ancient customs, that it is on the 1st of May "Old Style," namely the 11th day of that month, they put up their May-bushes, and strew flowers round them.

Customs.

On the last day of October, all the Halloween tricks are played here, in a manner similar to those in the mountains of Ulster, or the Highlands of Scotland.

Till within a few years, for some weeks before Christmas, a midnight procession with music took place at Kilrush, called "Waits;" but this custom, with that of assembling in the Christmas holydays as mummers or wren-boys, and baiting a bull on St. Stephen's day, is now grown obsolete. The good people of Kilrush are too busy to be as gay now as when they had little or nothing to do but amuse themselves; they forget not however the festivity and hospitality of this holy season, which are always accompanied by a liberal relief to the necessities of the poor.

Christen-
ings.

It was formerly usual here to make expensive entertainments at christenings; but the custom has been abolished among the Protestants by the present incumbent. It still continues among the Roman Catholics.

Marriages.

The inhabitants of this district marry at an early age. In "The West," a girl's first appearance at mass, is well understood to be an intimation that her parents wish to receive proposals for her. The marriage fee to the Romish priest fluctuates between one guinea and five.

Wakes and
Funerals.

Some wakes and funerals here exhibit the same savage mixture of mirth and grief, which has been so often observed in other parts of Ireland. Dismal howlings are alternated with songs, plays, and ridiculous stories; whilst the various passions of grief, love and anger are in turn elevated to their highest pitch by copious libations of whiskey. It has been sometimes observed on these occasions, that a man who would grudge to buy

a bottle of wine, or a blister for his relative when living, has expended thirty guineas in whiskey at the wake and funeral. Many protestants use the Irish cry here, which is not the case in Ulster; and some of them, when speaking of their departed friends have been known to fall into the popular custom of saying "God be merciful to them."

The vague and contradictory traditions of this tract Traditions of country would fill a volume of greater size than value; few of them indeed merit to be recorded. Those connected with ancient Ecclesiastical history have been already noticed; and the two following may serve as samples of those of more modern date.

The Reverend John Vandeleur, a younger son of the Ralahine family, in the east of this country, succeeded to the living of Kilrush, on the 6th of March, 1687, in the room of the Rev. John Paterson deceased. Feeling in common with the rest of the Protestants of Ireland, the intolerable pressure of Lord Tyrconnel's government, he took an early opportunity of joining his fellow sufferers in seeking redress; and after rendering many services to the Protestant cause, and being severely wounded at the battle of Aughrim, he returned to Kilrush, and repossessed himself of his benefice.

His neighbour and cotemporary the Reverend Mr. Barclay, Vicar of the union of Kilmurry Mc. Mahon, remained at home during the whole contest, and holding a valuable farm under the see of Killaloe, paid the tythe of it to the Catholic priest, who had usurped his

Traditions. living. The priest was particularly severe in exacting tythes from the ejected vicar, and always required security for their payment. In the summer of 1691, he was unusually hard to be pleased in the security, and Mr. Barclay despairing of being able to procure it, was returning in low spirits to his residence at Ballyartney, when he met Captain O'Brien of Ennistymond, with the news of the utter defeat of the Irish army at Aughrim. He returned immediately to the house where the intruder was setting the tythes of his parish, surrounded by a great number of people. "Have you got security, Sir?" said the priest, in a loud and imperious voice. "I have," said Barclay; "My security is the great King William; and if you do not deliver up my tythe books in ten minutes, I will have you hanged on the high road of Kilmurry." The priest turned pale, and trembled on the seat of office. Lord Clare's dragoons galloped through the village in confusion, pushing for the pass of Moyarta. Mr. Barclay's tythe books were submissively returned to him; and the Protestants of Clare for fifty year's afterwards drank "Barclay's Security," in a bumper toast.

Language. The Irish language is in general use here, but the English is rapidly gaining ground; most of the rising generation understand it: a sworn interpreter is however still used at the assizes of Ennis and the different quarter sessions, and a country gentleman, ignorant of the Irish language, would be much at a loss how to transact his business at the fairs or markets. Owing to the great intercourse with English and Scottish navy officers and traders, the dialect of English spoken at Kilrush is much less provincial than in the more inland

parts of the south of Ireland. It however differs widely from that of the inhabitants of the northern counties, not only in the mode of pronounciation, but in the tone and inflection of the voice.

Before the year 1799, and for some time after it, there was no physician, accoucheur, or apothecary between Loops Head lighthouse and the town of Ennis; a tract of country extending upwards of 40 miles, and thickly inhabited. The shopkeepers however vended medicines, guessing at the doses, with the usual ill consequences to the purchasers; and the rate at which they were sold may be ascertained by the price of a common blister, which was 4s. English. Tartar emetic and corrosive sublimate were usually measured on the top of the same knife used for cutting butter or tobacco.

Quack doctors abounded in all directions; who beginning their operations on swine, cows, and horses, proceeded in their medical career from drawing teeth, and boiling herbs, to the more arduous tasks of reducing ruptures, amputating limbs, and managing fevers. Such practitioners could not fail to find abundant employment, creating it as they went along, and often disseminating variolous infection of the very worst description. One of this lion-hearted tribe was known in the year 1802 to adopt an expedient of Alexander the great. He was called to the relief of a labourer in Carnacolla, when finding some difficulty in reducing an inguinal hernia, he cut the Gordian knot, and gave his patient a summary discharge from the troubles of this life.

State of
Medicine.

About this time the Bishop of Killaloe sent an hamper of medicines to Kilrush, for the relief of the poor, and in some time afterwards Lieutenant Augustus Markett, of the Royal Navy made a similar donation, which with occasional aid from the proprietor and incumbent, remedied in some degree one of these evils, until an apothecary settled here. Mr. Vandeleur also provided a regular supply of vaccine lymph, by subscribing annually in the curate's name to the Cow-pock Institution, and strongly recommended his tenantry to avail themselves of the benefits arising from Dr. Jenner's discovery. There are now at Kilrush one physician and accoucheur, and four surgeons or apothecaries, all of whom are said to have employment.

Religious
Opinions.

The inhabitants of this union, (amounting in December 1813 to 17.242 souls) were born and baptized either in the Established or the Romish church, with a few individual exceptions. The incumbent of this benefice has exerted himself most laudably for many years in the discharge of his clerical duties; catechising, preaching, and visiting the sick. But the Protestant establishment, as must have been already observed, is utterly inadequate to the purpose intended by it, for want of resident clergymen, with schoolmasters, churchwardens, and sidesmen in each of these five parishes. It is to be hoped, however, that this subject may ere long occupy some portion of the attention of the public, which has been hitherto lavished on less important objects, and that, by the blessing of God upon the wisdom and munificence of the British nation, the vivifying light of the gospel may yet beam in a permanent and steady manner, upon the multitudes who remain here as well as elsewhere in

darkness and the shadow of death. No lover of God or his country can think on this awful subject with unconcern: but to pursue the consideration of it belongs to the political economist and legislator, rather than to the statistical inquirer.

VII. *The Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

The education of the children here is irregular and Education. imperfect, but a general desire for learning to read, write, and keep accounts prevails in every townland. The employment of the children interferes very much with their education, as they are constantly occupied in agriculture and the fisheries, or in saving turf, and leading the horses that draw it to the shores of the river.

The hedge schools are as miserable, and the books Hedge Schools. read in them as worthless as they have been observed to be in other parts of Ireland. Indeed so universally similar are the latter in this country, that a list of those found at the schools here in 1808, served to enumerate those at present used in one of the northern parishes, a survey of which appeared in the first volume of this work.

Here are twenty-one schools, viz. at Kilrush, two classical schools; one of them kept by the Rev. Henry Allen, Classical School. curate assistant to the incumbent of this union; number of pupils 32—and four English and arithmetical schools; the number of scholars 185. There are also four other schools there, at which 60 girls and 40 boys are taught.

2 schools in Killard, number of scholars,.....	160
4 ditto in Kilfieragh,	200
4 ditto in Donaha,	186
1 ditto in Kilballyhone,	50

The total number of pupils in all these schools amounts to 913.

In 1807, there were but eight schools in this union, and but 275 children taught in them.* This marks the progress of education and of the English language here.

Charter
School.

There was a charter school erected on the estate of Anthony Hickman, Esq. at Ballykett, early in the last century. It maintained 40 boys, and had two acres of ground annexed to it; but it has been for many years in ruins.

Irish MSS.

Here are no public libraries, nor any manuscripts, except a few in the Irish character, preserved by a family of the MacMahons, in Carrigaholt. A public library at Kilrush would be a desirable acquisition there. It should be furnished with the English and Irish Farmer's Journals, and Agricultural Magazines, with Army and Navy Lists, the New Encyclopædia, and all the Statistical publications. The same room might serve as a kind of Exchange, and a closet adjoining it should be a repository for the Bible Society.

VIII. *State of Religious Establishment, Tythes, &c.*

The following account of the state of the religious establishment in this union, taken chiefly from public documents, exhibits a striking elucidation of the imperfect

* See Dutton's Survey of Clare, page 238.

and inadequate footing upon which the Protestant church stands here, as well as in many other parts of Ireland at this day, from the operation of that great evil, the impropriation of tythes, with the former subduction of the ancient mensal lands of the national clergy.

The glebe of Kilrush contains 3A. 2R. 25P. On this Glebe. small spot the present incumbent has erected an excellent glebe house and offices. The glebe of Kilfieragh contains 3A. 2R. 35P. Tradition says that it was once much larger, and some remains of adjacent boundaries would seem to corroborate the opinion. Killard and Moyarta have no glebe. The glebe of Kilballyhone contains 3A. 0R. 20P.

The vicarage of Kilrush is in the gift of the Bishop Advowson. of Killaloe: the rectory, (a sinecure) in that of the Marquis of Thomond. Kilfieragh is a rectory, in the gift of the bishop, who also presents to the vicarage of Killard. George William Stackpole, Esq. is the proprietor of two-thirds of the tythes of his own estate in this parish, and also those of some other lands. The Rev. Richard Studdert also owns the tythes of his own estate. Moyarta is a vicarage, in the gift of the Bishop of Killaloe; but the vicar has a right to the rectorial and vicarial tythes on the townlands of Querin, Tullarue, Rathanesky, Clarefield, Newtown, Tarmon, and some other lands. In this parish, or that of Kilballyhone, are some townlands, two-thirds of the tythes of which are annexed to the prebend of Tomgrany, in this diocese, from which these lands are distant upwards of 50 miles. Killballyhone is a vicarage, in the gift of the Bishop of Killaloe; but the vicar has a right both to rectorial and vicarial tythes,

on the townlands of Kilclogher and Kilbaha. These five parishes are at present episcopally united.

The corps of the prebend of Inniscattery or Kilrush, consists of the vicarage of Kilrush, and all the tythes of the parishes of Killard, Kilfieragh, Moyarta, and Kilballyhone, except the vicarages of the last four parishes; and it is said that this corps cannot be legally divided.

Tythes.

Wheat, oats, rape, hemp, flax, potatoes, meadow, orchards, brood mares, milch cows, sheep, pigs, geese, and hens are tytheable, though tythes are not exacted on all these articles. The lay impropriations of the greater part of the western parishes belong to Lord Castlecoote, although these lands were all forfeited to the crown by Lord Clare.

Churches.

There are but two parish churches here, one at Kilrush, and the other at Kilfieragh. The former is about to be rebuilt; it is one of the most ancient churches in Ireland, and much too small for its present congregation. The church of Kilfieragh is said to have been preserved from dilapidation by the Macdonell family, whose original residence is near it. It is now in good order, and as Kilkea is becoming a place of great resort for sea bathing, the congregations in summer are often very large.

Chapels.

The Roman Catholic chapels are five, viz. at Kilrush, Dunbeg, Lissdeen, Moyarta, and Kilballyhone. Most of these have been rebuilt and slated since the year 1799. A methodist meeting house has been lately erected in Kilrush.

IX. *Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c.*

In this highly improved tract of country, the modes of agriculture hitherto in use, are not of that description likely to improve it, or to remunerate the cultivator for his pains. It is, however, to be hoped, that with resources for renovating the soil beyond the reach of those who cultivate the inland parts of the island, the inhabitants of this interesting district will ere long avail themselves of its great local advantages, and by the cultivation of green food in winter, as well as the improvement of all their rough land, will render their fields as productive and beautiful as the richest spots in England or Wales.

Mode of
Agricul-
ture.

Lord Lyndock rode over this union on a military tour with Lord Cathcart during the last war; and the illustrious and patriotic warrior, who was known soon afterwards to spend the midnight hours of an active campaign in planning cottages for the happy tenantry of Ballygowan, declared he had never beheld in any country a more interesting or improveable tract of ground, than that through which he passed in the neighbourhood of Kilrush.

The course of crops here is,—1st, potatoes, with manure; 2nd, Potatoes, without manure; 3rd, wheat; 4th, oats; 5th, flax, or oats, with grass seed. The potatoes here are the original apple, the black, and a kind of white potatoe, called the cups: the latter are excellent, and most generally planted.

Course of
Crops.

Implements.

The plough is the old Irish one, sometimes drawn by four horses abreast; but Mr. Vandeleur has lately introduced some Scotch and English ploughs. There are a few Scotch carts here; but that ill constructed vehicle, the old Munster car, is still in use. It is in the drawing of turf to the shore, that the advantage of carts, or single horse machines, such as Mr. Edgeworth first introduced into the county of Longford, would be particularly experienced here. Flax is of late years become a favourite crop; and the soil of these parishes is peculiarly favourable to its growth.

Flax.

Rundale.

The injurious mode of tenure, called rundale, has been nearly abolished, particularly on Mr. Vandeleur's estates; but it prevails still, with its usual ill consequences, in some parts of "The West."

Stock.

The black cattle here are of a tolerably good kind, considering the little care taken in breeding them. The neighbouring county of Kerry produces a small breed of cows highly prized here, and in all other parts of Ireland, for producing great quantities of excellent milk on the poorest pastures. The horses of this barony, in common with those of the whole county of Clare, were once the finest in Ireland; and though they are now degenerated, they hold a respectable rank among the classes of horses in the province of Munster, being active, hardy, and serviceable. The horses of Lord Clare's Dragoons were remarkably beautiful, and some of their breed were preserved in Carrigaholt till the accession of his present majesty. In the memory of some persons now living, Mr. Dennis MacMahon had some very fine horses in his demesne, that were

not put into a horse-rider's hands, till they were past Stock. the age of seven years.

Asses are very common here, from a prevailing idea, that by a certain instinct, they destroy the murrain-worm, which was once said to have been very disastrous to the cattle of this district, by polluting the water they drank: mules are also much used, and sell at very high prices. The old mountain breed of sheep are small; but the mutton of such as are old enough, is of as delicious a flavour as that of Ennishowen in the county of Donegall. They are, however, wearing out as the country advances in cultivation; and our most constant supply of mutton is of a larger kind, from the midland and eastern parts of the county. The quantity of pork produced here is very great: the best breed is the mixture of the Dutch and Irish. Goats are very common.

A daily market is held at Kilrush; but the principal market is on Saturdays; and fairs are held at the following times and places:—May 2nd, Dunbeg; 10th, Kilrush; June 1st, Moyarta, near Carrigaholt; 3rd, Ballykett; July 4th, Ballykett, a great fair; 5th, Moyarta; 26th, Dunbeg; August 17th, Ballykett, 19th, Moyarta; October 8th, Dunbeg; 12th, Kilrush; December 1st, Ballykett; 16th, Dunbeg.

Labourers, hired without board, have per day, 1s. 8d. and with board 10d. By the half year, with board, as a servant man for labour, they receive from three to four guineas. The general wages of women servants are from 15s. to £1. per quarter.

Fairs and
Markets.
Wages of
Labour.

X. *Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, Navigation, &c.*

Trade.

In the memory of some persons now living, the inhabitants of Kilrush were under the necessity of resorting to the market of Couraclare, a small decayed village, at the distance of a few miles from it, for oatmeal, and the other necessaries of life, which, from the low state of agriculture, were not easily procured in any part of the country. In the year 1797 it was little better, there being but two small shops in it, badly assorted, and the articles sold in them one hundred per cent. dearer than in Limerick. It continued much in this state, till the year 1802, when Mr. James Paterson, a Scotch gentleman of respectable family and connexions, who had been lieutenant of one of the gun-boats, then paid off and discharged here, happily for himself and the neighbourhood, turned his attention to trade, and met with the attention and encouragement from Mr. Vandeleur, which he merited. Mr. Paterson commenced by purchasing oats, and the farmers liking his mode of dealing, flocked into Kilrush with their produce. He likewise stopped the shipping that came into the river, for supplies of provisions, &c. which produced a new circulation of money in the place, and this, combined with the regular market, and improving state of agriculture, soon enabled the shop keepers who had hitherto dealt in Limerick, to look elsewhere for their goods; and they now purchase in Dublin on an extensive scale.

There are in Kilrush ten cloth shops, some of which remit three thousand pounds a year to the manufacturers

and importers of cloth to Dublin; this fact has been ascertained by Mr. Paterson, from whom they procure bills for their remittances. Thirty persons hold spirit or grocery licences, besides huxters and sellers of earthen ware, with tradesmen of every description; and there is very little difference between the retail terms here and in Limerick.

In the year 1806, Mr. Vandeleur had Kilrush made Commerce, a port for export, under the direction of the collector of Limerick, for whose accommodation, or that of his pro-collector, a custom-house and dwelling house have been since built near the quay. In 1807, Mr. Paterson shipped the first oats ever sent from this place to a foreign market, in the sloop Flora of Greenock. An idea of the progress of agriculture, since that time, may be readily formed from the following statement, extracted from Mr. Paterson's books.

In 1802, when he commenced, the quantity of oats sold in Kilrush market amounted to 12,000 barrels, and cost £6,666. averaging at 11s. 1d $\frac{2}{5}$. per barrel. In 1807, five years afterwards, it amounted to 26,000 barrels, and cost £18,795. 16s. 8d., averaging at 14s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per barrel. In 1812, after a lapse of five years more, it amounted to 34,000 barrels, and cost £33,681. 5s., averaging at 19s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per barrel.

About 1,200 firkins of butter are shipped annually from Kilrush. In 1810, Mr. Paterson shipped the first butter; and in 1812, he began the making up of provisions, chiefly pork, of which, (as has been already stated), there is an abundant supply. In the same

Commerce. year, he fitted out the first packet between Kilrush and Limerick; in 1813 he had a second plying. And such is the increased resort of strangers to this part of the country, for the benefit of sea bathing and other purposes, that the same enterprising person is now engaged in the erection of hot baths, and an extensive hotel, near the creek of Kilrush; and expects, in the course of a year, to have a steam boat plying between this and Limerick. The trade of this place has also been essentially benefitted by the exertions of Mr. Studdert, who removed here from Limerick some years ago, and has built an house and extensive stores near the new quay, opposite the custom house.

**Manufac-
tures.**

The manufactures are chiefly for home consumption, and consist of frize, flannel, stockings, shoes, brogues, nails, strong sheeting, with a narrow and serviceable kind of linen called bundle cloth. It has been already observed, that several northern sojourners have settled here, and are improving the linen manufacture.

Navigation. The navigation on the north side of this union is difficult and unsafe, from which circumstance, foreign mariners have given the whole line of coast between Galway harbour and Loops Head, the denomination of Malbay. The mouth of the Shannon, however, affords a safe and commodious harbour, as a refuge from these tumultuous seas. This noble river being navigable to Limerick and Clare, and by the exertions of inland navigation, being likely to have its communication with the Grand and Royal Canals completed in a very short time, promises, at no distant period, to prove a source of incalculable prosperity to all the tracts of fertile and

improveable land, through which it flows, in a course *Navigation.* of one hundred and eighty miles from Lough Allen to Loops Head. The navigation of this river, from Limerick to the sea, is tolerably safe; and vessels of four hundred tons burthen can come up to the quay of that city. But the harbour of Kilrush, from its contiguity to the mouth of the river, as well as from the ready approach of trading vessels to it, has decidedly an advantage not only over the port of Clare, but even over that of Limerick; for the channel of the river Shannon, communicating with each of these two last mentioned places, is so very narrow for many miles, and so much obstructed by different impediments, that the trading vessels employed in the navigation meet with such frequent and unavoidable delays and difficulties as greatly to enhance the amount of freight and premium of insurance.

There are many instances of shipping having cleared out at Limerick, and been ready to sail, and of having been upwards of two months detained in the narrows by the western wind, which prevails so much here, while those freighted at Kilrush, have within the same period of time, made their passage to ports in England and Scotland, and returning for fresh cargoes, have met the Limerick vessels so detained still lying in the river Shannon.

A proposal was made some years ago to insulate that part of this union which was anciently called Western Corkavaskin, and is still called "The West," by cutting a canal from the head of the great strand of Poulanishery, to the bay of Dunbeg. This might save

Navigation. the tedious passage from Limerick or Kilrush, to Galway, Killala, or Sligo, by Loops-Head and round Malbay. The intervening ground is level, and scarcely five miles across; so that this might be easily done, if it were advisable to do it. But the Atlantic ocean manifestly requires the strong barriers of cliffs and sand banks by which it is repelled here; and therefore, in the conjunction of an equinoctial tide, with a storm from the north-west, an opening at Dunbeg large enough to admit vessels of three or four hundred tons burden, might prove the means of inundating a great part of the barony of Moyarta.

We are told by O'Halloran, on the authority of the more ancient Irish historians, that in the month of March, 816, during a dreadful storm, attended by thunder and lightning, the Atlantic ocean swelled to a tremendous height, and breaking in upon the north shore of Corkavaskin, laid a considerable part of it under water. The historians add, that a thousand persons perished by the inundation and lightning.

Ferry.

Over the creek of Poulanishery, which runs about three miles into the country, in two different directions, is a patent ferry, communicating between Kilrush and "The West." The receipts at this ferry on public days are very considerable, though somewhat diminished of late by the erection of a bridge over the salt ford, higher up in the creek. Early in the last century, a proposal was made by a Dutch company, through Mr. Vanhoogort of Querin, to recover a great proportion of land from the slob in this creek. The project is certainly practicable; a similar one was lately accomplished

near Belfast; and it would probably be attended with much advantage to the proprietors of the surrounding estates, if it were carried into execution without injury to the navigation of the creek. From this, and other inlets of the sea in this union and its immediate neighbourhood, an immense quantity of turf is sent annually to the city and county of Limerick. In the harbour of Kilrush alone, upwards of an hundred boats (from five to twenty tons burden each) are employed in this trade, and in the herring fishery. In the bay of Carriganolt, vessels lie in great safety from westerly and north-westerly winds; but being much exposed to south-east winds, and an heavy swell from the mouth of the river, a pier has been lately erected there for their protection.

There is also a refuge for small craft in the wild bays of Kilclogher, or Kilbaha, and one more secure and commodious in the creek of Querin. Higher up than the Revenue Quay, at Kilrush, is a quay built by presentment some years ago, at the shore of Moyne, or Knockanes, opposite to Hog Island, on Mr. Comyn's property.

XI. *Natural Curiosities, Remarkable Occurrences, &c.*

Among the natural curiosities of this place, may be reckoned the cliffs on the coast of the Atlantic ocean at Baltard, Kilkea, and Moveen, with the Bishop's Island, near Kilkea, the Puffing holes at Clahansevan, and the natural bridges of Ross. Some of these cliffs are three hundred feet high. The Bishop's Island is nearly inaccessible, but contains the ruins of an house,

Puffing
holes.

in which, it is said, a bishop was starved to death; from which circumstance it derives its name, "ilawn an aspug usthig," the island of the starved bishop. The Puffing holes of Clahansevan are considered as great a curiosity as any on this interesting coast; but it is only in a certain state of the wind and tide, that they play in any degree of perfection. At that conjunction, the wind and tide strongly impelling the water into the horizontal fissures in the cliff, the air forced inwards by the weight of water, suddenly reacting against the spent force of the waves, repels it with a sound similar to that of the discharge of heavy artillery. The natural bridges of Ross are formed by the excavation of the loose earth by the tide among the rocks, on this low and wild part of the coast.

Natural
Bridges.

This neighbourhood has produced no eminent men but Saint Senanus, and those of the MacMahon and O'Brien family, already mentioned in this account. Lieutenant General Blakeney Borough, and Sir Eyre Coote, received part of their education in this union.

List of incumbents, extracted from the First Fruits' Records.

Incumbents.

Rect. sive prebend. de Kilrush, Marcus Lynch, student, deprived; the preb. sequest. to Rob. Tuesden, val £30.

Robert Wilson, admiss. et institut. fuit ac installat. prio. die Oct. 1670, in Præbend. de Eniscathie, als. Kilrush, in Com. Clare, £4 ster.

Guliel. Bedell, institut. et collat. installat. fuit prim.

die Septemb. eod. anno (1670,) in Prebend. de Ennis-
cathie, als. Kilrush, in Com. Clare, £4 ster. Incum-
bents.

Johes Paterson, Cler. institut. et installat. fuit 25^o
die ffebruar. 1685, in Prebend de Inniscathy, als. Inis-
cathie, als. Kilrush, et eod. die institut. fuit ad et in
Vicar. de Killard, Killfieragh, Killballihone, et Moy-
arta, Com. Clare.

Johes Vandaleur, Cler. in Artibs. magr. collat. fuit
6^o die May, 1687, ad Prebend. de Iniscathrie, als.
Kilrush, £4. Vicar. de Moyferta 10s., Killard 10s.,
Killfeiragh 20s., et Killballyhane 13s. 4d., Com. Clare.

Richard Bullen, Rect. Kilrush, 1 Nov. 1752.

William Lewis, Rect. Kilrush, 4 June, 1753, Clare.

William Watson, R. Kilrush, 1 Aug. 1767, Clare.

Irwine Whitty, collated 24 July, 1777, P. Enniscathrie, £4. Kilfieragh, Moyarta, Killballyhone, and Killard, Clare, n. t.

George Baker, A. B., instituted 9 April, 1779, R. Kilrush, Clare.

George Gustavus Baker, instituted 1 Aug. 1796, R. Kilrush, Clare.

Standish Grady, instituted 19 June, 1805, vice G. G. Baker resigned, who held, 7 August, 1796, R. Kilrush, Clare.

XII. *Suggestions for Improvement, and Means for meliorating the Condition of the People.*

I. Public free schools, on Bell's improved plan, would be of incalculable benefit in Kilrush, Dunbeg, Kilkea, Carrigaholt, and Cross, for each of the five united parishes.

The ruined charter school at Ballykett ought to be rebuilt and re-endowed, as the cheapness of this neigh-

bourhood, and the salubrity of its air, render it a desirable situation for such an establishment.

II. A bible society is much wanted at Kilrush, to furnish copies of the Holy Scriptures, to the thousands of young people who are learning to read in this interesting district; where, but a few years ago, the English language was but little known, and where the initiatory books now in use, are of an indifferent description. It would also be highly desirable, to have the words of eternal life here, for the accommodation of mariners, who occasionally come into this harbour, from all parts of the habitable globe. The connexion between the extension of our commerce, and the propagation of the christian faith, affords the brightest and most glorious prospects to the British empire.

III. A benefit society would be desirable here, for the relief of its members, when afflicted by sickness or any other misfortune. Seditious, or scandalous conduct, and particularly a disregard of the awful sanction of an oath, to be deemed a sufficient cause of exclusion or expulsion.

IV. The sinecure rectory of Kilrush, with the tythes paid to the prebendary of Tomgraney, and all the lay impropriations, ought to be applied to their original and proper use, without injury to the present patrons, proprietors, or possessors of them. These, with the remaining vicarages, would maintain a resident Protestant minister in each of these five parishes, which would put the Protestant religion on an efficient footing here. The three dilapidated churches should be rebuilt,

with convenient vestry rooms near them, and surrounded by a platform of grouted stones six feet deep, and ten feet from the walls of the church, to prevent them from being rendered, in a few years, damp and unwholesome, by the accumulation of graves round them. Vestry rooms should be built near the churches, which might serve also as repositories for books and stationary for the parish schools.

It would be desirable also, that a regular registry should be kept in each parish, and church wardens, sidesmen, and a constable annually elected.

V. In erecting a steeple to the new church of Kilrush, it should be of dimensions sufficient to contain a handsome ring of bells, and its elevation ought to be such, as to render it an ornament to the town, and an useful land-mark to mariners entering the river.

A town clock is much wanted to the new market-house. It is astonishing what a salutary influence the establishment of public clocks has had upon the habits of the people in the principal market towns of Ulster. Time being as inestimable as it is irrecoverable, it should be reckoned with precision, and so loudly, that he who runs or sleeps may hear it.

VI. The state of agriculture here being very low at present, from the minute subdivisions of land, covered with a much greater population than is sufficient to cultivate it, the proprietors would find it their interest to introduce some English or Scotch farmers here, whose capital, knowledge and industry, should have

scope for exertion in farms of a sufficient extent. In the mean time, the attention of the general mass of the people, ought to be carefully directed to the fisheries and manufactories, and inducements held out to prevail on a certain proportion of them to emigrate.

VII. As the fisheries alone would occupy and maintain a great proportion of the super-abundant population of this district, the improvement of them is an object of the utmost importance to its future prosperity. Mr. Dutton's observations on this subject, in the county Survey, are so valuable, that a brief extract from them may be useful under this head.

“If some person or company of property would embark in the fishery here, and who had sufficient authority to make other fishermen comply with regulations that would be mutually beneficial, there could be little doubt of a profitable return.” Under the present system, the shoals of herrings are often prematurely disturbed, nor has the admiral, who is annually chosen from the oldest of the boatmen, sufficient authority to enforce those laws and regulations, which they all agree in promising to obey, for the general good of all the fishermen. So that they frequently, from their own breach of agreement, return without a single herring, loading each other with curses and abuse. “They are generally so cowardly, that though the Galway smacks come about fifty miles and fish outside of the light house, not one of these would venture within five miles of the Shannon mouth.” “It is generally thought, that a very productive turbot fishery might be carried on in the mouth of the Shannon; yet no exertions have been yet

made to this end ; few, if any of the fishermen being able to expend fifteen or twenty guineas for a trawl.” “No part of Ireland, or indeed any other country, is so well situated for carrying on a lucrative fishery ; but as only the weak and small fish keep near the shore, it must be mere peddling until companies are formed, that will be able to fit out vessels large enough to navigate the sea as far as the banks of Newfoundland.”

VIII. As the province abounds in wool, the manufacturers of cloth, flannel, stuffs, serges, hats, and stockings, ought to be encouraged here. As the soil of this district has been found to be peculiarly favourable to the cultivation of flax, it has already attracted many northern weavers to settle here. The want of a regular cloth market, and of a few wealthy linen drapers, are very sensibly felt here, and should (if possible) be remedied.

The weavers are at present employed in manufacturing a strong kind of coarse sheeting for domestic use, which is considered too narrow for the West India market ; and a narrow kind, called bundle cloth, of a finer texture. Mr. Paterson sent specimens of the dowlass manufactured here to Glasgow ; but it was not considered there to be such as would suit a foreign market. Upwards of a thousand wheels, and a proportionate number of reels, have been granted by the Linen Board, and distributed within the last ten years among the lower classes here, very much to their advantage, in a manufactory, which (like the fisheries and agriculture) wants but encouragement and judicious regulation, to render it a valuable source of employment and comfort to an abundant interesting population. The great

quantity of kelp annually manufactured on the extensive shores in this neighbourhood, may be considered as an additional circumstance in favour of the linen manufacture; but Mr. Dutton observes, that this article is manufactured so carelessly in Ireland, that the value of it is considerably less than that of Scotland or other countries.

IX. The breed of horses and black cattle ought to be improved, by the introduction of approved horses and bulls, purchased and maintained at the expense of the different parishes.

X. The cottages require improvement; and as plenty of stones can be found, and good bricks may be made in almost all parts of the country, mud buildings ought to be discouraged. The houses should be white-washed inside and outside once a year, and the occupiers should be prevailed on to keep the dunghills at some distance from their doors, and to cultivate beans, turnips, cabbages, and clover, in their gardens.

XI. It would tend much to the preservation of the peace, and the prevention of smuggling in this part of Clare and the opposite coast of Kerry, if barracks were erected at Kilrush, and some troops permanently quartered there in time of war. The services of the Kilrush yeomanry, horse and foot, in this way, as well as in protecting shipwrecked vessels from plunder, have been of the utmost importance for many years back; and co-operating with the improvement of roads, the establishment of Quarter Sessions, and the exertions of

an independent active magistrate, have contributed in a great degree to preserve the tranquillity of this part of Clare, and create those habits of peaceful industry, for which it has been so eminently distinguished.

XII. A ferry for the conveyance of carriages and cattle across the Shannon, between Kilrush and Carrigafoyle, is much wanted: travellers from Killarney or Tralee would find this a great convenience, as many of the Clare farmers and butchers attend the fairs of Tarbert, Listowel, and Killoraglin, in the county of Kerry; and many of the Cork and Kerry buyers come to the fairs of Kilrush and Ballykett. The ferry at Cornacolla, near Kilrush, requires a second and a safer boat than that at present used there, if the Saltford bridge has not rendered it unnecessary. The quays, or landing places at Dunbeg, Querin, Dunaha, and Carrigaholt, ought to be improved; and a graving dock erected at or near Kilrush, for the repairing of ships coming into the Shannon to refit after receiving damage at sea. This little convenience would be sensibly felt, not only by many of His Majesty's ships of war, but also by all the traders on the south-west coast of Ireland, and oftentimes by East and West India sea vessels.

XIII. One of the principal considerations here, is the improvement of the harbour, by the erection of a pier at the point of Scough, (see the plate.) The construction of this pier would preserve the present depth of water in the channel of the creek of Kilrush from being lessened by mud, sand and gravel being washed into it by the influence of the prevailing winds,

while it would protect the vessels lying there from the same winds, and enable them, by a favourable slant breeze, to clear out and pass the head lands of the river in a few hours; a matter of much importance to mariners, when the shortness and vicissitudes of a dark winter's day are duly considered.

The elongation of the pier, for reasons sufficiently obvious, should be run nearly parallel with the course of the stream, proceeding from the head of the creek, which forms a deep cut, visible at low water, passing over the flat sand at the entrance to the creek, and falling into the bed of the Shannon. It should be about 650 feet long, 36 feet wide, and 21 feet high above the level of the foundation. To resist the action of the sea, on the western side of this pier, it should be faced with large punched stones, and a parapet four feet high and four feet thick, continued along the whole length of the same side. From the great convenience of materials, and the cheapness of labour here, this great object might probably be accomplished at a sum not exceeding £10,000.

REMARKS ON THE ANNEXED PLAN FOR IMPROVING THE HARBOUR OF KILRUSH.

With respect to the improvement of the interior of the harbour of Kilrush, in clearing, deepening, and increasing the breadth of the channel, temporary embankments should be formed, by throwing up the slob on each side of the channel, and to rise it above high water mark, in the direction delineated by broad dotted lines in this draught; and as the pier at Scough point is calculated to prevent mud and sand from being forced in by the agitation of the sea with westerly winds, the interior will be considerably deepened (the bottom being soft for several feet deep) by the operation of two sluices, one at the intended bridge, D, and the other at the



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stream, E, proceeding from Poul Moderow; which, by being opened at last quarter ebb, will act powerfully in deepening the channel sufficiently for ships of the largest burden frequenting the Shannon. When the lands are let, or a fund can be had for the construction of walls and quays, the direction of the broad dotted line should be attended to.

By removing the projecting parts of the steep cliffs northward of the Revenue slip, which is every day falling away by the sea washing its base, to the Watch-house pool, which dries at half ebb, a valuable piece of ground may be had by filling it into the broad dotted line, X. It would be a pretty situation for bathing lodges, and the ground, it is presumed, would let well for that purpose, if set in lots. The pool, Y, would answer well the purposes of a shipwright; it could, at a small expense, be formed into a graving dock: the situation would be eligible for a person building craft, particularly for the Irish fishery: it would be convenient for the repairs of cruisers, &c. on the western station; and a proper place for storage of all materials requisite for their speedy supply.

The excavation of Poul Moderow being formed by nature particularly favourable for docks, it is conceived that the situation would be eligible for building ships for the royal navy, or for persons having capital, speculating on the advantageous prospects of the several fisheries. The ground at Scough is well adapted for the erection of glass-works, salt and lime works; and as the opening of the Shannon is most convenient for the importation of timber and every description of naval stores, merchants would find their interest in forming commercial establishments here.

REFERENCE TO THE LETTERS IN THE PLAN.

- A.** Custom House.
- B.** Studdart's concerns, store, and quay.
- C.C.C.** Proper continuation of avenue from Custom House to Francis-street, when the strand is filled in from the broad dotted line.
- D.** Intended bridge and sluice for cleaning the channel.
- E.** Intended sluice for emptying Poul Moderow, when a proper quay is run in the direction of the broad dotted line from Mr. Vandeleur's jetty, to the east point of Scough; a sluice or floodgate at E, will have the effect of producing 17 feet of water at high tides, from the Shannon along inside of the pier at Scough, to the Watch-house point. The Watch-house bears from Scatterry steeple N. 58 E.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

TOWNLANDS.

PARISH OF KILRUSH.

1 Mologha.	11 Tullabrack.
2 Kilcarrol.	12 Monmore.
3 Knockerra, (west.)	13 Carnacally.
4 Knockerra, (east.)	14 Leadmore.
5 Tullagower.	15 Kilrush.
6 Garrane.	16 Cappagh.
7 Gower-hass.	17 Ballynote.
8 Moyadda-more.	18 Innisbeg, or Hog Island.
9 Moyadda-beg.	19 Moyne.
10 Ballykett.	

PARISH OF KILLARD.

1 Cloghnagarrane,	8 Cahirmore, or Caramore.
2 Cloonmore.	9 Glaosscloon.
3 Carhughmore.	10 Enagh.
4 Dunbeg.	11 Lissmuse, or Lissmine.
5 Dunmore.	12 Baltard.
6 Killard.	13 Carhublough.
7 Cahirbane.	14 Cahirliane.

PARISH OF KILFIERAGH.

1 Kilfieragh.	10 Kilkee.
2 Moyarta.	11 Ballyonan.
3 Kildimoe.	12 Glebe.
4 Garrane.	13 Tarmon, (east.)
5 Lissdeen.	14 Tarmon, (west.)
6 Lisslanaghan.	15 Rahona.
7 Farrihy.	16 Leaghguidial.
8 Corbally.	17 Leagine.
9 Dough.	18 Kilnagallagh.

PARISH OF MOYARTA, ANCIENTLY CALLED MOYFERTA.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1 Gortaclery. | 11 Kilcrony. |
| 2 Ballyraght. | 12 Moveen, (east.) |
| 3 Curragh. | 13 Moveen, (west.) |
| 4 Carhuveillān, including the
sub-denominations of Tross-
clieve, Knocknagarrane, Up-
per and Lower Belle, and
Gortbuee. | 14 Furroneaveillan. |
| 5 Clonlaron. | 15 Carramenagh. |
| 6 Dunaha (east.) | 16 Belliev and Kilfinny. |
| 7 Dunaha, (west.) | 17 Moyferta, (east.) |
| 8 Lisseen hurrow. | 18 Moyferta, (west.) |
| 9 Furoor. | 19 Rathona, (east.) |
| 10 Kilcasheen. | 20 Rathona, (west.) |
| | 21 Rine-Mac-Dirrig. |
| | 22 Kilcradane. |
| | 23 Clountunmine. |

PARISH OF KILBALLYHONE.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1 Trossclieve. | 10 Tully. |
| 2 Cross. | 11 Kilballyhone. |
| 3 Rehygarrane. | 12 Rehy west. |
| 4 Rehydadrien. | 13 Fierd. |
| 5 Oughterard. | 14 Kilclogher. |
| 6 Quilty. | 15 Cloughanbeg. |
| 7 Kiltvillig. | 16 Ross. |
| 8 Clahansevan. | 17 Foydriagh. |
| 9 Lissloghan. | 18 Kibahagh. |

Total Townlands in the five parishes, 93.

No. 2.

TABLE OF THE RISE OF THE TIDES IN FEET.

	Malbay.	The Shannon.	Inniscattery.	Kilrush Creek.
Neap Tides,	6 or 7	6 or 7	7 or 8	
Ordinary Spring Tides,	11	11	12 or 13	
Extraordinary Spring Tides,	14	14	15 or 16	18
High Water on full and change days,	4 o'Clock.	3½ o'Clock.	4½ o'Clock.	4½ o'Clock.

No. 3.

STATE OF THE SCHOOLS AT KILRUSH, ON THE 25TH OF
SEPTEMBER, 1816.

Rev. Henry Allen's classical school, 15 boarders and	
30 day-boys,—Total	45
Messrs. Taylor, (parish school)	80
Murphy,	70
Halloran,	20
Grier,	30
Downes,	50
Scanlon,	30
Finucane,	16
Mrs. Kelly,	40
Miss Peacock,	21
Total number of scholars,	402

No. 4.

MEMORABLE OCCURRENCES, INCLUDING EXTRACTS
FROM A PARISH REGISTRY KEPT AT KILRUSH FOR
TEN YEARS.

A. M. 2736. In the Milesian Invasion, a storm arising, amongst other losses, the galley of Doun,* the son of Milesius, was driven into the Shannon, and dashed to pieces at the mouth of the Cashen. All on board perished, viz. Doun, the commander, twenty-four common soldiers, twelve women, four galley slaves, fifty select warriors, and five captains.

* Near the mouth of the Shannon, and in the centre of the bed of it, a tradition of the boatmen records the singular situation of an ancient city called Kilstapheen, which many ages ago was overwhelmed by an irruption of the sea. Ptolemy mentions a city on the Shannon called Regia, but it seems to have been in a more central situation than this; perhaps near Athlone or Ballymahon, on that opening of this great river called Loughree (Lacus Regis.) The legendary historians of Corkavaskin tell

A. C. 193. Lived Baisean, or Bhascin, the son of Conaire, of the line of Heremon. From him this tract of country obtained its ancient denomination of Corkabhaiscin, which is still the name of the rural deanery.

A. D. 538. Saint Kieran, who was called the son of the carpenter, having left the island of Arran, went into Scatterry Island, and was made providore for the strangers by Saint Senanus.

A. D. 544, March 1st. Saint Senanus died, and was buried in his own abbey, where a superb monument was erected to his memory.—We find in the ancient life of this saint, that “he being in his island of Cathay, a ship arrived there bringing 50 Roman monks to it, who were drawn into Ireland by the desire of a stricter life, or skillfulness in the scriptures, which then much flourished there.” In reality, says the author of the *Monasticon Hibernicum*, Ireland could at that time boast of being to the rest of Europe, as it were a seminary of sanctity, to which the christians of other nations resorted in crouds, to learn to be saints, and whence an infinite number of holy men went abroad to disperse the knowledge of the gospel throughout all Europe; so that Ireland was then like another Thebaida in those primitive days of the spreading of the faith. In better times, when we shall be blessed with a general revival of the primitive spirit of christianity, and the fatal errors which unfortunately prevail amongst us at present shall have been utterly renounced and forgotten, the ancient character of Ireland will revive. Kilrush in common with all its maritime towns, will have its bible and missionary societies, and the words of eternal life, with able and authorised preachers of it, shall be once more among the number of exports from the harbour of Inniscattery.

A. D. 580. Saint Aidan, bishop of Inniscattery, flourished. This prelate is mentioned in the *Martyrology of Manan O’Gorman*, and his feast is held on the 27th of October.

us that the towers and other splendid edifices of this submarine city are sometimes visible to those who sail over it; and they have peopled its watry palaces with enchanted inhabitants, who are often said to raise a destructive hurricane within their magical precincts, when the surrounding water is perfectly quiet and smooth. For further information on this curious subject, enquire of the Behanes, Theig, Frank, or Donough a Lauder of Kilrush, or the Contis and Coonerties of Carrigaholt; and see Baxter’s observations on the words “Regius” and “Senus” in his “*Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum, sive Syllabus Etymologicus Antiquitatum Veteris Britanniae atque Iberniae, temporibus Romanorum.*” 8°. Lond. 1619.

A. D. 792. Olchobar the son of Flan died. He was Arienagh or Athnarch, (archdeacon) of this abbey.

816. The Danes plundered the island of Inniscattery, put the clergy in it to the sword, and defaced the monument of Saint Senanus.

835. About this time the same barbarians again sailed into the Shannon and destroyed the monastery of Inniscattery.

861. Another Aidan abbot of Inniscattery died in this year.

908. Cormac Mac Cuilenan, the learned and pious archbishop of Cashell, and king of Munster, was slain in the battle of Moyalbe, not far from Leighlin. Flaithbeartach, the son of Ionmuinein, was then abbot of Inniscattery, and was a great fomenter of this war. In his will Cormac bequeathed to this abbey three ounces of gold, and to the abbot his choicest sacred vestments. The abbot, for his concern in Cormac's melancholy fate, was closely imprisoned for two years, and then ordered to a severe penance in his monastery. He afterwards so far recovered his power and influence, that on the death of Dubhlachtra, who had succeeded king Cormac, he was elected to fill the throne of Munster.

914. Some Danes landed at Waterford, but were defeated by king Flaithbeartach, who in the annals is called prince of Idrona.

954. Numerous signal posts were erected here, to communicate with others in Lower Ormond and the interior parts of the country. Among these Carncroghen and Querin were the most conspicuous.

940. Flaithbeartach, king of Munster, and abbot of Inniscattery, died.

944. Twenty ships manned and equipped in Cerkabhaiscin joined the Irish expedition to Dundalk. This territory, says O'Halloran, (*Hist. of Ireland*, vol. III. page 409.) bordering on the Shannon, in the county of Clare, though confined, was powerful in commerce, riches, and inhabitants.

950. The Danes becoming very powerful about this time, made the island of Inniscattery a depot for their arms.

958. Noyman of Inniscattery died in this year.

969. Brien Boroihme or Boru, ancestor to the illustrious houses of O'Brien and Bryen, routed the Danes in the island of Scattery, killing 800 of them, and expelling the rest. The victorious monarch rebuilt the churches on this lovely island, which these barbarous infidels had destroyed.

972. A Danish chieftain, Mark, the son of Harold, sailed round Ireland, and committed great devastations on the island of Scattery, taking much treasure out of it.

975. Brien Boru again recovered the island of Scattery from the Danes, who had repossessed themselves of it. Iomar the Norman, and

his two sons Ambarbb and Dhuibheheann, with five hundred of the Danes were slain in this battle. The chief well at Kilrush, from having once been a watering place for these invaders, is called "Tubber na Dhana," the Danes' well. The common people believe that those who once taste the water of it will ever after wish to live in Kilrush.

994. Colla, abbot, or doctor, master of the abbey of Inniscattery died.

1050. Hua Schula, the ethnarch of Inniscattery died.

1057. Diarmuid Mac Mavilnambo, with the Danes of Dublin, plundered Inniscattery, but in their retreat they were overtaken by Donogh the son of Brien.

1101. The abbot O'Burgos died.

1176. The abbey of Inniscattery was again plundered by the Danes of Limerick.

1179. William Hoel, an English knight, wasted the whole island, not sparing even the churches.

1188. And. O'Beachain, bishop of Inniscathay or Inniscattery died.

1195. Inniscathay was at this time a bishop's see; it was afterwards united to Limerick, and soon after that to Killaloe. In this year Charles O'Heney was bishop of Inniscattery.

1290. Thomas de Chapelin was guardian immediately succeeding Richard de London, in the care of the abbey of Inniscattery. The parish of Kilrush was always united to this abbey, with the exception of one townland, which was separated from it some centuries ago, and attached to the neighbouring vicarage of Kilmurry MacMahon. This townland is called Granathua: it is on Mr. Hickman's estate, entirely surrounded by the parish of Kilmurry. The cause of this unusual separation is said to have been this, that the abbot of Inniscattery, and his vicar at Kilrush, refused to venture into this townland to administer the rites of the church to the inhabitants of it, at a time when many of them were dying of a plague, which deficiency was supplied by the zeal and intrepidity of the vicar of Kilmurry.

1507. About this time the Spaniards took great quantities of fish on this part of the Irish coast. Traces of the original Milesian colony, and the subsequent intercourse of the Spanish mariners and traders with the inhabitants of this tract of country, may still be found in the complexion, eyes, countenance, and grave deportment of many families here; so that it is not unfrequent for navy officers and others arriving here occasionally, to exclaim "Espagnol" on seeing one of our peasants. It is a singular fact in corroboration of the foregoing conjecture, that the cut of the boatmen's

coat is precisely the same on the river Shannon and on the Spanish coast of South America. This was observed with astonishment by an officer of the 37th regiment, who had been long quartered at Kilrush, and in Trinidad.

In the 20th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and on the 24th of April, the abbey with the church yard, twenty-four acres of land, a house, a castle, and three cottages in the island of Inniscattery were granted to the mayor and citizens of Limerick, together with a church in ruins, twenty acres of wood and stoney ground, in that part of the island called Beechwood, and all the tythes of it, and the following customs :—from every boat of oysters coming to the city of Limerick, once a year 1000 of oysters ; and from every herring boat, 500 of herrings once a year. This grant was for ever, in free soccage, not in capite, at the annual rent of £3. 12s. 8d.

1588. This country was invaded by O'Donnel of Donegall, who was repulsed by the Earl of Thomond.

In the month of July this year, the Spanish Armada being driven by a south-west wind round Scotland and Ireland, some of their large vessels were driven into Malbay, and were lost with their crews on the coast of Ibrickan, near the north-east boundary of this union.

1600, July 28th. Sir George Carew marched with his army from Limerick to Kilrush in Thomond. The forces he carried with him were 1050 foot, and 75 horse. After a stay of three or four days here, the Lord Deputy and his forces passed over the river, and landed safely at Carrigafoyle. “The speedy dispatch of this army across the Shannon,” says Stafford, (*Pacata Hibernia*, page 69.) “was in a great degree attributed, and that worthily, to the Earl of Thomond, who provided boats and such other necessities as his country could afford.”

The importance of Kilrush in a military point of view, is marked by this transaction ; for the Lord Deputy acting from this point, overawed all Desmond, subdued Lord Lixnaw, and reduced the rebels of Munster to the lowest extremities, before the arrival of Don Juan De Aquila, and the Spanish army at Kinsale, in the month of September afterwards. The sufferings of the Irish rebels on this occasion could only be paralleled by what they had undergone about thirty years before in the same unhappy cause, as we are told by Spencer in his view of Ireland, page 72.—“Notwithstanding Munster was a most rich and plentiful country, full of corn and cattle, that one would have thought that the rebels would have been able to stand long ; yet before one year and a half, they were brought to such wretchedness, as that any stoney heart would have rued the same.

Out of every corner of the woods and glyns, they came out, creeping forth on their hands and feet, for their legs could not bear them; they looked like anatomies of death; they spoke like ghosts crying out of their graves; they did eat the dead carrions;—happy were they that could find them: yea, and one another soon after, insomuch as the very carcasses they spared not to scrape out of their graves; and if they found a plot of water-cresses or shamrocks, there they flocked as to a feast for a time, yet not being able to continue there withal, in a short space of time there were none almost left; and a most populous and plentiful country suddenly left void both of man and beast: yet in that war there perished not many by the sword, but all by the extremity of famine, which they themselves had wrought.” A light specimen of similar results from similar causes, was felt all over Ireland in the severe scarcity of 1800. These are statistical facts of practical use and importance. *Fælix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum.*

1601. In the month of December this year, Tirlough, son of Teig Keigh Mac Mahon, of Carrigaholt, fled into Spain, on account of his having murdered his unhappy father during the siege of Dunboy.

1615. Marcus Linch was deprived of the rectory or prebend of Kilrush, which was sequestered to Robert Tuesden.

1642. November. Sir Daniel O'Brien of Carrigaholt, who had been for many years member of Parliament for the county of Clare, was appointed to the office of commissioner in the supreme council of Kilkenny.

1649. In the winter of this year General Ludlow besieged the castle of Carrigaholt, which was surrendered to him.

1662. Sir Daniel O'Brien was restored to his estates which he had forfeited in 1641, and was at the same time created Baron of Moyarta, and Viscount Clare.

1670. Connor O'Brien the second Lord Clare died.

1684. Feb. 28. Lord Clare was sworn a member of King James's privy council, and soon afterwards raised a regiment of dragoons.

1685. Feb. 25. The Rev. John Patterson was instituted to the prebend of Inniscathay, alias Inniscathrie, alias Kilrush; value four pounds, and on the same day was instituted to the vicarage of Killard, Kilfieragh, Kilballyhone and Moyarta, in the county of Clare.

1687. March 6. The Rev. John Vandeleur, M. A. was collated to the prebend of Inniscathrie, alias Kilrush, value four pounds; to the vicarages of Moyarta and Killard, worth each 10s; to the vicarage of Kilfieragh, worth one pound; and to the vicarage of Kilballyhone, value 13s. 4d. per annum in the King's books.

1689. Lord Clare's regiment, on July 26th, was defeated near Lissanakea, in the county of Fermanagh, by Captain Armstrong.

1691. May 11. Lord Clare was outlawed for his adherence to the abdicated monarch.

July 13. The remnant of Lord Clare's dragoons arrived from Aghrim.

Nov. 1. The Irish army embarked on board French vessels at Limerick, and coming down the river, one of them, which carried 400 men and several valuable goods, ran upon a rock, and about 100 of the passengers were drowned.

1701. Lord Clare's estates sold by the commissioners of forfeited lands.

1703. Mr. Vandeleur purchased the Earl of Thomond's Kilrush estates.

1706. May 11. Charles, the fifth Viscount Clare was killed at the battle of Ramillies.

1719. The house of Ballykett was built in this parish, by Anthony Hickman, Esq.

1742. May 20. The eldest son of the fifth and last Lord Viscount Clare, a colonel of one of the Irish regiments in the French service, died at Prague in Bohemia. He was commonly called Lord Clare.

In this year the Rev. Dean Coote inducted to the living of Kilrush.

1752. The Rev. Richard Buller instituted to the rectory of Kilrush.

1753. June 4. The Rev. William Lewis was instituted to the rectory of Kilrush.

1767. The Rev. Wm. Watson instituted to the rectory of Kilrush.

1777. The Rev. Irvine Whitty, the present incumbent, was instituted to the prebend and union of Kilrush, in the room of the Rev. Mr. Armstrong resigned.

1779. A large East India fleet lay in the river for some weeks this summer, which drew a great concourse of people here.

1796. The Rev. George Gustavus Baker was instituted to the rectory of Kilrush.

1797. A squadron of gunboats was sent here to guard the mouth of the river. Lieutenant Augustus Markett had the command of them: Mr. Paterson, now a merchant in Kilrush, was one of the lieutenants.

1798. In the winter of this year, after the rebellion had been suppressed in all other parts of Ireland, it broke out here; but the insurgents were utterly discomfited by the active exertions of the Kilrush yeomanry, the officers and seamen of his Majesty's gunboats, and some strong detachments of dragoons. On this trying occasion, the value of a resident Pro-

testant clergyman, discharging the arduous and unpopular office of a justice of the peace, appeared in a striking point of view.

1799. May 12. The British fleet, under the command of Lord Bridport, passed the mouth of the river, and steering northward, proceeded round Malbay towards the Island of Arran. Considerable alarm was spread through the country on this occasion; for it was for some time supposed that this was a French fleet carrying an invading army. Multitudes collected on the cliffs in the west to view it.

1800. Great scarcity of provisions. Oats 2s. a stone; whiskey a guinea a gallon.—Cow-pock was introduced here.—Communicants in the churches of Kilrush and Kilfieragh at Christmas, 200.

1801. March 27. A large rectangular platform of very fine paving discovered in an open field near the castle of Carrigaholt. It is said to have been the floor of a mud-wall stabling, built here by Lord Clare for the accommodation of his dragoons.

1802. July 4. The Lord Bishop of Killaloe confirmed 200 persons in the church of Kilrush.—The Princess Charlotte, East Indiaman, came into the harbour.

1803. Jan. 20. A census made of the population of Kilrush on this and a few succeeding days, by the writer of this report, for which see the fifth section of this account.

July 25. The Verona and Sir William Bensly, East Indiamen came into Scatterry Road.

October. Serious apprehensions of an invasion.

Nov. 4. The Castle of Clahansevan was blown down by a storm.

Dec. 2nd. A meeting of the inhabitants of the barony of Moyarta was held at Kilrush for the purpose of putting into execution an act of Parliament, for the defence of the country in case of invasion.

13th. The superintendants and leaders of parishes in this barony assembled at Kilrush, to meet General MacFarlane, who issued instructions as to the driving of cattle, and destroying mills, &c. in case of invasion. The returns of stock made out at this time would be a valuable statistical document.

March 29th. General Payne and the Navy officers of this station established signal posts in the different parts of the west, where telegraphs were immediately afterwards erected.

1805. March 1. The Protestants of this union amounted to 518.—In December 1813, their number exceeded 800: an increase to be ascribed not only to the great influx of settlers within that period, but also to the constant residence of the incumbent, and his unremitting zeal to dis-

eharge his duty, particularly an unpopular and unfashionable department of it,—the defence of his flock from the influence of erroneous and fatal opinions.

June 22d. The Rev. Standish O'Grady was inducted to the sinecure rectory of Kilrush, value about £200. a year.

October 3. Eight sail of East Indiamen come into our harbour.

1806. Feb. 1. Severe snowy weather.—A West Indiaman ashore on Hog Island.

April 6. Mr. Considine, the Roman Catholic priest of Kilrush, died of a paralytic stroke. He had been blind of both his eyes for ten years of cataracts, which he had couched in London the year before his death, contrary to the advice of an eminent physician in Limerick, who foresaw the consequence of a man beyond the age of 60 submitting to such an operation.*

April 28. An ancient brass lamp or censer was found in a field near the church of Kilrush.

Nov. 26. Mr. Hely Dutton came into this part of the country in search of statistical information.—The winter of this year was remarkable for the continued severity of the weather, with vivid lightning at night.

* Though it is here said that Mr. Considine was blind, as is said of all people who have ripe cataracts, yet it has been properly observed of such persons, that they are never so blind from this cause, but that they can discern day from night, and, for the most part, in a strong light, distinguish black, white and scarlet; but they cannot perceive the shape of any object; for the light by which these perceptions are made being let in obliquely through the aqueous humour, or the anterior surface of the chrystalline (by which the rays cannot be brought to a focus upon the retina) they can discern in no other manner than a sound eye can through a glass of broken jelly, where a great variety of broken surfaces so differently refract the light, that the several distinct pencils of rays cannot be collected by the eye into their proper foci; wherefore the shape of an object in such a case cannot at all be discerned, though the colour may.

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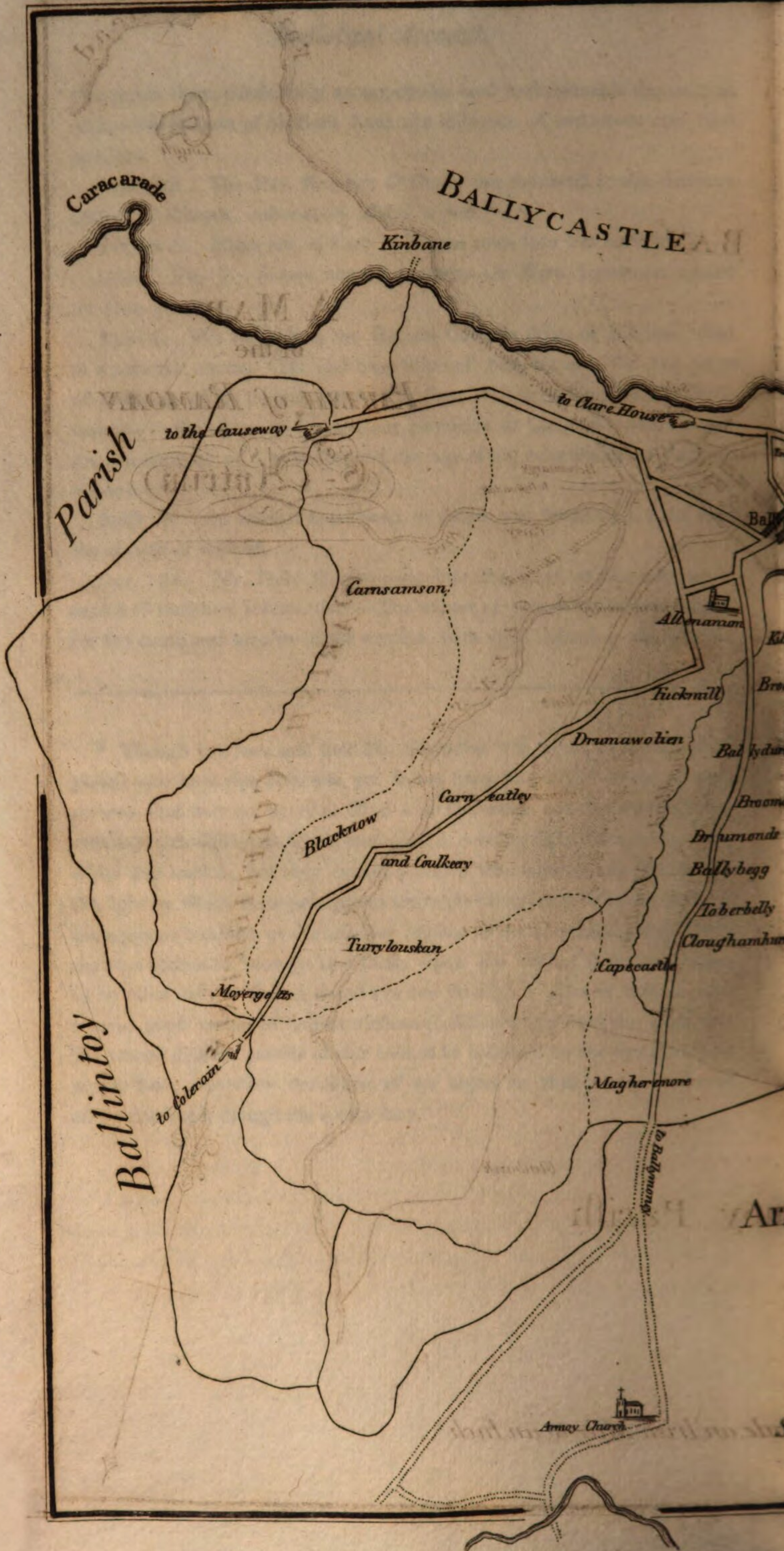
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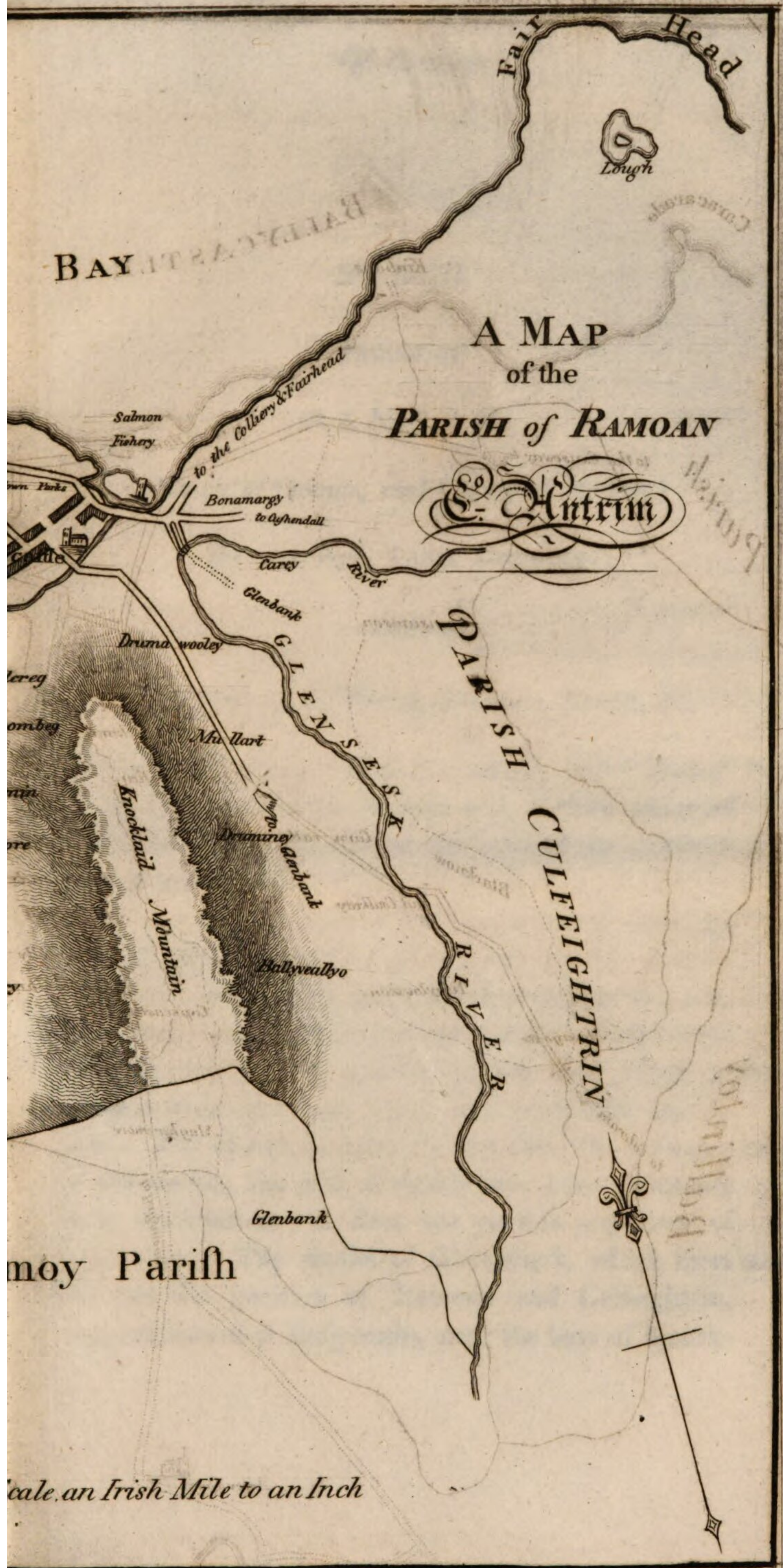
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A MAP
of the
PARISH of RAMOAN

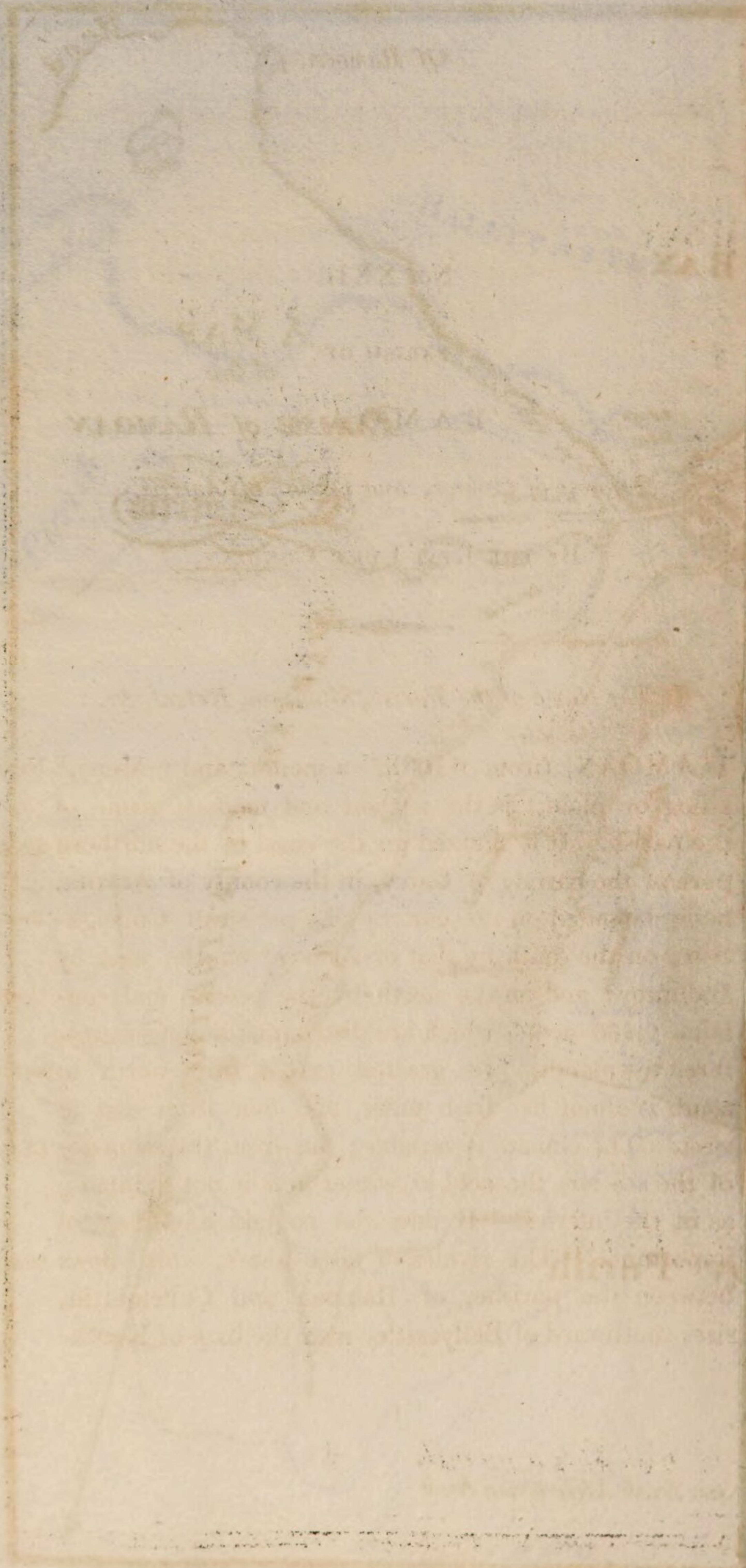
Co. Antrim

PARISH
CULFEIGHTRIN

Kocklaid
Mountain

moy Parish

Scale, an Irish Mile to an Inch



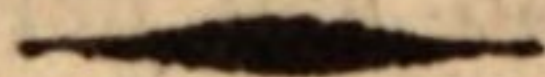
No. XXII.

PARISH OF

R A M O A N,

(Diocese of Connor, and County of Antrim.)

BY THE REV. LUKE CONOLLY.

I. *The Name of the Parish, Situation, Extent, &c.*

RAMOAN, (from “Rath,” a mount, and “Mona,” Name. a bog or plain,) is the ancient and modern name of the parish. It is situated on the coast of the northern Situation. part of the barony of Carey, in the county of Antrim, being bounded on the east by the parish of Culfeigh- Boundaries trin; on the south by that of Armoy; on the west by Ballintoy; and on the north by the ocean; and con- Contents, tains 6,800 acres, which are distributed among thirty-three townlands. Its greatest extent from north to Extent. south is about five Irish miles, and four from east to west. The climate is variable; but from the influence Climate. of the sea air, the cold of winter here is not so intense as in the interior. It does not contain any river of importance. The rivulet of Glen-Shesk, which flows Streams. between the parishes of Ramoan and Culfeightrin, rises southward of Ballycastle, near the base of Knock-

Harbour.

leade, and flows northward; at a little distance above its junction with the sea, it is joined by another small rivulet called the Tow. At the mouth of this united body of water, excellent salmon are caught; which, notwithstanding their advanced price in several neighbouring fisheries, continue to be sold here at 5d. and 6d. per pound, for the accommodation of the inhabitants: the fishery is the property of Mr. Boyd. There are not any lakes in the parish. The only harbour is that of Ballycastle, which is much exposed to north and north-east winds.

Mountain.

Knockleade, or Knocklaid, (the broad mountain) is partly situated in Ramoan and partly in Armoy; it is remarkable for presenting a similar phasis in every direction: this immense mass, which is principally composed of limestone, forms a beautiful back ground to the view of Ballycastle, which is situated exactly at its base. It rises nearly *nineteen hundred feet above the level of the ocean, and is clothed with verdure to its very summit. It abounds with petrefactions, particularly of bivalves and volutes, the species of which are now considered extinct. Cultivation has within these few years considerably ascended above its former limits on the side of this mountain: near the top, there is a bog, where turf is cut and drawn down the steep winding path on little vehicles, resembling cars without wheels, which are called slide-cars. There is not any other mountain or considerable hill in the parish.

* Doctor Berger informed the writer of this account, that it was upwards of two thousand feet in height.

“Sed non omnibus credendum est.”

The bogs are three, "Cairn Saggardh," (priest's Bogs. heap,) "Cairn Duff," (black hillock,) and "Cairn Sampson." In the southern part of this parish, is an Thickets. extensive thicket, the remains of an ancient forest, which formerly clothed the base and sides of Knockleade. Roots of large trees are also frequently found here, in exposed situations, where planting would now be attempted in vain; and from the bogs are daily Bog-timber raised large trunks of oak, fir, and sometimes yew trees. As wood, in a considerable quantity, is seldom, if ever, found sunk in any other soil except flashy peat ground, it gives additional authenticity to the unfortunate Earl of Cromarty's method of accounting for the immersion of bog timber.*

Of modern plantations, the principal is that adjoining Plantations the house of Ezekiel Devis Boyd, Esq. which is in a flourishing condition: there is another at Clare House, the property of John MacGildowney, Esq. which is at present in an infant state.

The plants of this parish, though numerous, are not Plants. uncommon; the fiorin grass, indebted for its just celebrity to Doctor Richardson, is found here; as is also, on the shore, the marine plant alga lapidosa, with greenish-brown cylindrical leaves, from six to twelve feet long.

II. Mines, Minerals, &c.

No mine has been yet discovered in this parish. Strata of coal are thought by some, to extend from

* See Phil. Trans. XXVII. 296.

Minerals. Fair-head to the base of Knockleade. The minerals are such as are to be met on other basaltic coasts.

Limestone. The quarries are of basalt and limestone; from the latter of which, a considerable profit arises to Mr. Boyd. The natural manures are principally lime and sea-weed; which latter is gathered at different periods of the year. There is not any mineral spring in this

Fossils. parish. Of fossils there is an interesting and beautiful variety: some fine crystals have been found in Knockleade; and the shore presents specimens of chalcedony, zeolite, belemnites, and dendrites, on which representations of several marine plants are portrayed with wonderful precision of figure; and some fine pebbles, tinged with various hues, which will bear a high polish. Masses of mica are found in the interior; as are also detached portions of gneiss and granite. Stalactites are found in the rocks near Kinbane; and tufa is discovered along the borders of several rills that trickle through beds of limestone.

Fish. Various kinds of fish are caught on this coast; those in most esteem are salmon, rock cod, mullet, red gurnet, lythe, sea trout, turbot, soal, and flounder. Herrings in great quantities sometimes visit the bay; notwithstanding this abundance, there is not any fish caught here during the winter months, as the boldness of the shore and violence of the surf, prevent fishermen from venturing during that period to sea.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c.*

The only public building is a goal adjoining the market house of Ballycastle, and two handsome stone

bridges, partly in this parish and partly in Culfeightrin, erected over the river of Glen-Shesk.

The only town is Ballycastle, so called from an an- Town.
cient castle of the MacDonnells, Earls of Antrim, having once stood here, the ruins of which are beside the church: it contains 237 houses, and 1,469 inhabitants. Its landlord, Hugh Boyd, Esq. is a ward of chancery. This town is the residence of three magistrates, who are generally grand jurors; they keep carriages, and have handsome fortunes; their names are Ezekiel Devis Boyd, uncle to the proprietor, Edmond MacGildowney and Alexander MacNeil, Esqs. Six other genteel families, attracted by its singular and beautiful situation, as well as by its advantage for sea bathing, have made it their permanent abode. That Roads,
part of the town called the quay, is separated from the main body of Ballycastle, by a handsome road, about two hundred yards long, shaded on each side by trees. Several roads intersect the parish in various directions, all of which are in excellent repair. The principal one, the great shore road, which commences at Coleraine, and proceeds from thence by Dunluce Castle, Bush mills, Ballintoy, Ballycastle, Newtown-glens, Glenarm, Larne, Carrickfergus, and Belfast, is, from Bush mills, near the Giant's Causeway, to Larne, fifty miles; and for magnificence of sea view, and extensive prospect of the opposite Scottish shores, islands and mountains, is the most beautiful drive in Ireland. An inland road also runs through the parish to Coleraine by Mossede, Derry Keehan, and Benvar-din; and another from hence to Belfast, through Clogh mills, Broughshane, and the Battery.

Scenery:

The view surrounding the quay is unrivalled for beauty and variety: north-east lies the island of Rathlin, above which, on a clear day, the dome-like mountains of Jura seem to rise,

“ As if some viewless hand had traced

“ An airy palace on the sky.”

To the east, the sea view is terminated by the lofty mountains of Argyleshire, above whose summits, the steep crags of Arran are faintly seen, softened by distance into a delicate and almost ethereal tinge of blue: South-east, the basaltic promontory of Fair-head, projects its grave and impressive outline to the sea: due south, Culfeightrin extends, dotted with white houses, and interspersed with the monastic ruins of Bonamarga, Churchfield, &c. south-west, Knockleade rises in a graceful waving line on the horizon, while Danish raths, distant cottages, and the spire of Ballycastle church, glittering above the trees, give an admirable finish to the whole.

Inns.

It is an unpleasant circumstance, that very little regard is paid to the comfort of the traveller at several village inns through Ireland; and in this respect, Ballycastle has not been without its portion of blame. When an exclusion from the continent obliged the English gentry to seek for attractions in their own dominions, the Giant's Causeway became a place of fashionable resort to many British visitants of distinction; and, as this town is ten miles distant from the Causeway, it is considered the next stage on the shore road, and was much frequented by strangers: during

the summer months, handsome carriages with coronets Inns. have been often observed to drive up to the door of an ill regulated inn, where the chambers were in disorder, the attendants slovenly, and the larder almost empty. Persons who would judge from such a reception, of our improvements and domestic comforts, can have but a very humble opinion of Ireland. A considerable alteration, however, for the better, has lately taken place in these departments. There is now a decent inn kept by a person of the name of Fullarton, who has carriages for hire, and another by one O'Neale; the former is opposite to the church, the latter is in the centre of the town.

About three miles south-east of this town, is Glenbank, the seat of John Cuppage, Esq.; and half a mile south-west from hence, is Clare House, the residence of John MacGildowney, Esq. All other resident gentlemen of this parish live in Ballycastle, except the vicar, whose glebe house will be mentioned hereafter. Gentlemen's Seats

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c.*

There is not any monastic ruin or ancient church in this parish, nor any monument or inscription. There are the remains of four Castles, Kinbane, Duninneeny, Gobbin's Heir, and Ballycastle, of which the following is a description:

Kinbane* Castle is distant from Dunseverie five miles, Kinbane Castle.

* The English of Kinbane is "Fair Head," or "White Head."

and from Ballycastle two: it is situated on a cliff of limestone, which projects with a lofty perpendicular front into the ocean; it belonged to a chieftain of the sept of MacAllister. One massive tower is all the remaining record of its former importance: from the romantic beauty of its situation, it is much frequented by parties in summer.

Duninneeny Castle.

Little more than the outward wall of a tower remains of Duninneeny* Castle, which is distant from Kinbane one mile and a half; and from Ballycastle half a mile; it is situated on the verge of a rock, rising nearly three hundred feet above the ocean: all history and tradition concerning it are lost.

Gobbin's Heir, situated on the banks of Glen-Shesk river, about a mile south-east of Ballycastle, appears to have been the most ancient edifice in this country. In the massive ruin which remains, no sculpture is visible, as in the other neighbouring castles; no cornice, no dawning of taste to relieve this ponderous load of human toil, which seems intended more for imposing terror than for exciting admiration; the situation, however, is pleasing. All history of this castle is also involved in obscurity; but imagination has supplied the deficiency of authentic accounts, by inventing many a wondrous tale of fairies and spectres, who are still said to frequent it.

Ballycastle, the most modern of all our castellated ruins, was erected in 1609, by Randolph, Earl of

* The English of Duninneeny is "The Castle on the Height."

Antrim, who was directed by James I. to raise "faire castels," at reasonable distances on his vast estates in this country; that by the residence of himself, or of some immediate branch of his family in those places, the surrounding country might be the more speedily civilized and reduced to obedience. On Lord Antrim's making Ballymagarry castle his principal residence, Ballycastle was suffered to fall into decay.

There are several raths here; they are of two shapes, some terminating in a pointed apex, others flat at top like a truncated cone. Of the latter description, there is a beautiful one within a quarter of a mile of the town, called "Dun-a-Mallaght," Cursed Fort. There are three others undignified by any name or lingering tradition; they are all of northern origin; not one of the carinated or boat shaped tumuli that are to be met in England, and the north of France, is to be seen in this country. The writer of this was some time ago present at the opening of an ancient rath, near the Causeway shore. It contained three urns of baked clay, which were ornamented on the outside with waving lines, and round the brim, with a rude imitation of foliage; they were placed each with the mouth downwards; a little black ashes were all they covered; the spot around them was neatly paved with small round stones, collected from the shore: their contents are at present in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Douglas, vicar of Derrykeehan.

Within four miles of Ballycastle, in a place called Ard-Moy, (Yellow Hill) stands the ruin of one of those round towers; which, although so numerous in

Round
Towers.

Ireland, are not to be found in any other part of Europe. Their period of construction and purpose has baffled the research of every antiquarian from the days of Giraldus Cambrensis in 1180, to the present time. They are supposed by the most able writers on the subject, to have been built twenty centuries ago. Little wicker and wooden churches were constructed near them, by the early teachers of christianity, and bells placed in them, from whence, they were called "Clog-Tea," (Bell Houses,) and are supposed to have been belfries, founded by the primitive christians of Ireland; but it is difficult to conceive why those persons should construct their churches with such frail materials as wood and wicker work, while the belfries, buildings of inferior consideration, were finished with such durability as to survive the lapse of ages; besides, bells were not employed in religious uses so early as the sixth or seventh century; and the term "Clog-Tea," seems rather to be a surreptitious epithet, invented for the purpose of conferring a high degree of antiquity on the establishment of christianity in Ireland, than the original name of those buildings. Ninety-seven of these circular towers are still standing in various parts of Ireland, some of which rise to the height of 130 feet. The doors of all are at a considerable distance from the ground, some 24 feet; so that they must have been entered by ladders: the walls are extremely massive, and the workmanship is excellent. Light is admitted through small square apertures, placed near the top, and facing the cardinal points. The peasantry believe that they are all haunted, and strengthen their assertions by many a curious legend.

On the very summit of Knockleade, is a large heap ^{Cairn.} of stones piled together, which, in the Gaelic, is called "Cairn an Truagh," (The hillock of the three.) The tradition concerning this cairn is, that three Danish princesses, sisters, after various misfortunes and wanderings, were buried here.

V. *Present & Former State of Population, Food, Fuel, &c.*

The number of inhabitants in this parish amounts to ^{Population.} 4153 persons. Many are wealthy; most of them above want: their dress and appearance are in general re- ^{Appearance} spectable. Oatmeal and potatoes constitute the chief ^{Food.} food of the peasantry. There are many remarkable in- ^{Longevity.} stances of longevity here: the sexton is 91: two of the Protestant congregation are above 90 years old; and another is 100. This last person is called Sheile; he has attended six successive generations of the Boyd family, to whom he was butler in the memorable year of the great frost, (1739); he has always supported a high character for temperance and unblemished reputation.

Turf is the principal fuel used here; it is sold on an ^{Fuel} average at 1s. 4d. Irish per kish. Coal from the neighbouring colliery is purchased at 10s. 10d. Irish per ton.

Cancer is not unusual in this country; and scrofula ^{Diseases.} afflicts the lower classes with alarming frequency.

VI. *Genius and Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.*

The lower classes of people are not industrious here; ^{Disposition} yet there are few places where the laws of our country

are more respected, or where there is more domestic
Language. peace and security. The English language is generally
 spoken: Irish also is very much used. The latter is
 here an impure dialect of the ancient Gaelic, intermixed
 with several words foreign to that language. Many,
 the author has been told, are of Scandinavian origin.
 The Irish vowels and diphthongs which in Munster or
 Connaught would receive a full and mellow tone, are
 both here and all over Scotland, abbreviated, which
 makes each word sound as if cluttering with consonants.
 Underneath are annexed a few words, the better to un-
 exemplify the foregoing remark. They are spelled in
 such a manner as to make the meaning obvious to the
 English reader.*

There are not any patron days observed here. Reli-
 gious festivals, merely local, are seldom found to exist
 on sea-coasts, long exposed to hostile incursions. The
 peasantry have a strong attachment to posthumous res-
 pect. Mr. Hill told the writer, that in his clerical ca-
 pacity he visited a poor man, who, at the point of
 death, expressed considerable regret that his funeral was
 likely to take place on a day when several of his neigh-
 bours could not attend his remains to the grave. The
Irish Cry. Irish lament on these occasions is still kept up here
 among the Roman Catholics; and is arranged with
 more melancholy sweetness than in any other part of
 Ireland. It consists of six notes, the first four of which

*Irish Pronunciation.**Scotch & North of Ireland.*

- * Nōnēēn,a daisy,.....Nōññ.
 Cāllēēn,.....a girl,.....Cālññ.
 Gārsōōn,.....a boy,.....Gārsññ.
 Creevēēn,.....a branch,.....Crīvññ.

are chaunted in a low and solemn tone, the concluding two more loud and rapid.

VII. *Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

The inhabitants are extremely anxious to give their Education, children such education as their limited circumstances will admit. There are very few who at a certain age cannot both read and write.

There is not in the parish any eminent school. There are however several country schools, which answer every purpose of rustic education. The general price for pupils at such places are, for those who write 5s. 5d. per quarter; for readers 2s. 6d.; and for those who learn the most necessary branches of the mathematics, 10s. 10d. There is a charter school contiguous to Ramoan church, where sixty female children are maintained and educated until the age of 14, when they are bound apprentices to such persons of good character as may require their services.

Rates of Tuition.

Charter School.

There is not any public library here; but there is a curious Irish manuscript in the possession of Charles Mac Gildowney, Esq. It is an heroic poem, and the Irish characters are admirably written.

VIII. *State of Religious Establishment, Tythes, &c.*

This parish is situated in the diocese of Connor, so called from Saint Comnhair, who, in some Irish manu-

Advowson. scripts, is said to claim the precedence from Angus Macnise, of having founded this diocese in the latter end of the fifth century. This parish, with those of Lough-Gill, Derrykeehan, Culfeightrin, and Glenarm, unite in forming the chancellorship of the diocese. The patron is the Lord Bishop of Down.

Churches. There are two Protestant churches here. The parish church of Ramoan is situated within one mile westward of Ballycastle, on the inland road leading to Colerain. The ancient church, which was in a ruinous state, was taken down in May, 1812. A loan of £400. was granted by the Board of First Fruits; an additional sum was laid on the parish by act of vestry, and a handsome church was in eight months finished on the scite of the former, and divine service was performed in it on Sunday, January the 31st, 1813.

The second Protestant church is that of Ballycastle, to which the writer is chaplain. It has a handsome front of cut stone, with a spire 100 feet high: the interior is stuccoed and painted. It was commenced in 1752, and finished in 1756, at the sole expense of Mr. Boyd, great-grandfather to the present proprietor. He endowed it with £50. per annum; to which the Board of First Fruits some time ago added the augmentation of £20. yearly; so that the chaplain has the annual allowance of £60. Ballycastle chapel has not any cure of souls attached to it. The presentation is the gift of Hugh Boyd, Esq.

Tythes. The great tythes of this parish, with those before-mentioned in the union, are paid to the Rev. William

Trail, D. D. chancellor of this diocese. The vicarial tythes of Ramoan were united to those of Cuifeightrin, by the late Doctor Dixon, bishop of Down: the Rev. Charles Hill is vicar of both parishes. Hay and grain of every description are the only tytheable articles.

The glebe of Ramoan parish contains 26 acres of excellent arable land. In 1809, the Board of First Fruits granted the sum of £550. for building a glebe-house, which was finished in 1811; it is now the residence of the vicar and his family; it is on the opposite side of the road to the church of Ramoan, and is distant from it 100 yards. Much praise is due to Mr. Hill's judicious management of the money allowed, which, by his superintendence and aid, defrayed the expense of a building which would have otherwise cost upwards of £700.

A Roman Catholic chapel has been lately erected in Ballycastle. The meeting house of Protestant dissenters is distant two miles from the town, at a place called Coul-kinny. There is also in the town a neat Methodist chapel, finished by private subscription from persons of that sect.

IX. *Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c.*

Agricultural improvement has within these few years considerably advanced, from the laudable attention of the resident gentlemen to farming. Cultivation is now extended to places which, until within these last three or four years, have been waste from time immemorial.

- Stock.** The breed of every description of cattle has also been much improved from the regard shown by our farmers to that circumstance. Scottish carts and ploughs are generally adopted here. In ploughing, leaders are no longer used by many farmers.
- Implements.**
- Proprietors** Several gentlemen are landholders here; the principal of whom are of the Boyd family. The largest landed property belongs to Hugh Boyd, Esq. who resides in the neighbourhood. The highest rent for land in the parish, (with the exception of a few town-parks at 4l. 5s.) is three guineas: the lowest is 20s.
- Rents.**
- Wages of Labour.** The usual price of labour is 1s. per day, and food; or 1s. 8d. without food. Labourers hired for three months or half a year are somewhat cheaper. There are two weekly markets in Ballycastle, on Tuesdays and Saturdays. The only six annual fairs in this parish are all held in Ballycastle; on Easter-Tuesday, on the last Tuesday of May, last Tuesday of July, last Tuesday of August, 3rd and 27th of November.
- Markets.**
- Fairs.**

X. Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, &c.

Linen Manufacture. Though there is no public manufactory in this neighbourhood, there is an individual manufacture of coarse linen, which the respective weavers expose to sale on every first Tuesday of the month.

The pier of Ballycastle, which cost £30.000, was finished in 1744, but from an error in the original plan it is now a heap of ruins.

Sea weed is manufactured into kelp in the months of Kelp. June, July, and August, according to the following process:—Several women assemble early in the morning, who collect the sea-weed recently washed on the shore by the tide, or who cut it from the rocks round which it grows, when the absence of the tide admits their wading out so far. This sea-weed or rack thus collected, is spread along the shore, and when sufficiently dried by the sun, is put into a kiln, which is a rude elliptical structure, formed of sods and stones, about three feet in depth, and open at the top; into which the weed is put and set fire to. The weed, from the strong heat, incorporates into a glutinous matter, and is gently stirred with a stick: in this state it is suffered to remain until it cools and becomes hard, it is then called kelp.

XI. *Natural Curiosities, Remarkable Occurrences, &c.*

In a range of lofty basaltic rocks, extending from Ballycastle bay to Kinbane point, there are several Caves. caves, one of which is remarkable for its superior height and beauty; its entrance forms a superb Gothic arch; it reaches a considerable way into the rock. A bugle or French horn sounded in this cave produces an admirable effect; the sound at first swells with a variety of echoes, then gradually sinks into a faint and inexpressibly pleasing murmur.

The following is a description of a singular appearance seen on the coast, particularly near the Causeway shore:—

During the summer months, in northern latitudes, the mists and electric clouds assume various and fantas-

tic forms; the shadows of which, reflected by the ocean, bear a strong resemblance to the Fata Morganna of Rhegio.

Fata Mor-
ganna.

The writer of this received a minute description of this extraordinary appearance from several persons who saw the beautiful phantom on different summer evenings, along the Causeway shore. Shadows resembling castles, ruins, and tall spires, darted rapidly across the surface of the sea, which were instantly succeeded by appearances of trees, lengthened into considerable height; these shadows moved to the eastern part of the horizon, and at sun set totally disappeared. These phenomena have given rise to various romantic stories: a book still extant, printed in the year 1748, and written by a person who resided near the Giant's Causeway, gives a long account of an enchanted island annually seen floating along the county of Antrim coast, which he fancifully calls the "Old Brazils;" it is supposed by the peasants, that a sod from the Irish "terra firma," thrown on this island, would give it stability; but though several fishing boats have gone out at different times, provided with this article, it has hitherto eluded their vigilance. It was perhaps one of these electric appearances, that gave rise to the Roman navigator's singular account of the island, which he calls "The lungs of the ocean;" and which so long puzzled the literati of the middle centuries.

List of Incumbents, extracted from the First Fruits' Records:

Incum-
bents.

Patricius Tallys collatus fuit per Robtm. Dunen. et Connoren. Epm. ad Vicar. de Ramoan, Culfetrin, et Loghgil, 2^o die Sept. 1614.

Daniel M'Neale, admiss. fuit 12^o die Septembr. 1661, Incumbents.
ad Vicar. unit. de Ramoan, Culphephtrie, et Logh-
greele, in Dioc. Connoren. non taxat.

Daniel M'Neale, institut. fuit 9^o die mensis Decembr.
An. Dni. 1668, ad Rector. de Laide, £10. et Vicar. de
Ramoan, 40s. Culfeighton et Armoy.

Archibald M'Neale, Cler. collat. fuit 24^o die May,
1681, ad et in Vicarias de Ramoan, 40s. et Culfeigh-
tron, 40s. Dioc. et Com. prd.

Archibald Stewart, Cler. collat. fuit 23^o die 7bris,
1702, ad Vicar. de Ramoan, 40s.

Edward Matthews, 17 Aug. 1717, ad Vicar. de Ra-
moan, in Com. Antrim, et Dioc. Connoren.

Rev. Franc. Hutchison, Cl. collatus fuit 15^o die
Decembr. 1730, ad Vicar. de Ramoan.

Michael Harrison, collated 9 Sept. 1741, Vicar of
Ramoan.

Charles Hill, A. B. collated 14 February, 1785, V.
Ramoan.

XII. *Suggestions for Improvement, and Means for me- liorating the Condition of the People.*

There is not perhaps any part of Great Britain or
Ireland, in which the situation of the peasant is more
comfortable, than in this parish, by the praise-worthy
exertions of the magistrates and resident gentlemen;
every incitement to party spirit has been uniformly sup-
pressed; quarrels seldom occur at fairs, or public
meetings; a spirit of well regulated independence pre-
vails among the parishioners, and no opportunity is
ever omitted by the landlords or agents of this neigh-
bourhood, to aid the honest exertions of the industri-
ous peasant.

APPENDIX.

TOWNLANDS, &c. IN RAMOAN.

No.	Name of Town-lands.	Derivation and English Name.	Chief Proprietors.	Acres.	Roods.	Perches.
1	Aghalig, and Clare,	Mountain field, 'agh,' field, 'lig,' mount.	John Cuppage, Esq.	190	1	8
2	Ballycastle,	Castletown.	Hugh Boyd, Esq.	392	2	18
3	Ballydurnian,	Small town, 'bhalla,' town, 'dhorna,' handfull.	Ditto.	90	2	8
4	Brommore,	Large piece of broom, 'bromh,' broom, 'mhör,' large.	Ditto.	413	1	27
5	Ballyleg,	Mountain town, 'Bhalla,' town, 'leg,' mount.	Ditto.	141	3	19
6	Brombeg,	Little place of broom, 'bromh,' broom, 'beg' little.	Ditto.	174	1	11
7	Ballyveely,	Miletown Bhalla, 'millhe,' mile.	T. L. Stewart, Esq.	369	2	14
8	Carnduff,	Dark heap, 'carn,' mount, 'dhu,' black.	Hugh Boyd, Esq.	88	3	8
9	Carnmoan,	Bog mount, 'carn,' heap, 'mo-na,' bog.	Mr. Tennant.	63	1	22
10	Carnsampsion,	Sampsion's mount.	Hugh Boyd, Esq.	298	1	0
11	Carneatly,	Mount of birds, 'carn,' and 'ettalagh,' fluttering.	Ditto.	360	2	14
12	Cape Castle,	Name obvious.	Mr. Stewart.	129	0	35
13	Clare,	'Clar,' level spot.	Hugh Boyd, Esq.	121	3	34
14	Coulmaghera,	'Retired field, 'coul,' behind, 'maghera,' field.	Mr. Tennant.	97	0	39
15	Coulkinny, and Blacknow,	Corner of M'Kinny.	Mr. Stewart.	192	1	27
16	Cloghinmurray,		Ditto.	146	1	27
17	Creganbuy,	Virgin's stone, 'clogh,' stone, 'muirra,' virgin.	Mr. Tennant.	108	1	12
18	Drummans,	Yellow rock, 'cregan,' rock, 'buy,' yellow.	Mr. Hood.	203	3	15
19	Drummawillian,	Hinder spot, 'drim,' back.	Hugh Boyd, Esq.	137	1	22
20	Drummawolley,	Behind the mill, 'drim,' back, 'mullhan,' mill.	Ditto.	131	2	33
21	Driminney,	Behind the ascent, 'drim,' back, 'ghoolla,' shoulder.	Mr. Stewart.	118	1	25
22	Gartconney,	Behind the height, 'drim,' back, 'inney,' high.	John Dunlop, Esq.	270	0	0
		Rabbit field, 'gert,' garden, 'connain,' rabbit.				

No.	Name of Town-lands.	Derivation and English Name.	Chief Proprietors.	Acres.	Roods.	Perches.
23	Kilcreg*,	Cell of the rock, 'ceall,' cell, 'creg,' rock.	Hugh Boyd, Esq.	95	0	27
24	Kilrobert, and } Tamnaghbuy, }	Robert's burying place.	John Cuppage, Esq.	283	0	0
25	Moyarget,	Silver field, 'moy,' field, 'ar-gidh,' silver.	J. S. Moore, Esq.	960	1	34
26	Magheramore,	Large field, 'maghera,' field, 'mhōr,' large.	Mr. Stewart.	447	0	19
27	Mullart,	'Mulla,' summit, 'art,' Arthur.	Hugh Boyd, Esq.	39	1	26
28	Novally,	New town, 'nho,' new, 'bhal-la,' town.	Mr. M'Gildowny.	296	0	7
29	Toberbilly,	Well near the border, 'tober,' well, 'billhe,' edge.	Mr. Stewart.	174	3	3
30	Tirralosken,	Burnt land, 'tiera,' land, 'losk,' burnt.	Ditto.	130	1	1
31	White Hall,	Name obvious.	Mr. M'Gildowny.	61	3	5
32	Carrally,	Place of weeds, 'carran,' weed, 'bhalla,' town.	John Cuppage, Esq.	186	2	0
33	Ardagh†, and part of Knockleade,	Lofty place, 'ard,' high.	Ditto.	390	0	0
Total,.....				7205	0	10

* Kilcreg.] As the word 'Ceal,' (falsely spelled Kil) so frequently occurs in compound names of Irish places, it may not be unacceptable here, to account for its varied application. The Italian Christian Missionaries, who first arrived in Ireland, being tinctured with the spirit of Eremitism, which was then so prevalent, betook themselves to 'Caverns,' and 'Cells,' where they were daily attended by numerous converts. In those places they instructed them in the doctrines of Christianity, having previously spent some time in learning the language of the country: here they encouraged them to virtue by pious discourses; and from hence, the Irish phrase 'to go cealling,' signifies to hold conversations in a neighbourhood. In those cells, several missionaries and native converts were interred, so that, although in the Gaelic the word 'Ceal,' simply means a 'cell,' yet it is frequently applied to a church, to a cavern, and to a burying place.

† Ardagh.] In the upper part of this townland, is the grave of the last chieftain of the great MacQuillan family; he was slain by a soldier of MacDonnell's clan.

No fond memorials o'er it rise,
No stone proclaims the hero's tomb;
But light the green earth on it lies,
And tufts of wild flowers round it bloom.

No. XXIII.

PARISH OF

S E A G O E,

(Diocese and County of Armagh.)

BY LIEUT. COLONEL BLACKER, OF THE ARMAGH MILITIA.

I. *The Name of the Parish, Situation, Extent, &c.*

Situation.

Name.

Boundaries

THE parish of Seagoe, situated in the barony of Oneiland east, and county of Armagh, derives its appellation from a family of the name of Smith, (in the Irish tongue Gabha, or as it is pronounced Gabh-wa or Gawa) who, as tradition says, emigrated from a neighbouring district about two centuries back, and settled themselves here, whence the name Sea-gabh was softened or corrupted in Seagoe, signifying literally, “the seat of the Smiths.” It extends along the great river Bann (which forms its western boundary) for about four miles and a half. On the north it is bounded by the small parish of Mointaglis, formerly a part of itself; on the east lies the parish of Shankill; and to the south and south-east is the parish of Tullylish in the county of Down. The fantastic windings of its boundaries almost defy mathematical skill to reduce them to any regular figure; but it may be set down, generally speaking, as being about

four miles and a half from north to south, and nearly three from east to west. It is divided into three manorial districts, viz. Carrowbrack, Kerdnan, and Derry, or, as it is called from the proprietor, Brownlow's Derry. These manors are again subdivided into ballyboes or townlands, enumerated in the appendix, amounting in all to about 8000 acres. Sub-divisions.

The soil is in general fertile and productive. The face of the country is a gentle undulation of hill and dale, not marked by any considerable eminence. From one hill called Drumclogher, or the Stoney Back, there is a full view of nearly the entire parish; it is the alarm post of the yeomanry of the parish, having a flag staff erected on its summit, on which a standard can be hoisted to call them together in case of emergency. The climate we must pronounce good, although it has been ascertained of late years by medical men, that during the winter months there arises from the marshy and flooded grounds adjoining the Bann, a damp exhalation, highly prejudicial in pulmonary cases. Many respected individuals have fallen victims to this fatal vapour; while it must be acknowledged, on the other hand, that numbers have arrived at a very advanced age within the full range of its noxious influence. Soil. Climate.

The beauty of the fine river Bann, winding majestically through this lovely plain, cannot be surpassed. It is navigable for sloops of 60 tons, numbers of which are constantly seen on its bosom, conveying to distant countries the produce of its shores. There is no other river of name, nor any lake or standing water in the parish; River.

Bog.

though its north-east corner rests in a trifling degree on the great lake of Lough Neagh. There are some patches of turf bog in different parts of the parish, and the northern extremity runs into the great tract of tur-bary, which will be more particularly mentioned in the account of the Mointaglis parish, to which it gives name.

Planta-
tions.

There are no woods in the parish. On the demesne of Carrick there are some very fine old oaks, which have braved the storms for upwards of 120 years; and also some well grown beech and ash. Mr. William Robinson and Mr. Woolsey Atkinson have laid out some young plantations with considerable taste, though not on an extensive scale; they appear to be thriving, and are taken good care of.

II. *Mines, Minerals, &c.*

Limestone
Quarry.

The mineralogy of this parish affords nothing worthy of remark. There is a limestone quarry in the town-land of Balteagh and Kilfergan; and the townland of Killycomain produces building stone of a superior description; it is a hard blue stone, which, from the manner in which it comes out of the quarry, requires but little of the hammer to square it for the mason. The hill of Drumlin in the southern corner of the parish is remarkable for the superior quality of the gravel it produces, affording the finest material for roads, walks, &c. as it speedily binds, and has little or no admixture of clay.

Gravel.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c.*

A new parish church is in progress, the old one having Church. been found too small. A small chapel for the Roman Chapel. Catholic parishioners has also been commenced. There is no town in the parish, though from the rapid increase of buildings on the Seagoe side of Portadown bridge, that town may be shortly said to extend into it. The Bridges. fine bridge just mentioned, stands in this parish; the small bridge of two arches which is to be met with on the causeway leading to the town, being the division of the parishes and baronies. The old bridge having been swept away in the year 1754, and it being difficult to get a proper foundation in the old channel of the river Bann, a new one was cut parallel to it, the present bridge built, and the water turned into the present channel. It consists of seven large arches, turned with cut stone; the centre or main arch being sufficiently wide to admit the passage of the sloops which trade on the river.

The only gentlemen's seats are, Carrick, the seat of Gentle-
Dean Blacker, a large edifice, originally built in 1692, men's Seats.
as appears by a date on a stone in the wall, but much improved since that period. It still retains many of those fantastic appendages, which pleased the eyes of our forefathers, however unnecessary or ridiculous they appear to the Cognoscenti of the present day. Silverwood House, the seat of Mr. Cuppage, is a neat brick edifice; and the glebe-house adjoining the church, a commodious residence, was built about 60 years ago, and since improved.

Roads.

Two great leading roads pass through this parish, viz. the road from Armagh to Belfast, and that from Portadown to Banbridge; to which may be added, a new line made within the last twenty years, leading to Waringstown, Dromore, and the county of Down in general. There are several lines of minor importance, though all rendered very necessary by the population and trade of the country. The roads are generally good, though it is by no means easy to keep them so, from the immense numbers of narrow-wheeled cars

Houses.

which are constantly traversing them. The farm houses exhibit much appearance of comfort; those on Carrick estate are remarkable for their neatness and comfort; but in many places are to be seen cabins of the most miserable description; the numbers of the latter is how-

Scenery.

ever, happily on the decrease. The scenery in summer is rich and varied: the prospects from the rising grounds, of the Bann, Lough Neagh, Mourne Mountains, &c. are strikingly beautiful.

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c.*

The only ancient building is the church, which is now more than half buried in the graves with which it is surrounded. The pews and pulpit are of old black oak, of curious workmanship; the latter exhibits a date on the front of 1666. Within the last three years an exhibition of taste took place here, which should be handed down to posterity.—This fine old black pulpit and reading desk were—"risum teneatis," actually painted a muddy yellow. There remain two of the old circular raths, one at Lisnisky, the other at Lisnamentry.

Raths.

V. *Present & Former State of Population, Food, Fuel, &c.*

The population of this parish has been ascertained by Population. the late returns to exceed 5000 souls, 9-10ths of whom Employ- are concerned more or less in the linen manufacture; ment. the children of both sexes being initiated into the work at a very early age. The food of the lower class is oat- Food. meal, milk, and potatoes, with salted herrings occasionally. The farmers use much animal food, particularly bacon, and some poultry. The fuel is turf, which is cut Fuel. and saved in the months of July and August. Great quantities of this useful article are conveyed up the river Bann, from the extensive bogs in its neighbourhood; the bogs in this parish being totally inadequate to the supply of the inhabitants.

The appearance of the people indicates a high degree of civilization. On sundays and at fairs their dress is Dress. remarkably neat and cleanly; their habits in general are industrious: they are loyal, peaceable, and, generally speaking, religious.

Some years ago, when the North of Ireland was dis- Historical turbed by those deluded wretches called Hearts of Oak, Anecdote. and Hearts of Steel, this parish came in for its share of the contagion. Their meetings took place at a cross roads called from a large rock on the spot, "The Blue stone." A dreadful murder was committed near this spot in the year 1781, and the perpetrators being brought here for execution, their bodies were thrown into a hole by the side of the rock, which was heaved upon the top of them: some days afterwards, their friends having shewn a disposition to take up the bodies,

a spirited magistrate repaired to the spot, where they had actually commenced operations: he then had the remains dug out, and having burned them, swept the ashes into the hole; burying the rock with them below the surface of the road, where it has lain undisturbed to this day.

Customs.

From this period the morality and general good conduct of the people appear to have been progressive. It is but a short time ago since they were much addicted to the barbarous custom of cock-fighting, (than which nothing is more pregnant with mischief to the individual and the community); and this they are fast laying aside. The law for preventing riotous assemblies, which these meetings always are, has been exerted once or twice, and explained to the people with the best effects; and there is every reason to hope that this inhuman pastime will in a very short time be unknown.

General appearance.

As to personal appearance, the females are generally handsome; their occupation, (spinning) by confining them much within doors, contributes to render them more delicately fair than the women of other districts. The men are stout and of a good appearance. The yeomanry battalion of the parish is as fine a body of men as can be seen; it consists of 320, and has long been remarkable for its appearance, steadiness, and discipline. The growth of the men must however receive a considerable check from the early period of life at which they are placed on, and obliged to bend over the loom: it is surprising that complaints in the chest are not more frequent from this practice; it may be accounted for, however, by their time being pretty equally

divided between the loom and the cultivation of their little gardens or farms; and it has been decided, that there is something in the smell of earth newly turned up highly salubrious to the lungs. The instances of Longevity, extraordinary longevity are few, not more than two or three having exceeded 100 years: in the parish register there appear the names of a good many who have passed 80. Mr. Isaac Clayton, who died last year, had served the office of parish clerk for 60 years and upwards, under five different incumbents.

VI. *The Genius & Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.*

Of the genius and disposition of the inhabitants, sufficient has been said in the preceding section: they are civil to strangers, but shrewd and observant. The language is entirely English, being equally free from the Scotch accent of their neighbours in the county of Down, and the broad brogue of those in the county of Louth and southern parts of the county. There is at the same time a particular intonation peculiar to a northern Irishman, which distinguishes him in every part of the habitable globe, and which he never loses, let him change his residence and his society as often as he may: place him for years amid the Bramins of India, the Catabaws of America; let him associate with either German, Jew, or Gentile, still it adheres to him as fresh as in the hour he left his native hills.

The manners and customs of this parish appear to be derived in a certain degree from the English, but more from the Scotch, as is the case throughout the north of Ireland; there being little, if any, remnants of the old

Genius and Disposition Irish habits. The people are inclined to drinking, though not to a great excess : they are becoming more fond of ale than formerly ; and there is a great consumption of that wholesome beverage spruce beer. They delight in dancing, and have frequent meetings for the purpose ; but hunting seems to be their favourite amusement : the moment the cry of the hounds is heard, every thing else is deserted and forgotten ; the labourer drops his spade ; the weaver rushes from his loom, seldom waiting for coat or hat ; away run the motley multitude, bounding over hill and dale in the plenitude of wild delight, with an activity almost incredible ; yet they rarely fail to make up by redoubled exertions for any time lost on an indulgence of this nature. They are grateful for favours, and though, like the rest of their countrymen, quick to resent insult or wrong, they cannot be considered as addicted to revenge.

Customs, The festivals of Easter and Christmas are religiously observed ; but the great holyday is the 1st of July, old style, being the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne. A procession takes place ; the whole population wear orange lillies ; and the day is spent in festivity. Various and incessant have been the efforts made by disaffected and designing persons of late years, to persuade the Roman Catholic part of the population of the country, that these festivities, (of a century's duration) are intended as an insult to them and their religion ; and in some places these misguided people have been seduced into acts of outrage, which have rendered them obnoxious to the laws of their country. This idea of intentional insult on the part of the Protestants, has been so often, so variously, and so ably refuted, that it is need-

less to reiterate here the arguments made use of on the Customs. subject. The cool dispassionate man of sense requires no arguments to convince him of the absurdity, as well as falsehood of such a supposition; and the captious agitator would not be reasoned into a renunciation of the opinion he holds on the occasion, however erroneous; no, not by "Moses or the prophets, or by one risen from the dead."

Allhallow, or Holy Eve, was formerly observed here as in Scotland; and indeed is still kept up in a certain degree; but the celebration is confined chiefly to the junior classes, who play a few harmless tricks on the occasion: servants and labourers are regaled with tea, punch and apples; but upon the whole, this festival is in the wane.

VII. *The Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

There are several schools in this parish, and all much Schools. frequented. They are upon the old plan; the new light of Bell or Lancaster not having shone here as yet. There are two sunday schools held during the summer, Sunday-Schools. one in the parochial school-house at the church, and the other in the Methodist meeting-house at the Blue Stone. In the latter from two to three hundred children are instructed in the rudiments of learning, by a number of the religiously disposed inhabitants of the neighbourhood, of both sexes; but the early period of life at which the children are usefully employed in the linen manufacture must naturally interfere with their attendance at schools. Learning however must be con-

sidered on the increase, and from the exertions of the curate (Mr. Olpherts) and other respectable persons, is likely to continue so.

VIII. *State of Religious Establishment, Tythes, &c.*

To the exertions of one individual, now no more, (whose name is never mentioned without respect, and to whose memory the tribute of many a tear is still paid) may be distinctly attributed the flourishing state of the religious establishment in this parish: ardent, firm and zealous in the discharge of his duties; and, above all, practising as he preached, his labours in the vineyard of God were eminently successful. Annexed is the epitaph which appears on a tablet erected to his memory in the parish church.* He has been succeeded in the vicarage by his brother; who, most fortunately for the interests of religion, has appointed to the curacy the Rev. Richard Olpherts, a young gentleman whose exertions render him an honour to his profession; and who alone could have reconciled the parish to the loss sustained by them in the decease of their late vicar. After this it is needless to say that the church is crowded; so much so, that a new one has been just commenced, as was before stated, of dimensions more suited to the congregation.

Advowson. This parish is a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Dromore, the archdeacon having the rectorial tythes:
Tythes. it is in the gift of the bishop. The tythes (if tythes they can be called) are moderate; the landholders

See Appendix, No. 2.

paying but 9d. per acre for all in their possession. Glebe.
 There is a large glebe, consisting of two townlands, (Lower Seagoe and Kilvergan) which is in the possession of the vicar, whose income may be stated at £500. per annum. One Roman Catholic priest serves this and the adjoining parish of Mointaglis. There is no Presbyterian meeting house; those of that communion attending worship in the neighbouring town of Lurgan; but many of them frequent the parish church. There are a few quakers, whose place of meeting is also in Lurgan. The methodists have a Methodist Meeting House. meeting house at the Blue Stone, but they frequent the church, particularly on sacramental occasions. There is no parochial fund, unless we may except the weekly collection for the poor in the church; this varies from 7 to 15 shillings upon ordinary occasions; on festivals it rises to much more, and is distributed quarterly. Parochial Records. The only records are the usual registry of deaths, births and marriages, and the vestry proceedings. The general assessment by vestry for parochial purposes, is 2d. or 3d. per acre.

IX. *Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c.*

Farming is not practised here to any extent, or with Mode of Agriculture. much attention to system. The smallness of the farms forbids the one, and the linen manufacture withdraws the mind from the other: this however is to be understood generally: there are some specimens of farming, particularly on the Carrick estate, which must rank very high for neatness, judgment and produce. Formerly, a little oats, potatoes and flax for home consumption, were all that occupied the attention of the generality of the landholders; but the gradual rise on lands,

Onions.

and the establishment of a grain market in Portadown, have contributed to the cultivation of much wheat and barley, which sometimes appear in plots so small as half an acre, or even less. Flax crops are less frequent than formerly, the manufacturers being supplied with much yarn from Tyrone and Derry. Onions are cultivated to a considerable extent, and are a very profitable crop. One man in particular has been known to pay the rent of ten or twelve acres, by the produce of a rood of onions. They require much attention as to weeding, thinning, &c.

Soil.

The greater proportion of the land is arable; but there is an extensive tract of low ground along the river side, used exclusively for meadow and pasture. This plain is inundated by the rising of the river about Christmas; and about March the waters begin to subside, leaving behind them a light deposit of mud, which, enriching the soil, causes a yearly spring of nutritious (though in some cases coarse) herbage. In some places this is kept for meadow; in others cattle are taken in to graze during the summer and autumn months, the usual sum demanded being from one to two guineas, according to the age of the beast.

Planting.

The fields are small, few exceeding eight or ten acres, and the generality much under that number: they are divided by ditches, planted for the most part with white thorn. Some years ago there was a great deal of hedge-row timber; but it has disappeared, and, except on the Carrick estate, little care has been taken to renew it. On that estate Colonel Blacker has of late years pursued and encouraged a system of pruning and dressing up

hedge-row timber, which promises much for the future ornament and advantage of the country.

The stock of cattle is limited to the cows kept by individuals for milk, &c. and a few sheep, for private or home consumption, kept on Carrick demesne or the glebe. Pigs constitute the stock of the common people, the poorest having at least one of these animals. Before the termination of the war they brought an immense price, and assisted materially in paying the rents; the port of Belfast, 20 miles distant, affording a market for them. Since the peace they have fallen to one third of their former value, which is severely felt by all classes.

The chief proprietors are Lord Dungannon, Messrs. Brownlow, Blacker, Cope, Sparrow, Robinson, and a few others, who have small portions scattered through the parish. The price of land varies from 20s. to 50s. the English acre: a guinea and a half may be considered a fair general value. Labourers' wages are low, being from 10d. to 1s. 1d.; but they are much higher in harvest. There are no fairs or markets in this parish. The implements of labour are of the common description. A few improved Scotch ploughs have come into use; but the old clumsy native still holds its place in general. Carts are beginning to supersede the old car. There is a good cart-maker from Scotland lately settled here, who has constant employment.

X. *Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, Navigation, &c.*

Little is to be detailed under this head respecting the parish of Seagoe. The trade is confined to the pro-

Trade.

duce of the land, the corn of different kinds, which is carried into Portadown for sale, and a trifling quantity of butter, which finds a market in the same place. The only manufacture is that of linen, which it is needless to dwell upon. Mr. Overend of Edenderry, exports a good deal of grain, and imports coals, salt, &c. from the seaport of Newry, by the canal which communicates between that town and the river Bann. Mr. Woolsey Atkinson, though resident in the town of Portadown, has stores, &c. at the Seagoe side of the river, and contributes largely to the improvement of the country by building, planting, &c. in which he evinces much taste and judgment.

XI. *Natural Curiosities, Remarkable Occurrences, &c.*

Military Antiquities

The naturalist will find but little food for speculation in this parish; nor can the historian swell his pages much from our annals. A few years ago, three swords and a spear of cast brass were found in a little morass adjoining Carrick demesne, where tradition says a battle had been fought about the year 380, between two chieftains and their septs, whose names are lost, but it is said one of them was called Ailagh or Ail, probably a connection of the O'Nail or O'Nial family, possessors and kings of these districts in days of yore. They are now in the possession of Colonel Blacker, and are curious and elegant remains of antiquity.*

* Something might here be said of pearls found in the river Bann; but as Harris in his Survey of the county of Down has dwelt largely on the subject, it is needless to do more than refer the reader to his erudite work. The writer of this article has opened without success many thousands of the shell fish in which they are to be found; but some have been found

The dreadful massacre of the protestants at Portadown-bridge, in the year 1641, may perhaps be mentioned in the annals of this parish; the river dividing it from Drumcree at the spot, rendered memorably infamous by the bloody transactions of that day.

Historical
Anecdote.

Of eminent men this parish has none to boast, unless the character heretofore mentioned may be excepted,—the late vicar of this parish, whose piety, charity, and private worth rendered him truly eminent to all around him; he shone as usefully bright in that limited orbit which was assigned to him, as those more dazzling luminaries which have blazed in the regions of science or of glory, under the names of a Newton or a Wellington.

List of incumbents, extracted from the First Fruits' records :

Johes. Jones, admiss. fuit, 17^o die Aug. 1629, rector. de Seigoe, in com. Armagh. Non taxat.

Incumbents.

Johes. Campbell, collat. fuit 4^o die Octobr. 1687, ad vicar. de Seagoe.

Rev. George House, clerk, collated 30th of Nov. 1742, to the archdeaconry of Dromore, rectory and vicarage of Donoghcloney, rectory of Seagoe, and rectory of Magherawly.

Hugh Tisdall, vicar of Sego, 22 Oct. 1748. n. t.

Richard Buckly, V. Sego, 14 June, 1763, Down, n. t.

within the last twenty years. The shell fish is called here 'Sliggan;' it is of a species between an oyster and a muscle; the shell dark brown and thin. The fish inclines to the taste of the muscle, but is very insipid, and not used as an article of food.

Incum-
bent.

Conway Benning, rector of Donoghcloney, vicar of Donoghclony, rector of Segoe, R. Magherawly, £10.

George Blacker, collated 1 June, 1796, vicar of Segoe, Armagh, £4.

XII. *Suggestions for Improvement, and Means for meliorating the Condition of the People.*

As to hints for the general improvement of the people, it may suffice to state, that of the many plans laid down, there is hardly one for the exercise of which objects might not be found here; while at the same time there is no degree of comfort or improvement attained any where else in the United Kingdom, to which this parish cannot furnish a parallel.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

TOWNLANDS, &c. IN SEAGOE.

CARROWBRACK, Containg 2620 Acres.

<i>Name of Townlands.</i>	<i>Proprietors.</i>
1 Ballydonaghy,	Mr. Cope.
2 Ballyhannon,	Mr. Blacker.
3 Ballynaghy,	Ditto.
4 Ballymacrandle,	Ditto.
5 Ballygargin,	Mr. Cope.
6 Breagh,	Mr. Blacker.
7 Carrick,	Ditto.
8 Derryvore,	Mr. Dickson, under Mr. Cope.
9 Drumnacanvey,	Mr. Blacker.
10 Drumlisnagrilly,	Ditto.
11 Edenderry,	Mr. Howard.
12 Hacknahay,	Mr. Cope.

CARROWBRACK CONTINUED.

<i>Name of Townlands.</i>	<i>Proprietors.</i>
13 Knock,	Mr. Sparrow.
14 Knocklamuckly,	Mr. Fury and others.
15 Killycomain,	Mr. Fivey.
16 Levaghry.	Mr. Robinson.

KERDNAN, Containing 5508 Acres.

17 Ballynacor,	Mr. Sparrow.
18 Balteagh,	Ditto.
19 Clanroll,	Ditto.
20 Crossmacahely,	Ditto.
21 Drumnagoon,	Ditto.
22 Drumgor,	Mr. Richardson.
23 Drumgask,	Lord Dungannon.
24 Knockmena,	Mr. Sparrow.
25 Karn,	Miss Duncan.
26 Lisnanuntry,	Mr. Sparrow.
27 Lisnesskey,	Ditto.
28 Lylo,	Mr. Robinson.
29 Tarson,	Mr. Sparrow.
30 Tamnifaglasson,	Ditto.
31 Tamnifacurbet,	Ditto.
32 Seagoe, (Upper,)	Ditto.
33 Seagoe, (Lower)	Vicar of Seagoe.
34 Bocombra,	Mr. Richardson.
35 Montraverty,	Lord Dungannon.
36 Kerdnan,	Mr. Moore, under Mr. Sparrow.

DERRY, Containing 2418 Acres.

37 Aghacommon,	Mr. Brownlow.
38 Analorst,	Mr. Burgess.
39 Boconnell,	Mr. Brownlow.
40 Ballynamona,	Ditto.
41 Drumnakelly,	Ditto.
42 Kinigo,	Ditto.
43 Knockramer,	Ditto.
44 Kilvergan,	Vicar of Seagoe.
45 Silverwood,	Mr. Fulton, under Mr. Brownlow.

DERRY CONTINUED.

<i>Name of Townlands.</i>	<i>Proprietors.</i>
46 Taunaghmore,	Mr. Brownlow.
47 Turronoyra,	Ditto.

Total number of Acres, 8546.

No. 2.

EPITAPH.

TO THE MEMORY OF

THE REVEREND GEORGE BLACKER,

LATE VICAR OF THIS PARISH.

A warm Friend.—A sincere Christian :

An exemplary Clergyman :

Who illustrated by his actions the Gospel which he delivered.

He lived beloved, and died deeply lamented ;

May 1st, 1810.—Aged 46 years.

“ AN ISRAELITE WITHOUT GUILE.”

No. 3.

INSCRIPTION PLACED UNDER THE FIRST STONE OF THE
NEW CHURCH OF SEAGOE.

“ Be it remembered, that at a time when the dearest interests of Christianity were at stake ; when in countries erewhile Christian, the temple of the Most High was entered only in profanation, and the name of God invoked but in blasphemy—amidst the wildest ragings of foreign war and domestic treason—amid the anarchy of the world—even then did the parishioners of Seagoe, (‘ a people zealous of good works,’ much incited thereto by their pious and beloved vicar, GEORGE BLACKER, now, alas, no more) resolve to erect a new church, more suited to the dignity of their God, and better calculated to accommodate the increasing numbers of his worshippers. In furtherance of which, after many delays incidental to such an undertaking, the first stone of the intended edifice was laid on the 1st day of June, 1814, in the 54th year of the reign of George III. The Right Rev. John Leslie, bishop of Dromore ; the Rev. Stewart Blacker, vicar of the parish ; the Rev. Richard Olpherts, curate ; John Overend and William Gilpen, churchwardens—J. Brownlee, architect.

No. XXIV.

UNION OF

WHITECHURCH AND KILMOKEA,

(Diocese of Ferns, and County of Wexford.)

BY THE REV. THOMAS HANDCOCK, RECTOR.

I. *The Name of the Parish, Situation, Extent, &c.*

WHITECHURCH is the translation of the old Name. Irish denomination of this parish; but the saint to whom the church was dedicated, has not been ascertained. Kilmokea, or, as it is spelled in old diocesan documents, "Kilmokeia," is supposed to signify the burying place, cell, or cemetery of some saint or patron, whose name is expressed (probably corruptly) by the latter syllables of the word. No record or trace of this person, written or traditionary, is to be found.

The union is situated in the south-west of the county of Wexford, and in the barony of Shelburne, with the exception of one townland, viz. Stokestown in Whitechurch parish, which lies in the barony of Bantry. The whole is bounded on the west by the river Barrow; on the south by the parish of St. James; Situation.
Boundaries

Extent.

(Ballyhack) on the east by the parish of Old Ross; and on the north by that of New Ross; and contains nineteen townlands, as expressed in the county books, and to be found in the appendix. The union is about five miles in extent, from north to south, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from east to west. It may be calculated to contain $\frac{3}{4}$ more of arable than of pasture or meadow.

Rivers.

The chief river, bordering the union, is the Barrow, flowing north and south along its western boundary; and with the Suir falling into the sea at Duncannon, or rather at the tower of Hook. The only eminence in the union, deserving the denomination of mountain, is that of Slievkelter, or Slievkilta; the etymology of the word Sliev, is said to signify a green grassy slope; the remainder of the word is by no means obvious. The sides of this mountain are arable and bog, and the summit is an extended plain, which makes a good sheep walk, and is a common to the adjoining estates. There are not in the union any considerable bogs, moors, or thickets, and only one wood of oak, occupying 50 acres, at Stokestown; but there are several young plantations in the demesnes of the gentry.

Wood.

II. *Mines, Minerals, &c.*Granite,
Slate,

There are not any mines or minerals yet discovered, though a black mould, resembling tin ore, appears in veins in several places; but there are some good quarries of granite stone and slate. The only natural manure, found within the union, is sea-weed, on the parts contiguous to the rivers, and the slob of the

rivers. The general manure is lime-stone, used separately, or mixed with mould, old ditches, dung, slob, &c.: this lime is produced from stone brought in lighters from Dunkit, in the county of Kilkenny.

The soil of these parishes is in general light; the best grounds are in the Great Island.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c.*

The only public building (exclusive of places hereafter mentioned) existing in these parishes, is a house built by the late proprietor of Stokestown, Udith Paul, ^{School House.} otherwise Drake; and intended as a school for the gratuitous education of the poor children of her estate, and endowed by her will. She is about two years deceased; and her executors have not yet put her charitable intention into effect.

The principal gentlemen's seats are, Kilmanock, the ^{Gentlemen's Seats.} seat of Thomas Richard Houghton, Esq., now in the occupation of George Powell, Esq., seven miles south-east of Ross: Piltown, the seat of the Rev. William Glascott, five miles south-west of the same town: Fruit Hill, that of George Glascott, Esq., five and a half miles south-east of Ross: Portobello, that of John Buchanan, Esq., nearly six miles south-east of Ross: Stokestown, containing the seats of George Drake, Adam Glascott, and John Ussher, Esqrs., from two to three miles south of Ross: Aldertown, that of the late John Glascott, Esq. five miles south-east of Ross: Killowan, that of Captain John Glascott, four miles south of Ross. Kilmanock, Fruit Hill, Great

Island, and the other demesnes, lie on the west side of the road to Ross; Portobello on the east side of it. Besides the glebe-house of Kilmokea, there stands in the Great Island, a house, called with its demesne, Bellisle, formerly the chief mansion house of the Palliser family: it is now in the occupation of a farmer.

Roads.

The union is intersected by the high roads from Fe-
thard and Duncannon, to the town of New Ross; and
from the ferry of Ballinlaw, to Ross, Wexford, and

Scenery.

Enniscorthy. The scenery of these parishes is generally
picturesque, affording various beautiful views of the river,
and neighbouring mountains, in the counties of Kil-
kenney, Waterford, and Tipperary.

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c.*

**Ruined
Castle.**

Though there are not any ruins of a monastery in
the union, the venerable pile of ruins at Dunbrody is
contiguous to it, and may be seen from all parts of it.
The ruins of one castle of note, built with flankers
and a bawn, are to be found at Ballykeerogue; it for-
merly belonged to the Suttons, who gave denomina-
tion to an ancient parochial division of land, compre-
hending this union and several adjoining parishes since
subdivided.

**Ancient
Castles.**

Several of the square castles, built by the undertakers,
still exist. One stands at Stokestown, another at Alder-
town, a third at Priest's Haggert, and two in the Great
Island. In the townland, formerly an island, (contra-
distinguished from the little Island in the river near

Waterford) now a peninsula formed by banking out the river, there are two Danish raths of considerable extent, and a strong entrenchment like that of Bagginbun, supposed to be erected for defence of the island from the mainland; but there is not any record of the time or occasion of their erection. The island appears to have been a scene of conflict, both in ancient and modern times; for, besides a large collection of human bones, much decayed, found in one part of it, grape and other shot are found in several places: a lodgment made by Cromwell in the island, on his approach to Waterford, may account for the latter circumstance.

V. *Present & Former State of Population, Food, Fuel, &c.*

There are in the union 292 heads of families, of all **Population,** classes; it is not easy to calculate the proportion which males bear to females in general; but taking at random one of the townlands, I find in it 34 heads of families, (males) 30 wives, and 73 children.

The occupation of the lower classes is generally agriculture and the feeding of swine. They are in general **Employment.** in easy circumstances, being industrious, sober, and quiet, in a singular degree. The lower classes in this union are generally strong, healthy, and handsome; the air is very wholesome; their exterior is decent; their diet potatoes, milk, eggs, and dried fish. **Food.**

Frequent instances of life extending even to 100 years **Longevity.** occur among them; they are, however, subject to an ague in spring, and to fevers in summer. Infection

spreads widely among the lower classes, an affectionate concern for their sick friends exposing them much to it; and from an indiscreet use of wine and spirits, to "raise their hearts," (as they express it) under the pressure of nervous fevers, these are often fatal; very few instances of bad lungs occur among the inhabitants of these parishes.

VI. *Genius and Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.*

Genius and Disposition

The genius of the people is generally acute, and their disposition good; as a proof of which, in the late rebellion, no outrage of any magnitude on person or property occurred in these parishes; though the rebel hordes to the amount of 30,000 were for some days encamped on Slievkelter. The singular loyalty and good conduct of their priest, the Rev. James Doyle, gave them an example by which they profited.

Language.

The language in general use is English, which all can speak, though they occasionally converse with each other in Irish. The only patron-solemnity observed here, is that of Priest's Haggert or Trinity Sunday, dedicated to the holy Trinity: patrons have been in the memory of man, observed at Whitechurch and Kilmorea; but having been scenes of riot, they were long ago suppressed by the clergy, magistrates, and gentry.

Patron.

Customs.

The lower classes are uncommonly fond of dancing, and the young men of ball playing: for these amusements, they assemble in multitudes in the evenings of Sundays and holy days; and no instance of disorder has been ever known to occur on these occasions.

VII. *Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

The education of the children consists of reading Education, and writing, English and arithmetic. The parish Schools. school here, is the only Protestant establishment of this kind; but there are several Catholic teachers. The usual rate of tuition is 2s. per quarter. The num- Rates of Tuition. ber of scholars is variable, as the children, early trained to the labours of the field, are only sent to school in the intervals of cessation from this occupation.

The only endowed school is that of Stokestown, Endowed School. before mentioned. The incumbent has memorialled the Board of Education, and the Rev. William Glascott, a proprietor, has offered two acres of ground for ever, for one of the national institutions; but no answer had been given by the board when this account was written.

We have no public libraries within the union, nor any collection of manuscripts, or other Irish documents. Some of the gentry, however, possess good collections of books on every subject.

VIII. *State of Religious Establishment, Tythes, &c.*

These parishes, the first of which is a prebend and Union. rectory, the second a simple rectory, and formerly a member of the Chantership, were united by Act of Council in the year 1720.

There is only one church standing in the union, Church. which is built at Whitechurch, on the scite of an old one; the ruins of that at Kilmokea still exist. There

Glebe-
House.

Glebes.

are two good slated Roman Catholic chapels, one at Ballinamona, the other at Ballykelly. A new and handsome glebe-house has been built at Kilmokea, with offices, gardens, &c. all by the present incumbent, on a glebe of 14 acres, according to the Down Survey; but not found to contain more than 12A. 0R. 38P. by a late survey: there is another glebe at Whitechurch of 2 acres.

Tythes.

The tytheable articles are corn, hay, field peas, potatoes, sheep, and cows in dairies. The rates of corn tythe are variable according to the prices of the market in the month of October, when these rates are first struck; and they are generally $\frac{1}{4}$ below the market prices. The averaged rates of hay and potatoes are about 10s. per acre. sheep and lambs pay 3d. each, and cows in dairies 1s. each. The people pay their tythes chearfully. The present incumbent, in eleven years, never received a notice to draw his tythes; though enemies to the rights of the clergy have been often busy among the people of the neighbourhood.

IX. Modes of Agriculture, &c.

Stock.

Rents of
Land.

Crops.

The mode of agriculture is the same as in other parts of Leinster. The only stocks of cattle are cows and sheep. Rents of land, leased within the last three years, are from 30s. to £3 per acre. Instances of much higher rents, in peculiar cases, occasionally occur. There is not any market or fair in the union. The general crops are, wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and hay: peas and flax are occasionally sown, but not for sale: the farmers are beginning to learn the value of

clover. Their rural implements, except among the ^{Imple-} gentry, are of the rude Irish kind; the gentry use the ^{ments.} more improved instruments of husbandry, and these will in time be adopted by the other classes. The prices of labour are from 10d. to 1s. 1d. per day; ^{Prices of} horse and car-hire 2s 8½d. per day. The chief ^{Labour.} proprietors are, the Bishop of Ferns, Lord Robert ^{Proprietors,} Tottenham, the families of Glascott, Annesley, Palliser, Drake, Houghton, Hammond, Weekes, Nunn, Wilson, &c.

X. Trade, Manufactures, &c.

No trade, manufacture, or commerce, is carried on in these parishes, except what is common in all country places. There are among the inhabitants a few of each handicraft occupation for local use, as weavers, taylors, and shoemakers. The men of the lower classes are much employed on the river, in lighters, carrying limestone, sand, and slob, for manure; and fishing for the markets of Waterford and Ross. ^{Fishery.} The river abounding with the finest salmon, as the neighbouring sea does with cod, turbot, hake, plaice, soal, herrings, and occasionally sprats, fluke, &c. and many of the men being so employed, the works of the field are more than ordinarily performed by the women. The men indeed, in general, are cloathed in the habits of sea faring men constantly; and frequently migrate to Newfoundland, whither both young men and women repair in crowds, "on a venture," every spring, in like numbers returning every autumn; and from habit, they think as little of the voyage, as they do of passing over the Barrow.

XI. Natural Curiosities, Remarkable Occurrences, &c.

No remarkable occurrence, except the encampment of the rebel army in 1798 on Slievekelter hill, is recorded in this parish; that army was at that time commanded by Philip Roach, a Roman Catholic clergyman; a mandate from whom, addressed to the before mentioned priest, James Doyle, was issued, commanding him and his flock to repair to the camp, on pain of fire and sword, which order the reverend pastor had courage enough to disobey.

The following succession of the rectors of these parishes, from the books of the First Fruit's office, may be conveniently introduced in this section.

Incumbents,

P—— Whitechurch, Willyam, (orig. decayed) tempore pacis £6. 6s. 8d., tempore rebellionis preterite, £6. 6s. 8d.

Prebend de Whitechurch, Willmus Waring, co. valet £6. per ann. ecclia et cancella repata.

Whitchurch, corpus præbend. Cur. Thos. Fleming, ecclia. et cancella repata.

Whitechurch, prebend. valoris 20—— oblis per. a. Willmus Warren, anglus, a reeding, mster. ecclia under thatch, chancel under slat.

Whitechurch, corpus prebend. Cur. Thomas Ffleming,—— ster. legens, chancell well slated, church under thatche, booke, &c.

Thomas Parsons, institut. et collat. fuit 16 Ffebr., 1676, præbend. de Whitechurch, in Com. predict.

Per Certificat. Richard. Fernen. et Leighlinen. epi

dat. 10^o die, 1667, Nathaniel Holyday, institut. fuit ^{Incumbents.} Rector. de Whitechurch, Chappelandrew, et Kilbride in dioc. prd. et Com. prd.

Dionisius Dristall, institut. fuit 8 Aprl. 1669, præbend. de Whitechurch, in eod. Com. £4., et institut. fuit in Vicar. de Hooke, £7., et Rector. Kilmacea, Dioc. Fernen. et Com. Wexford.

Michael Moss, Cler. in art. magr. collat. fuit secundo die May, 1701, ad prebend. de Whitechurch, als. Whitchurch, £4., dioc. Fernen. et Com. Wexford.

Guliel. Stephens, Cler, in A. M. collat. et institut. fuit 21^o die Dec. 1709, ad preb. de Whitechurch, Dioc. et Com. prd.

James Stephens, 26 Aug. 1754, Preb. Whitechurch, Preb. Kilmackee, Vic. Kilmackee, Wexford.

Dawson Crowe, 15 Oct. 1759, Preb. Whitechurch, V. same, R. V. Kilmakea.

Joseph Story, 13 Feb., 1760, Preb. R. or union of Whitechurch, R. Kilmakea.

Henry St. George, P. R. or U. of the parish of Whitechurch, 8 Aug., 1768, £4.

Richard Radcliff, collated 12 Dec., 1785, P. R. or U. of Whitechurch.

Thomas Handcock, Clke, A.B. institut. 16 July, 1802, P. R. or Union of the parish of Whitechurch, consisting of the R. & V. of Whitechurch, and R. of Kilmokea, Wexford, £4.

XII. *Suggestions for Improvement, and Means for meliorating the Condition of the People.*

As husbandry must ever be the chief occupation of country people, an improvement in the mode of agriculture, which it is to be hoped will soon take place, is

their chief want of a temporal kind. To improve their moral qualities, gratuitous, or cheap schools, conducted by men properly qualified, religious instruction leading to sobriety, industry, and a provident concern for their families, are the most likely to meliorate their condition; and without the adoption of these, or such means, the lower classes of the Irish people must ever continue in their present state, however favourable to moral improvement their natural dispositions and intellects may be.

APPENDIX.

TOWNLANDS.

	<i>Acres.</i>
1 Stokestown, containing, by the Down Survey,	440
2 Graige, supposed to be part of Dungantown, not now so called,	50
3 Dungantown,.....	530
4 Killowen, or the cell of Owen,	103
5 Whitechurch and Powlmalow, now called Piltown,.....	519
6 Ballyfarnogue, or the town of Alders,.....	160
7 Ballykelly, or Kelly's town,	270
8 Ballyleskin, or Springwell town,	220
9 Ballyvorogue, or Birch town,	220
10 Ballyvoilare, or Plank town, (alluding to a plank over a rivulet,)	150
11 Old Court, (self explained,)	287
12 Great Island,.....	442
13 Kilmanogue, or the burying place of young Manus, the supposed son of some chieftain,	132
14 Hore's Wood, (self explained,)	147
15 Priest's Haggert, (self explained,)	253
16 Ballinamona, or Bog town,	280
17 Ballyvarney, or Gaptown, now called Fisher's town,	174
18 Ballykeerogue beg, or the lesser town of the black beetle, . . .	406
19 Cooleherrin, or the back of Ireland, it was also called Hoburt,	65

In all Acres, . . . 4,828

ADDENDA

ET

CORRIGENDA:

THE following Additions and Corrections were transmitted after the Sections to which they belonged had gone to Press, and therefore they could not be introduced into their proper places.

PARISH OF BALLYMOYER.

Page 78. In the title, for *Joseph Ferguson*, read *Joshua Fergusson*.

PARISH OF CARRICK ON SUIR.

Page 107, Line 8. For *Earl*, read *Marquis*.

Page 113, Line 5. Insert *who* before *lived*.

Page 118, Line 18. For *may*, read *the*.

Page 120, Line 23. For *Archdn, Henry*, read *Archdeacon Fleury*; and insert *Register* before *Archdn*.

Page 120. Line 23. The sentence commencing *He had been in office, &c.* should be read thus: *He has been in office above 30 years, but his appointment having taken place subsequently to that of Mr. Herbert, who enjoyed this benefice above 40 years, the writer is unable to procure from the Registry the exact date of his admission to it: The want, &c.*

PARISH OF CARRIGALINE.

Page 126, Line 14 from the bottom. Instead of *other*, read *remainder*.

Page 127, Line 24. After *three days*, insert the word *together*.

Page 128, Line 30. For *Moonrice*, read *Moonruah*.

Page 131, Line 1. For *town*, read *village*.

Page 133, Line 20. For *Mr. Morgan*, read *Mr. Horgan*.

Page 136, Line 3. For *sea weed*, read *sea mud*.

Page 140, Townland 16. For *Kaheens*, read *Raheens*.

PARISH OF DEVNISH.

Page 190, Line 8 from the bottom. For *ten*, read *fourteen*.

Page 190, Line 6 from the bottom. For *coast*, read *east*.

Page 193, Line 8. For *Belcor*, read *Belcoo*.

Page 197, Line 13. Dele *six-pence for a foal, a penny for each sheep and lamb, and one and six-pence for churcing*.

Page 197, Line 23. For *Magherry, Dunbar*, read *Magherrydunbar*.

PARISH OF FAUGHART.

Page 211, Line 3 from the bottom. For *Fork Hill*, read *Fort Hill*.

Page 212, Line 4. For *Mr. Hamilton of the County of Dublin*, read *Theophilus Bolton of the City of Dublin, Esq.* and *Mr. Smith of the County of Meath*.

Page 214. The table of Townlands and Proprietors to be altered as follows;

<i>Townlands.</i>	<i>Chief Proprietors.</i>
Balriggeran.....	Lord Roden.
Rosskeeagh.....	Lord Clermont.
Carrick Edmond.....	Theophilus Bolton, Esq.
Lungankeel,.....	Lord Roden.
Dungooley.....	Mr. Smith.

PARISH OF KILFERGUS.

Page 304. In the headings of the table, for *Chief Proprietors*, read *Protestant Gentlemen*; for *Acres*, read *Catholic Houses*; and for *Houses*, read *Protestant Houses*.

PARISH OF KILGERIFF.

Page 306, Line 14. For *Castroventry*, read *Castleventry*.

Page 306, Line 24. For *Donicave*, read *Donicove*.

Page 307, Line 13. Instead of *freight is high*, read *the freight deducts a good deal from the profit*.

Page 308, Line 15. Dele *has*.

Page 308, Line 7. For *several* read *some*.

Page 309, Line 29. For *East* read *South-west*.

Page 310, Line 12. Instead of *several of their proprietors however are rich*, read *And the occupiers in consequence poor; but there are some exceptions*.

Page 311, Line 29. Instead of *each of the parishes except Disert, Island, and Kilgeriff, in which the town stands*, read *and one also in each of the other parishes, except Dysert and Island*.

Page 312, Line 8. After *some*, insert *teacher*.

Page 314, Line 13. After *pounds*, insert "The price of horses, and indeed of all quadrupeds, has fallen perhaps one half. Mileh cows keep up best. Possibly the depreciation may be considered temporary, though there seems no prospect of its rising to the late high prices."

Page 315, Line 11. After *season*, insert the following: "4th Nov. 1816, corn bears a good price, and is fluctuating; best wheat from 40s. to £2. 5s. 6d. Barley and oats no fixed price but expected to be rather high. Potatoes moderate, from 4d. to 5d. per weight of 21 pounds. Cattle still very low; best beef not more than 2d. per pound."

Page 315. After the last line insert, "Lands much fallen in value; 30s. now a high price for the best farm lands; from 20s. to 25s. a middle price for good arable land."

Page 316, Line 4. After *old stile*, insert, "There are two new fairs, but so ill attended, as hardly to merit recording."

Page 316, Line 25. After *whole* insert *yearly*.

Page 315, Line 27. After *district*, insert, "Such was till lately the state of the linen market in Cloghnakilty. I am sorry to say there has been a

melancholy falling off, in some measure owing to that great political change, by which every thing has been more or less affected, and partly by ill management at home. When our manufactures had a good market, it was lost by deteriorating the goods, with a mistaken view of increasing the profits. The wickedness and dishonesty of the proceeding punished itself, by alienating the buyers. Active measures, however, are now taking to restore the credit of the manufacture; to introduce Scutching mills, and give a new spur to industry in this most important source of national wealth, under the auspices of Peter Bernard, Esq. Inspector General of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught.

PARISH OF KILLUKEN.

Page 326, Line 2. After *parish*, insert the following paragraph: "There is one school, under the patronage of the London Hibernian-School Society, kept in the parish, in which there are about 70 scholars. This society has made great and most praise-worthy exertions for some time past, to have the children of the poor instructed in this part of the country. They pay the masters they employ (who are generally those who are found teaching in the country) for each scholar taught by them, at something below the common rate of payment in the country; and they have inspectors quarterly to visit the schools, and ascertain that the children have attended, and been instructed according to the plan laid down, upon which depends the payment of the master. The schools are supplied with books gratis, which are the First and Second Sunday-School Union Spelling-Books, and lastly the Testament, much of which the children are obliged to commit to memory.

PARISH OF KILRUSH.

- Page 433, Line 8. Dele *with respect to Kilballyhone*.
- Page 440, Line 5. For *or*, read *and*.
- Page 440, Line 16. For *many of the country people would not*, read *few of the country people would*.
- Page 441, Line 13. For *townlands*, read *townland*.
- Page 443, Line 3. For *Knocknagauhun*, read *Knocknagarrhun*.
- Page 446, Line 9. For *fortisted*, read *forsetted*.
- Page 447, Line 28. For *Browne*, read *Francis Browne*.
- Page 448, Line 8. For *Moyarta*, read *Moyasta*.
- Page 454, Line 22. For *Archer*, read *Arthur*.
- Page 456, Line 24. For *remained*, read *remaining*.
- Page 461, Line 29. For *Catholic*, read *Romish*.
- Page 462, Line 19. For *Moyarta*, read *Moyasta*.
- Page 469, Line 13. For *Lyndock*, read *Lynedoch*.
- Page 478, Line 3. For *usthig*, read *urthig*.
- Page 481, Line 2. For *ten feet from the walls of the church*, read *extending ten feet from the walls of the church*.
- Page 485, Line 12. For *Cornacolla*, read *Carnacolla*.
- Page 486, Line 20. For *at*, read *for*.
- Page 491, Line 22. For *its*, read *our*.
- Page 493, Line 26. For *Kilmurry*, read *Kilrush*.

The List of Proprietors was inadvertently omitted; the following, however, are the principal:—The Most Noble the Marquis of Conyngham—The Right Hon. John Ormsby Vandeleur—The Hon. Colonel Burton—Wm. Westby, Esq.—Lieutenant Colonel Thomas MacMahon—John MacDonnell, Esq.—John Scott, Esq.—Right Hon. James Fitzgerald—Paul Hickman, Esq.—Representatives of Anthony Hickman, Esq.—

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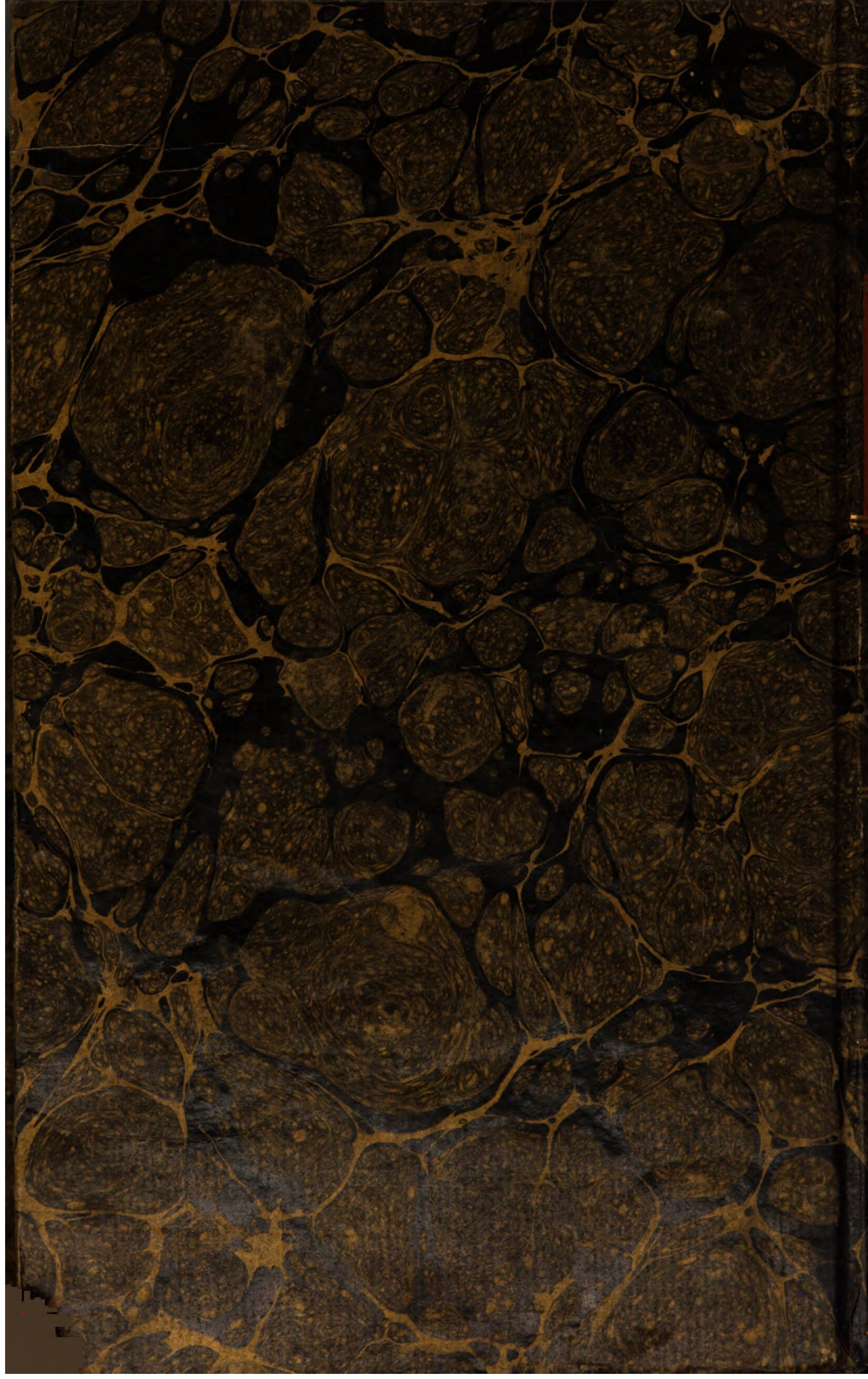
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